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ANNALA ULADH.

ANNALS OF ULSTER,

OTHERWISE,

ANNALA SENAIT,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

A.D. 431–1131 : 1155–1541.

VOL. II.

A.D. 1057–1131: 1155–1378.

EDITED, WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

B. MAC CARTHY, D.D., M.R.I.A.

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,, 234, ,, 20, ,, Thuaisċert ,, Thuaiscert.

,, 243, ,, 1, ,, encolsure ,, enclosure.

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,, ,, ,, assumed ,, undertaken.

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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

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,, 392, „ 20, „ muinnter *read* muin[n]ter.
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,, 418, „ 17, „ ṫabair tar ,, ṫabairt ar.
,, 428, „ 10, ,, aili „ ailiḃ.
,, 432, „ 3, „ Caṫalim ,, Caṫal im.
,, 443, „ 25, „ Gaidhel „ Foreigner.
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,, 461, ,, 12, ,, Foreigner ,, Gaidhel.
,, 466, „ 25, ,, Uidir ,, Uiḋir.
,, 479, „ 11, ,, pledge of ,, prize over (*lit.* of).
,, 480, „ 18, ,, Ocut ,, Ocus.
,, 483, „ 3, ,, passed ,, reached [his end].
,, 485, ,, 16, ,, dispersing ,, despoiling.
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,, 552, „ 10, ,, do oman ,, o doman.
,, 554, „ 12, ,, Baile-aṫa-na-riġ *read* baile Aṫa-na-riġ.
,, 555, „ 16, ,, prowess ,, championship.
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,, 561, ,, 16, ,, Eerghal ,, Ferghal.
,, 562, ,, 30, ,, —uile ,, —Nauile.
,, 564, ,, 6, ,, mortuus ,, mortua.

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ANNALS OF ULSTER;

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Annala Uladh.

(A 44d; B 41c)

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xxi., Anno Domini M.° l.° uii.° Niall hUa hEicneċa[i]n, ri Ceniuil-
B 41d Endai, a suis occ|*isus[1] est.—Dungal hUa Donnċaḋa, ri Eoganaċta Caisil, do tuitim la Murċaḋ, mac m-Briain, cum multis.—Finnguine hUa Finnguine, ridomna Muman, do tuitim la Mael-Seċlainn hUa[a] m-Bric.—Eċmarcaċ, mac Cernaiġ, airchinneċ Duin-leṫ-glaise, do dul dia ailiṫri.—Maidm ria Ruaiḋri hUa Ruaḋaca[i]n co n-Airrṫeraiḃ, for Gilla-Crist hUa Faelċon 7 for Uiḃ-Eaċaċ.—Mael-ruanaiḋ hUa Focarta, ri Deisce[i]rt Eile, do tuitim la Donnċad, mac Briain.—Muircertaċ hUa[b] Treraiċ, ri hUa-m-Barce, mortuus[2] est.—Dubdaleṫe hUa Cinaeḋa, airchinneċ Corcaiġe 7 Robartaċ, mac Ferdomnaiġ, comarba Coluim-cille, in Domino dormierunt.—Domnall hUa Ruairc do marbaḋ la Domnall, mac Maelruanaiġ, ri Fer-Manaċ.

* | denotes commencement of MS. column.

[Contractions: t. m., top margin; f. m., foot margin; r. m., right margin; l. m., left margin; c. m., centre margin; itl., interlined; t. h. (written by) text hand; n. t. h., not (written by) text hand.]

A.D. 1057. [1] Occisus, B. [2] mortuus, B.—[a] mac—*son*, B. [b] m[ac], but a dot is placed underneath, to signify deletion and h[Ua] placed on c. m., B.

1057. [1] [*Donnchadh*]. — All the MSS., followed by the *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*, have *Murchadh*. To correspond therewith, *son* must be changed into *grandson;* as Murchadh was slain in the battle of Clontarf, but Donchadh had a son named Murchadh. As this was apparently a general engagement, it seems more probable that the mistake of the transcription took place in the proper name. The *Four Masters* solve the difficulty by omitting this portion of the entry. O'Conor saw nothing that required correction.

[2] *Royal-heir.*—Literally *royal material* (*regia materies*), signifying heir apparent.

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

KALENDS of Jan. on 4th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1057. Niall Ua hEicnechain, King of Cenel-Endai, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Dungal Ua Donnchadha, King of the Eoganacht of Cashel, fell by Murchadh [Donnchadh][1], son of Brian [Boruma], along with many others.—Finnguine Ua Finnguine, royal heir[2] of Munster, fell by Mael-Sechlainn[3] Ua[4] Bric.—Echmarcach, son of Cernach, herenagh[5] of Dun-leth-glais, went on his pilgrimage[6].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain with the Airrthir upon Gilla-Crist Ua Faelchon and upon the Ui-Eachach.—Mael-ruanaidh Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, fell by Donnchad, son of Brian [Boruma].—Muircertach Ua Tresaich, king of Ui-Barrce, died.—Dubdalethe Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Cork and Robartach[7], son of Ferdomnach, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, slept in the Lord.—Domnall Ua Ruairc was killed by Domnall, son of Maelruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach. [1057]

---

[3] *Mael-Sechlainn. Devotee* (*lit. tonsured*) *of* (*St.*) *Sechlann* (or Sechnall), disciple of St. Patrick. By omission of the infected *s*, the name was Maelechlainn (Melaghlin); which, in turn, in disregard of the origin, became Malachias and Malachy. See Vol. I., p. 8.

[4] *Ua.*—The reading of B (*son*) is also found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) But *Ua* (*grandson*), the lection of A, is given in both of them at the year 1059, where the killing of Mael-Sechlainn is entered. C follows A.

[5] *Herenagh.*—For the explanation of this term, see O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 47 sq.

[6] *Went on his pilgrimage.*—That is, either over sea; or, more probably, to another native establishment (perhaps Armagh; cf. 1003[=1004], 1037, *supra*, 1063, *infra*), to end his life in penitential exercises.

[7] *Robartach.*—Abbot of Kells, which at that time (*Adamnan*, p. 399) was apparently the official seat of the successor of St. Columba. He succeeded Mael-Muire, A.D. 1040 (*supra*). Dr. Reeves suggests (*loc. cit.*) that he was son of Ferdomnach, who died 1007 (=1008), *supra*.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° l.° uiii. Imbleaċ-ibair do loscaḋ co leir, iter daimliac 7 cloicṫeċ.—Lulaċ, mac Gilla-Comgain, airdriġ Alban, do marbaḋ la Mael-Coluim, mac Donnċaḋa, i caṫ.—Maidm Sleiḃe-Crot ria n-Diarmait, mac Mail-na-mbó, for Donnċaḋ, mac Briain, i torċair Cairbri hUa Ligdai, aircinneċ Imleċa-ibair, 7 Riġbardan, mac Concoirne, ri Ele et alii multi.—Gallbrat hUa Cerbaill, ridomna Teṁraċ, mortuus[1] est.—Colman hUa hAireċtaiġ, comarba Comgaill; hUa Flanncua, aircinneċ Imleaċa-ibair, in pace quieuerunt.—Mac-Beaṫaḋ, mac Finnlaiċ, airdriġ Alban, do marbaḋ la Mael-Coluim,[2] mac Donnċaḋa, i caṫ.

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° l.° ix.° Creċ la Mael-Seċlainn hUa Motaḋa[i]n i n-Airteraiḃ, co ruc tri cet[a] bo, uel paulo plus 7 co romarḃ Gilla-Muire Mac Aireċtaiġ, muire
B 42a Clainne-Sinaiġ.—Mael-Seċlainn | hUa Bric do muċaḋ i n-uaim la Mael-Seċlainn hUa Faelain.—Aeḋ hUa Dubdai, ri hUa-n-Amalgaḋa, a suis occisus[b] est.—
A 45a Creċ la | hArdgar Mac Loċlainn co Cenul-Eogain i n-Dal-Araiḋe, co tucsat boroma mor 7 da cet[a] duine

A.D. 1058. [1] Mortus, B. [2] Mael-Seċlainn, A. This is erroneous. It was probably an oversight.

A.D. 1059. [a] .c., A, B. The Roman notation is regularly employed in the MSS. [b] occissus, B.

1058. [1] *Both.*—Literally *between.*

[2] *Gilla-Comgain.*—"Gillie" (*servant;* employed in the secondary sense of *devotee* as a proper name) of St. Comgan of Kilchoan, in Scotland (Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 420). This is, perhaps, the Comgan, whose commemoration in the Martyrology of Tallaght adds another to the instances of the designation *Cele-De: III. Id.* [*Oct.* Oct. 13]. *Comgani, Cele De* (L.L. [Book of Leinster], Lith. ed., p. 363 h).

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Comgall.*—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[4] *Mac-Beathadh.*—The sequence of

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1058. Imblech-ibair was burned entirely, both[1] stone church and steeple.—Lulach, son of Gilla-Comgain,[2] arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.—The defeat of Sliabh-Crot [was inflicted] by Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, upon Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], wherein fell Cairbri Ua Ligdai, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, and Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, king of Eili, and many others, — Gallbrat Ua Cerbaill, royal heir of Tara, died.—Colman Ua hAirechtaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall[3]; Ua Flanncua, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, slept in peace.—Mac-Beathadh,[4] son of Finnlaech, arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle. [1058]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1059. A foray by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motadhain into the Airthir, so that he took away 300 cows, or a little more, and killed Gilla-Muire Mac Airechtaigh, steward of Clann-Sinaigh.—Mael-Sechlaimn Ua Bric was smothered in a cave by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Faelain.—Aedh Ua Dubdai, king of Ui-Amalgadha, was slain by his own [kinsmen]. —A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn along with[1] the Cenel-Eogain into Dal-Araidhe, so that they took away great cattle-spoil, and 200 persons were either killed or [1059]

---

the items respecting Lulach and Mac-Beathadh (the Macbeth of Shakespeare) should be reversed. Marianus Scotus, who had his information from a pilgrim that came straight from Scotland, writes in two autograph notes in his Chronicle (*ad an.* 1070 [=1058]) : *Macfinlaeg* occiditur in Augusto. *Lulag* successit et occiditur in Martio: cui *Moel-Coluim* successit . . . *Macfinlaeg* regnavit annis xvii., ad missam Sanctae Mariae. *Lulach* a nativitate Sanctae Mariae ad missam Sancti Patricii in mense Martio regnavit. Inde *Moelcoluim* regnavit annis xx., usque ad missam Sancti Patricii.

1059. [1]*Along with.*—The original is *co* (with), which the *Four Masters* changed into *do* (of). O'Donovan, accordingly, has "[one] of the Cinel-Eoghain;" which a native annalist would deem it superfluous to apply to a king of that clan.

eter marbad 7 ergabail.—Caṫal, mac Tigernain, rí Iartair Con[n]acṫ; Congalaċ hUa Riacain, ridomna Temraċ; Duarcan hUa hEġra[i], rí Luiġne; Gilla-Coemgin, mac Gilla-Comġaill, ridomna[a] Laiġen, occisi[b] sunt.—Gilla-Domanga[i]rt hUa Conċaille, rí hUa-Nialla[i]n; Muiredaċ hUa Flainn, ri hUa-Tuirtre; Tomaltaċ hUa Mael-Brenainn, muire Sil-Muireḋaiċ, mortui sunt.—Domnall Mac Eodosa, aircinneċ Mainistreċ [Buiṫi]; Eoċaiḋ hUa Cinaeḋa, aircinneċ Aṫa-truim; Aneslis Mac Uiḋir, aircinneċ Lusca; Conaing hUa Fairċeallaiġ, aircinneċ Droma-leaṫan [mortui sunt].

bis.[a] Kal. Ian. uii. f.,[b] l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° lx.[oc] Cocaḋ mor i n-Ard-Maċa eter Cumuscaċ hUa n-Eroḋa[i]n 7 Dubdaleiṫi, comarba Patraic, imon[1] abdaine.—Cenannus[2] do loscaḋ do leir, co n-a daimliac.—Leiṫgleann do loscaḋ do leir, cenmota in [d]ertaċ.—Domnall Deiseċ, prim anmcara Erenn 7 Conn na m-boċt Cluana-mac-Nois ad Christum uocati sunt:

Da[d] bliaḋain dec 'n-a tescaiḋ,
Coic mile cen oen esbaiḋ—

[a] riadomna, but with deletion mark under the first a, B. [b] occissi, B.

A.D. 1060. [1] mon (i.e., aphæresis of i), B. [2] Ceanannus, B. [a] om., B. [b] f. is placed overhead, having been omitted at first, B. [c] Millissimo ac lx. anno Dominicae Incarnationis inserted, t. h., B. [d-d] f. m., t. h., the place of insertion being indicated by marks prefixed, corresponding with marks placed on margin opposite the entry, A; om., B.

[2] *Either killed or captured.*—Literally: [took] 200 *persons, between killing and capturing.*

[3] *Gilla-Domangairt.—Devotee of (St.) Domangart*, of Rath-Muirbuilg (Murlough), Co. Antrim, brother of St. Muru of Fahan, Co. Donegal. A gloss in the L. B. copy of the Calendar of Oengus suggests a line containing the name of Domangart as the true reading in the quatrain for March 24 (the feast day), where the text commemorates St. Mochta of Louth.

[4] *Tomaltagh Ua Mael-Brenainn.*—The only member of the O'Mulrenin family, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* p. 876), that ever became chief of all the Ui-Mureadhaigh. This is based on the reading of the *Four Masters*, who give, here and elsewhere, *tighherna* (lord) for *muire* (steward). The equation is, of course quite groundless.

captured.[2]—Cathal, son of Tigernan, king of the West of Connacht; Congalach Ua Riacain, royal heir of Tara; Duarcan Ua hEghrai, king of Luighne; Gilla-Coemgin, son of Gilla-Comhgaill, royal heir of Leinster, were slain.—Gilla-Domangairt[3] Ua Conchaille, king of Ui-Niallain; Muiredach Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre; Tomaltach Ua Mael-Brenainn,[4] steward of Sil-Muiredaich, died.—Domnall Mac Eodosa, herenagh of Mainister-[Buithi]; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim; Aneslis Mac Uidhir, herenagh of Lusca; Conaing Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-leathan [died]. [1059]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1060. Great war in Ard-Macha between Cumuscach[1] Ua Erodhain and Dubdaleithi, successor of [St.] Patrick, respecting the abbacy.—Cenannus was burned entirely, with its stone church.—Lethglenn was burned entirely, except the oratory.—Domnall Deisech [i.e., of the Desi], chief soul-friend of Ireland and Conn-na-mbocht[2] of Cluain-mac-Nois, were called to Christ: [1060] Bis.

Two years [and] ten ended,[3]
Five thousand without any defect—

They further add that this individual was smothered in the cave along with Ua Bric. The improbability of a Roscommon chief taking part in a South Waterford clan feud doubtless never occurred to them.

1060. [1] *Cumascach.*—In the list of the successors of Patrick (L. L. p. 42, and L. B. [Lebar Brec], Litho. ed. p. 220), he is given next after Dubdaleithi. The *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) say the latter was deposed in favour of the former. See *infra*, A.D. 1064.

[2] *Conn-na-mbocht—Conn of the poor.*—Best known as the grandfather of Mael-Muire the compiler of Lebar na hUidri (*Book of the Dun* [*cow*]), an 11th cent. MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, and published in facsimile.

For his epitaph (*Oroit do Chunn—a prayer for Conn*) and a notice of his family, see *Christian Inscriptions* (fig. 147, p. 65 sq.).

[3] *Ended.*—Lit., *in their excision.* The preposition *i* with the possessive forms a native idiom, expressing state or condition. (See O'Donovan, *Irish Grammar*, p. 291; Windisch, *Wörterbuch*, p. 608–9). The computation (5012), including the current year, gives the Hebrew reckoning, A.M. 3952.

Fuair hUa Forreiḋ co fuiliḋ,
Do reir robeid, robuiliḋ—
O ṫus domain dograing tic
Co heitsecht Domnaill Deisiċ.[d]—

Mael-Ciara[i]n hUa Roboca[i]n, airchinneċ Suird, mortu[u]s est.—Muircertaċ, mac Gilla-Fhulartaiġ,[3] ridomna na n-Dese, occisus[4] est. — Maidm ria Feraib Breġ (idon,[e] ria n-Gairbeid hUa Caturaiġ[e]) for Gailengaiḃ (idon[f] Leoċan, mac mic Maela[i]n[f]) 7 for Cairpri.—Flannacan hUa Ceallaiġ, ri Breġ, do éc i n-a ailiṫre.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° lx.° i.°
B 42b Muireḋaċ | hUa Mael-Coluim, airchinneċ Daire; Ciaran, sui-ecnaiḋ Erenn; Ocan hUa Cormaca[i]n, airchinneċ Innsi-Cu[m]scraiḋ; Tigernaċ Bairrceċ, comarba Finnen, 7 ard anmċara Erenn; Conaing, mac ind abad, forairchinneċ Ard[a]-Maċa, in penitentia[1] quieuerunt.—Domnall hUa Maeldoraiḋ do marbaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Cananna[i]n i caṫ.—Gairḃeiḋ hUa Caṫuraiġ, ri Bres; Cu-Ulaḋ, mac Conġalaiġ, ri Uaċtair-ṫire, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.—Niall, mac Mail-Seċlainn, ri Ailiġ, mortuus[3] est.—Sluaġaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Conċobair co Cenn-coraḋ,
A 45b | co robris in caṫraiġ 7 co romuċ in tibrait.—Gleann-da-loċa[a] do loscaḋ do leir.[a]

[3] gilla ualartaiġ (ḟ, being silent, was om. by scribe), B. [4] occissus, B. [e-e] l. m., t. h., A, B. [f-f] itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1061. [1] penetencia, B. [2] penetentia, B. [3] mortus, B.—[a-a] om., C.

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[4] *Ua Forreidh.*—Most probably, the one whose obit is given at 1088. Living in Emly, he must have heard of the fame of Domnall, who belonged to a neighbouring county (Waterford).

[5] *Come.*—Literally, *comes.* The numerals, according to native usage, are nom. abs. Collectively (=period), they form the subject of *tic* (sg.)

[6] *Ghilla-Fhulartaigh.*—*Devotee of* (*St.*) *Fulartach*, who died A.D. 778 (=779), *supra.* The Mart. of Tallaght (L. L., p. 358a) has: *iiii. Kal. Ap. Fularta[i]ch, mic Bric* (son of Brec). The occurrence of Fulartach's name in the present entry may be taken as proof that his father was eponymous head of the Ui Bric.

Ua Forreidh[4] acutely found, [1060]
According to very established, very decisive rule—
From beginning of the evil hoary world come[5]
To decease of Domnall Deisech.—

Mael-Ciarain Ua Robocain, herenagh of Sord, died.—Muircertach, son of Gilla-Fhulartaigh[6] [Ua Bric], royal heir of the Desi, was slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the men of Bregha (namely, by Gairbeid Ua Catusaigh) upon the Gailenga (that is, [upon] Leochan, grandson of Maelan) and upon the Cairpri.—Flannacan Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage.[7]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1061. Muiredhach Ua Mael-Coluim, herenagh of Daire; Ciaran, most eminent sage of Ireland; Ocan Ua Cormacain, herenagh of Inis-Cumscraigh; Tigernach of Bairrce,[1] successor of [St.] Finnian and archsoul-friend of Ireland; Conaing, son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh[2] of Ard-Macha, rested in penance.[3]—Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh[4] was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in battle.—Gairbheidh Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha; Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-tire, died in penance.[3]—Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Conchobair to Cenn-coradh, so that he broke down[5] the city and choked up the [holy ?] well.—Gleann-da-locha was burned entirely. [1061]

[7] *Died in his pilgrimage.*—That is, probably, in a religious house situated outside his own territory.

A.D. 1061. [1] *Tigernach of Bairce.*—The abbot under whom Marianus Scotus says he lived before his departure for the Continent (*Chron. ad an.* 1065=1043). He presided over the monastery of St. Finnian of Magh-bile (Moville), County Down.

[2] *Deputy-herenagh.*—Literally, *servant-herenagh;* one acting under (and doubtless nominated by) the herenagh.

[3] *In penance.*—Signifying, apparently, that official functions had been laid aside, the better to prepare for death. Herein it differed from *dying in pilgrimage*, that monks remained in their own, and clerics and laics entered local, establishments.

[4] *Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh.*—*The Annals of Loch Ce*, which have this entry under the present year, give Domnall under the following year as killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair!

[5] *Broke down.*—Meaning, very probably, that he razed the royal residence and the fortifications.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ii.° Ruaiḋri hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ, ri Iarṫair Connaċt, do marbaḋ la hAeḋ[1] hUa Conċoḃair i caṫ.—Gilla-Crist hUa Maeldoraiḋ, comarba Colaim-cille eter Erinn 7 Albain; Maelruanaiġ hUa Daiġri, prim anmċara Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, in Christo dormierunt.—Taḋg, mac Aeḋa hUi Concobair, do marbaḋ la Clainn-Coscraiḋ (7[a] la hIarṫar Connaċt, per dolum[a]).—Creċ la hArdgar Mac Loċlainn i Coiced Connaċt, co tucsat se[b] mile do buaiḃ, mile imorro[c] do ḋainiḃ.—Donncuan hUa Maċainen do marbaḋ do Gilla-Ciarain hUi Maċainen, ri Muġdorn.—Eoċaiḋ, mac Neill, mic Eoċaḋa, ridomna Coiciḋ Erenn 7 Eoċaiḋ hUa Laiṫein, ri Sil-Duibtire, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.—Ruaiḋri, mac Conċairrgi, ridomna Fern-ṁuiġi, do marbaḋ do mac Neill hUi Ruairc.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° iii.° Gormlaiṫ, ingen Caṫail, mic Ruaiḋri, in perigrinatione i n-Ard-Maċa dormiuit.—Motodan hUa Celeca[i]n, secnap Ard[a]-Maċa, mortuus[1] est.—Caṫal hUa Donnċaḋa, airdri hUa-n-Eċaċ Muman; Cuduiliġ hUa Taiḋg, ri Fer-Lí; B 42c | Mael-Seċlainn hUa Motoda[i]n, ridamna Ailiġ, a suis inimicis (idon,[a] o Cenel-Conaill[a]), occisi sunt.—Coinnmeḋ mor la Mac Loċlainn ó tá Glenn-Suiliḋe siar co hIarṫur Luiġne 7 co Muaiḋ Ou-n-Amalgaiḋ, du i tangatur[2] riġ Connaċt

A.D. 1062. [1] hAoḋ, B. [2] pene—, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [b] .ui., A, B. [c] uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1063. [1] mortus, B. [2]—dur, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.

1062. [1] *Both in.*—Lit., *between.* For Gilla-Crist (who succeeded Robartach in 1057) see Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

[2] *Fifth.*—That is *fifth* division; Ireland having been anciently divided into *five* provinces: Meath, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. See Vol. 1, p. 386.

[3] *Eochaidh.*—The *Four Masters* at the present year say he died on Thursday, Nov. 13. But the 13th fell on Wednesday in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1062. Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair in battle.—Gilla-Crist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, both in[1] Ireland and Scotland; Maelruanaigh Ua Daighri, chief soul-friend of the North of Ireland, slept in Christ.—Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by the Clann-Coscraidh (and by the West of Connacht in treachery).—A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn into the Fifth[2] of Connacht, so that they took away six thousand cows, also a thousand persons.—Donncuan Ua Machainen was killed by Gilla-Ciarain Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn.—Eochaidh,[3] son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the Fifth of Ireland,[4] and Eochaidh Ua Laithein, king of Sil-Duibtire, died in penance.—Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrgi, royal heir of Fern-magh, was killed by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc. [1062]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1063. Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbertaigh], slept in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Motadan Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.—Cathal[1] Ua Donnchadha, arch-king of the Ui-Echach of Munster; Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, king of Fir-Li; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motodain, royal heir of Ailech, by his enemies (namely, by Cenel-Conaill), were slain.—Great coigny[2] [was levied] by Mac Lochlainn from Glenn-Suilidhe[3] westwards to the western part of Luighne and to [the river] Muaidh of Ui-Amalgadha, where all the kings of Connacht came [1063]

[4] *Fifth of Ireland.*—That is, Ulster; the Fifth, or Province, *par excellence.*

1063. [1] *Cathal.*—Slain, according to the *F. M.*, by his own son. The items of this entry are too discrepant to be included in one formula. Cuduiligh is said (in the *F. M.*) to have died a natural death. *Suis inimicis* can mean *their enemies*, with reference to all three. I have followed the gloss in restricting it to Mael-Sechlainn.

[2] *Coigny.*—Or *coigne* (anglicized form of the *coinnmedh* of the text), cess levied in lieu of billeting. The *F. M.* make it *a hosting* (*sloighedh*); O'Conor, *an army.*

[3] *From Glenn-Suilidhe.*—Literally, *from* [*where*] *is Glenn Suilidhe.*

uile i n-a teċ, im Aeḋ hUa Conċoḃair 7 im Aeḋ, mac mic Neill Ui Ruairc 7 im mac Airt hUi Ruairc.—hUaim Alla i Cera do ġabail o Chonnaċtaiḃ for muinter Aeḋa hUi Conċoḃair, in ro muċta sesca[b] ar cet.[b]—Niall, mac Eoċaḋa, airdri Ulaḋ, a ec i n-Id Nouembir, 7 i n-Dardain, 7 i[c] n-oċtmad [uaṫad] dec [esci].[c]—Cínaeḋ, mac Aiċir, airċinneċ Lis-ṁoir-Moċutu; Eoċaiḋ hUa Dalla[i]n, airċinneċ Coinneire[3], in pace dormierunt.

A45c|Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° lx.° iiii.° Dolgen hUa Sonai, airċinneċ Aird-sraṫa; in Dall hUa Lona[i]n, prim eices Fer Muman; Gilla-arrai hUa Maelmiṫiġ,[1] in penitentia mortui sunt.—Cormac, airċinneċ Aird-Breca[i]n; Eoċaiḋ hUa Doireid, airċinneċ Domnaiġ-moir Muigi-Iṫa, in Domino dormierunt.—Muirċertaċ hUa Neill, ri Telċa-o[i]g, o Uib-Cremtainn occisus est.—Donnċaḋ, mac Briain, airdri Muman, (do[b] aṫrigaḋ 7[b]) do ec i Roim i n-a ailiṫri.—Dubdaleiṫi (mac[b] Mael-Muire[b]), comarba Patraic, i Kalainn Septimbir in bona penetentia mortuus est. Mael-Isu,[2] mac Amalgaḋa, do ġabail na habdaine.—Diarmait hUa Lorca[i]n, ridomna Laiġen, do marbaḋ la Cinel-Eogain i n-Ulltaib.—

b-b lx. ar .c., A, B. c-c in .xuiii., A, B. 3 Coindere, B.

A.D. 1064. 1 Maeil—, B. 2-Isa, A.—a om., B.; b-b itl., t. h., A; om., B.

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4 *Into his house.*—An idiomatic expression, signifying to make formal submission.

5 *With.*—Literally, *around.*

6 *On the Ides.*—The *Four Masters* say that Niall and his son, Eochaidh, died on Thursday, Nov. 13, 1062. But Tigernach agrees with these Annals in placing the obit of Eochaidh at 1062, and that of his father at this year. Furthermore, what is decisive on the subject, in 1062, Nov. 13 fell on Wednesday; but in 1063, as the text states, on Thursday.

With regard to the lunar reckoning, it is worthy of note that its accuracy is confirmed by the *old rule* in Bede (*De rat. temp.* xxii.) "November in the Ides, 317." Deduct the current day and add the January epact (as given above), 27=343. Divide by 59 (two consecutive lunations) and from the remainder, 48, subtract 30. This gives the 18 of the text. New Moon accordingly fell on Oct. 27.

into his house[4] with[5] Aedh Ua Concobhair, and with[5] Aedh, grandson of Niall Ua Ruairc, and with[5] the son of Art Ua Ruairc.—The cave of Alla in Cera was captured by the Connachtmen against the people of Aedh Ua Concobhair, wherein were smothered sixty above one hundred [persons].—Niall, son of Eochaidh, arch-king of Ulidia, died on the Ides[6] of November [Nov. 13] and on Thursday and on the 18th [of the moon].—Cinaedh Mac Aichir, herenagh of Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, herenagh of Coindere, slept in peace. [1063]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1064. Dolghen Ua Sonai, herenagh of Ard-sratha; the Blind Ua Lonain, chief poet of the Men of Munster; Gilla-arrai Ua Maelmithigh, died in penance.—Cormac, herenagh of Ard-Brecain; Eochaidh Ua Doireid, herenagh of Domnach-mor of Magh-Itha, slept in the Lord.—Muircertach Ua Neill, king of Telach-og, was slain by the Ui-Cremtainn.—Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], arch-king of Munster, (was deposed and) died in Rome in his pilgrimage.—Dubdaleithi (son of Mael-Muire), successor of Patrick, died on the Kalends of September [Sep. 1] in good penance.[1] Mael-Isu, son of Amalgaidh, took the abbacy.—Diarmait Ua Lorcain, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain in Ulster.—Airdgar Mac [1064]Bis

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Hereby are to be corrected the Calendars (*e.g.* Nicolas, *Chron. of Hist.*; Hampson, *Med. Aevi Kal.*) that place the Golden Number XIX. (1063 was the last year of the Cycle.) at October 26. It is accurately indicated in the Calendar, Embolismal Computus and Decemnovennal Tables appended to the printed editions of the above-named work of Bede.

O'Donovan queries whether "the 18th" refers to the reign of Niall. But at 1016 he had given the slaying of Niall's predecessor from these Annals. In the list of Kings of Ulidia in L. L. (p. 41 d) "42 or 50" years are assigned to Niall.

Marianus Scotus has: A.D. 1087 [=1065], *Nial mac Eochada*, rex *Ulad*, obiit Id. Nov. This postdates the obit by two years.

1064. [1] *In good penance.*—This perhaps signifies that Dubdaleithe acquiesced in his deposition (A.D. 1060), and devoted his remaining years exclusively to religious exercises.

Airdgar Mac Loċlainn, rí Ailiġ, do ec i Telaċ-óg et sepultus est i n-Ard-Maċa, in mausolio regum.—Mac Leobelem,[3] rí Bretan, do marbaḋ la mac Iacoib.—Eċmarcaċ,[4] rí Gall, do écaiḃ.

Hic[c] est primus annus undecimi Cicli magni Paschalis a constitucione mundi; principium uero tercii Cicli magni Paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini et habet quatuor Concurrentes bissextiles et est secundus annus Indiccionis.[c]

Kl. Ian. uii. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° lx.° u.° Dubṫaċ Albanaċ, prim anmċara Erenn 7 Albann, i n-Ard-Maċa quieuit:

Dubṫaċ,[a] duini dliġṫeċ, dur,
Ronbia in forad sliġṫeċ soer,
Nem fuair in t-anmċara, adcid,
Araṫir clarṫana coem.—[a]

B 42d Donnċaḋ hUa Maṫgamna, ri Ulaḋ, do marbaḋ | a m-Benncar a fuir.—Domnall, aircinneċ Luġbaiḋ 7 aircinneċ Droma, a n-éc.—Aeḋ hUa Ualġairg do

[3] Leo belem, A; mac (son), having been omitted at first, is placed overhead with reference mark, B. [4] Eaċmarcaċ, B.—c-c om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1065. a-a t. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B.

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[2] *Mausoleum of the kings.*—Called the *cemetery of the kings*, *supra*, A.D. 934 (=935). See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 18.

[3] *The son of Llywelyn.*—Called Grufud in the Brut y Tywysogion (A.D. 1061), and Grifin in the *Annales Cambriæ* (A.D. 1063). In both he is stated to have fallen by the treachery of his own men.

[4] *Echmarcach.*—See Vol. I., p. 591, note 12. According to Marianus Scotus, he died in Rome. *Donnchad*, filius *Briain*, de Hibernia atque *Echmarcach*, rex *innarenn* (? perhaps, *in Manenn*, of Manann), viri inter suos non ignobiles, Romam venientes obierunt (1087=1065).

[5] *Eleventh.*—This Cycle has been discussed in the Introduction.

[6] *Third.*—The second so-called Dionysian Great Cycle commenced A.D. 532 (531 of text), *supra*.

[7] *Four.*—The reading in A is *uii. Concurrentes.* The scribe, namely, not understanding the text, mistook the two first letters of *iiii.* for *u.* O'Donovan (*F. M.*, p. 887) gives *Kal.* 4 as the lection of C: meaning that New Year's Day fell on Wednes-

Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died in Telach-og and was buried in Ard-Macha, in the mausoleum of the kings.[2]—The son of Llywelyn,[3] king of the Britons, was killed by the son of James.—Echmarcach[4], king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died. [1064]

This is the first year of the eleventh[5] great Paschal Cycle from the formation of the world; but the commencement of the third[6] great Paschal Cycle from the Incarnation of the Lord. And it hath four[7] bissextile Concurrents and is the second year of the Indiction.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1065. Dubtach, the Scotsman, chief soul-friend of Ireland and Scotland, rested in Ard-Macha: [1065]

> Dubthach,[1] person righteous, dour,
> For him there will be a dwelling roomy, noble,
> Heaven the soul-friend found, it is seen,

Donnchadh Ua Mathgamna, king of Ulidia, was killed[2] in Bennchar by his own [subjects].—Domnall, herenagh of Lughbadh and the Herenagh of Druim, their death[3] [took place].—Aedh Ua Ualghairg took the kingship of

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day in 1064. But, as shown in the text, it fell on Thursday. *Habet* (not *Kal.*) is the word in the C. MS.

The Calendar use of Concurrents is explained in text-books of Chronology.

Bissextile also distinguishes this (the 9th) year from the 4th, 15th and 26th years of the Solar Cycle of 28. These three years (in the Old Style) have four Concurrents, but are not bissextile. The Indiction is correct.

1065. [1] *Dubhtach*.—His connexion with Ireland is told in the Breviary of Aberdeen: In qua utriusque Veteris et Novi Testamenti precepta et leges accuratissime didicit (quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 401). He probably died on a pilgrimage to Armagh.

The last line of the quatrain I am unable to translate. *Thir* may be for *th*[*s*]*ir*, *continued*, *constant*. O'Donovan renders it: "[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile." His text is: *ar a thir clár tana coemh* (p. 886–7).

[2] *Was killed.*—Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1088 [=1066], says: in templo *Bennchuir*, verno tempore, occiditur. His slayer is given by name in the third next entry.

[3] *Their death.* — O'Conor reads *Droma-Anec* and gives the equivalent as *Dromanecensis*; taking *a n-ec* (their death) to be a factor in a local name. He adds (*obierunt*), to find a verb to complete the imaginary sense. *Domnall* and *Herenagh*, according to native idiom, are nominatives absolute.

ġabail riġe Ceneoil-Eogain.—Brodur, nam̄a Comgaill, qui occidit regem i m-Bennċor, do marbaḋ la riġ Dal-n-Araide.—Mac Taiḋg hUi Ceallaiġ, ri hUa-Maine 7 hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ, ri iartair Con[n]acht, occisi sunt la hAeḋ hUa Conċobair.—Domnall hUa Loingsiġ, ri Dal-n-Araiḋe 7 Muirceartaċ hUa Mael-ḟabaill, rí Cairce-Braċaiḋe, do marbaḋ o hUib-Meiṫ Menna-Tire.—Leocan, mac Laiḋgnen, rí Gaileng, do marbaḋ la Conċobur hUa Mael-Seċlainn.—Eċm̄ileḋ hUa Aiteiḋ, rí Ua-n-Eċaċ, do marbaḋ do Cheniul-Eogain.[1]

(No[b] gumad ar in Kallainn si bud coir Donnċaḋ, mac Briain Boruma, do beṫ, secundum alium librum; qui tamen uidetur mori anno preterito, secundum hunc librum.[b])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ui.° Aeḋ hUa Ruairc, ri hUa-m-Briuin,[1] mortuus est statim iar n-orcain scrine Patraic.—Ceallaċ, mac Muirceartaiġ hUi Ceallaiġ; Gilla-Braiti, ri hUa-m-Briuin; Mac Sena[i]n, ri Gaileng; Gilla-Moninne,
A 45d mac Aeḋa mic Ui Ualgairg, | occisi sunt.—Cnom̄er

A.D. 1065. [1]Chenel, B.— [b-b] l. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B.

A.D. 1066. [1]m-Bruin, A. [2]—tus, B.

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[4] *Enemy of* [*St.*] *Comgall.*—The murder within the church was regarded as a personal affront to the patron, St. Comgall.

[5] *Domnall Ua Loingsigh.* — Marianus Scotus (*ubi sup.*) writes: *i fel Tigernaeg Cluana eius* occisus—*slain on the feast of Tigernach of Cluain-eois* (Clones, co. Monaghan). That is, (Monday) April 4. This corresponds with the *verno tempore* (p. 15, note 2, *supra*) of Donnchad's assassination. Strange, that no local chronicle noted the date.

[6] *Another book.*—This *other book* is probably the Annals of Boyle, which state that Donnchadh went to Rome on a pilgrimage in this year. Marianus Scotus (p. 14, note 4, *supra*) also says that he went to Rome in 1087 [=1065].

1066.—[1] *Shrine of Patrick.*—Apparently, in Armagh; but the Four Masters say it was after plundering Clonmacnoise and Clonfert.

[2] *Gilla-Moninne.*—*Devotee of* (*St.*) *Moninne* (Virgin), of Slieve Gallion, co. Londonderry. Her obit is given *supra*,

Cenel-Eogain.—Brodur, the enemy of [St.] Comgall,[4] who slew the king [Donnchadh] in Bennchor, was killed by the king of Dal-Araidhe.—The son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair. —Domnall Ua Loingsigh,[5] king of Dal-Araidhe and Muircertach Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe were killed by the Ui-Meith of Menna-Tire.—Leocan, son of Laidgnen, king of Gailenga, was killed by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—Echmhiledh Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain. [1065]

(Or it may be [that it is] on this Kalend [i.e. year] it were right for Donnchadh, son of Brian Boruma, to be, according to another book[6]. He seems, however, to have died in the past year, according to this book.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1066. Aed Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, died straightway after rifling the Shrine of Patrick.[1]—Ceallach, son of Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh; Gilla-Braiti [Ua Ruairc], king of Ui-Briuin, the son of Senan [Ua Leochain], king of Gailenga; Gilla-Moninne,[2] son of Aedh great grandson of Ualgarg [Ua Ruairc], were slain.—Great nutcrop in all Ireland, so[3] that it impedes the rivers.—The successor [1066]

A.D. 519 (=520): Quies Darercae, quae Moninne nominata est. The Saint's name possesses a literary interest. In the so-called *Chronicon Scotorum*, Mac Firbis gives his original thus: Quies Darerca . . . . quae Moninne, Aninne sanatho postea nominata est (Marginal A.D. 514). The reading is: quae Moninne a Ninne sanato, etc. The explanation is given in the Book of Leinster (p. 271 c): "fili balb rathroisc aicce, ar cotissed a erlabra dó. Ocus issed toesech rolabair, idon: *Nin, Nin.* Unde dicebatur *Moninne.* Ocus Ninnine éices ainm in fhiled—A dumb poet fasted with her, in order that his speech might come to him. And what he first said is this, namely: *Nin, Nin.* Whence she was called *Moninne* (*My Ninne*). And Ninnine the sage (was) the name of the poet." He was the author of a beautiful poetical invocation of St. Patrick in the native tongue, preserved in the *Book of Hymns.*

[3] *So, etc.*—The Latin portion is omitted in C.

mor i n-Erinn uile, ut rebellet[3] fluminibus.—Comarba Daire (idon,[b] Donnċad hUa Duimein[b]) 7 Cinaeḋ, mac mic Oḋormaic, ri Conaille, in penitencia[4] mortui sunt.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° uii.° Scolaiġi, mac Innraċtaiġ, aircinneċ Muc[s]noma; Aircinneċ Duin-leṫ-glaise[1]; Aeḋ, mac mic Ualgairg, muire hUa-n-Duibinnreċt; Ecṫigern, mac Flainn Mainistreċ, idon, aircinneċ Mainistreċ, in pace dormierunt.—Sloigeḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa m-Briain co Loċ Cime, co romarbaḋ d'on t-sluagaḋ hUa Concobuir, ri Ciaraiḋe-Luaċra.—Ceall-dara co n-a tempall do loscaḋ.—Aeḋ hUa Concobuir (idon,[a] Aeḋ in ga bearnaiġ[a]), airdriġ Coiciḋ Connaċt, luam gaisciḋ Leiṫi Cuinn, do marbaḋ la Conmacne i caṫ, i torcradar ile (7[a] Aeḋ hUa Concenainn, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, et alii multi cum eis[a]), idon, le hAeḋ, mac Airt uallaiġ hUi Ruairc, a caṫ Thūrlaiġ-Aḋnaiċ:

Seċt[b] m-bliaḋna sescat, ni suaill,
Ocus mile, mor in buaiḋ,
O gein Crist, ni soeḃ in smaċt,
Co torċair Aeḋ, ri Connaċt.[b]

B 43a Bis[a] | Kl. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° uiii.° Domnall hUa Caṫusaiġ, aircinneċ Duin; Colman hUa[1] Criċa[i]n, ferleiġinn Arda-Maċa[2]; Mac in Becanaiġ,[3] comarba Comgaill; Cinaeḋ[b], comarba Coemgin, ad Christum migrauerunt.[b]—Mael-Isu, comarba Patraic,

[3] rebellat, A, B; but a was underdotted and e placed overhead, B. [4] penetenti, B.—[b-b] itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1067. [1]—glaisi, B.—[a-a] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [b-b] f. m., t. h., with relative signs of reference, A; om., B. Seċt and sescat are respectively .uii. and .lx. in the (A) MS.

A.D. 1068. [1] Repeated by oversight, B. [2] Ardmaċa, A. [3] Beccananaiġ, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] om., A.

1067. [1] *Flann.*—Lector of Monasterboice, who died in 1056, *supra*.

[2] *Half of Conn.*—"Id est, the north half of Ireland," C.

[of Colum-cille in the monastery] of Daire (namely, [1066]
Donnchad Ua Duimein) and Cinaedh, grandson of Odhormac, king of Conaille, died in penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1067]
1067. Scolaighi, son of Innrachtach, herenagh of Mucnom; the Herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Aedh, grandson of Ualgarg, steward of Ui-Duibinnrecht; Ecthigern, son of Flann[1] of Mainister[-Buithi], namely, the herenagh of Mainister[-Buithi], slept in peace.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain to Loch-Cime, so that Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe-Luachra, was killed on that hosting.—Cell-dara, with its church, was burned.—Aedh Ua Concobuir (namely, Aedh "of the gapped spear"), arch-king of the Fifth of Connacht, helmsman of the championship of the Half of Conn,[2] was killed by the Conmacni, in a battle in which fell many (and Aedh Ua Concenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata and many others with them), namely, by Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc the haughty, in the battle of Turlach-Adhnaich:

> Seven years [and] sixty, not trifling,
> And a thousand, great the triumph,
> From Birth of Christ, not vain the sway,
> Until fell Aedh, king of Connacht.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1860 Bis]
1068. Domnall Ua Cathusaigh, herenagh of Dun; Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha; Mac-in-Becanaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall[1]; Cinaedh, successor of [St.] Coemghen,[2] departed to Christ.—Mael-Isu, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster

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A.D. 1068. [1] *Successor of [St.] Comgall.*—Namely, abbot of Bangor, co. Down. The entry in the Four Masters states that he was also successor of St. Mocholmog; that is, bishop of Dromore.

[2] *Successor of [St.] Coemghen.*—That is, abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

for cuairt Muman cetna feċt, co tuc a lanċuairt, eter screpal 7 edburta.—Murċaḋ hUa Briain, ridomna Muman, do marbaḋ la Firu Tebṫa.[4]—Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Fergail, rí Telċa-ó[i]cc, do ġuin do Chenuil-m-Binniġ.[5]—Domnall, mac Neill, mic Mael-Seċlainn (idon,[c] Domnall na m-boċt[c]), ri Ailiġ, do marbaḋ (idon[d], maidm Siṫbe[d]) d'Aeḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn, idon, a derbratair.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ix.° Cobṫaċ, sacart Cille-dara, in Christo quieuit.—Dun-da-leṫglas 7 Ard-sraṫa 7 Lusca 7 Sord[1] Coluim-cille ab igne dis[s]ipata[e] sunt.—hUa Aeḋa, ri hUa-Fiacraċ Arda-sraṫa; Aeḋ, mac Dubġaill, secnap Cluana-Fiacna; Flannacan, mac Aeḋa, fosaircinneċ Arda-Maċa, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.

A 46a | Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. x.u., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° Caṫusaċ, mac Cairpri, aircinneċ Mungarte,[1] do éc.—Murċaḋ, mac Diarmata, ri Laiġen 7 Gall, do ec et sepultus est i n-Aṫ-cliaṫ.—hUa hEoċaiden, rí Dal-n-Araiḋe, occisus est a suis.—Fergal hUa Laiḋgnen, aircinneċ [Fh]oṫna, do ec.—Gilla-Patraic hUa Mael-ċoṫaiġ periit morte immatura.—Abbas Ia, idon, mac

[4]—ṫba B. [5] Cinel-B—, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.
A.D. 1069. [1] Sort, B. [2] penitencia, A.
A.D. 1070. [1]—te, B.

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[3] *Both cess and donations.*—Literally, *between scruple and offerings.* That the *Screpal* (from the Latin *Scripulum*) was coined money, can hardly be inferred from the distinction here made between itself and the offerings in kind. Compare the passage in the Confession of St. Patrick: Forte autem, quando baptizavi tot milia hominum, speraverim ab aliquo illorum vel dimedio [*lege*—ium] scriptule? Dicite mihi et reddam vobis. Also the expression in the sixth Canon of the Irish Synod published by Wasserschleben (*Die Bussordnungen der abendlandische Kirche*, p. 141): duodecim discipuli [*lege* scripuli] usque viginti.

More likely, to judge from the Brehon Laws, the word represented a standard of value. The meaning, accordingly, would be that the sum was made up of the proceeds of a rate, supplemented by voluntary contri-

the first time, so that he took away his full circuit [1068]Bis.
[amount], both cess and donations[3].—Murchadh Ua Briain,[4] royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Men of Tebtha.—Flaithbertach Ua Fergail, king of Telach-oc, was wounded [mortally] by the Cenel-Binnigh.—Domnall, son of Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn (namely, Domnall "of the poor"), king of Ailech, was killed (that is, [in] the Defeat of Sithbe) by Aedh, grandson of Mael-Sechlainn, namely, his brother.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1069]
1069. Cobthach, priest of Cell-dara,[1] rested in Christ.—Dun-da-lethglas and Ard-sratha and Lusca and Sord of [St.] Colum-cille were wasted by fire.—Ua Aedha, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha; Aedh, son of Dubghall, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna; Flannacan, son of Aedh, deputy-herenagh[2] of Ard-Macha, died in penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1070]
1070. Cathusach, son of Cairpre, herenagh[1] of Mungarit, died.—Murchadh, son of Diarmait,[2] king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, died[3] and was buried in Ath-cliath.—Ua hEochaiden, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Fergal Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of [F]othan, died.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Maelchothaigh perished by a premature death.—The abbot of Ia, namely,

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butions. This is confirmed by the entry under 1106 (*infra*), in which the apportionment of the levy is set forth.

[4] *Murchad Ua Briain.*—*Murchad, sciathgerr, oa Briaen* [Murchad short-shield, grandson of Brian (Boruma)] occiditur mense Septembris (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1090=1068).

1069. [1] *Priest of Cell-dara.*—That is, Chaplain of the monastery of the nuns of St. Brigit, Kildare.

[2] *Deputy-herenagh.*—See p. 9, note 2, *supra*.

1070. [1] *Herenagh.*—But the Annals of Innisfallen, which in Munster affairs are far more reliable than the Annals of Ulster, state that Cathusach was *successor of Deacon Nessan;* that is, abbot of Mungret, co Limerick.

[2] *Diarmait.*—Slain in 1072, *infra*.

[3] *Died.*—The Four Masters say his death took place "precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary in winter." But in this year Dec. 8 fell on Wednesday.

Marianus Scotus (A.D. 1091 [=

mic Baeṫen, do marbaḋ do mac ind abad hUi Maeldoraiḋ.—Caṫbarr hUa Maelcoṫaiḋ do marbaḋ do mac hUi[a] Indirge tria meabail.—Muirceartaċ hUa Loingsiġ decollatus est a suis.—Eiliil hUa hAiretiġ, comarba Ciara[i]n, quievit.—Mac Gorma[i]n, ferleiġinn Cenannsa 7 sui ecna Erenn [quievit].—Termonn Dabeó[i]c[2] d'argain[3] do Ruaidri hUa Canannai[n] et uindicauit Dominus et Dabeocc ante plenum annum.
B 43b | Gluniairn, mac Diarmata, do marbaḋ do Tuaṫaib Luiġne la taeb creiċe allaiġniḃ.—Ri Tebṫa 7 ri Cairpri occisi[b] sunt.—Mael-Briġte, mac Caṫusaiġ mic ind abad, fosairchinneċ Ard[a]-Maċa, occisus est.

Kal. Ian. vii. f., l. xx. vi., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° i.° Ri Ulaḋ, idon, Ua[1] Flaṫrai,[1] do aṫriġaḋ la hUa Mael-ruanaiġ 7 la hUltu; aċt romarbad in t-Ua Mael-ru[a]naiġ sin fo cetoir in bello la Donnsleiḃe hUa n-Eoċaḋa.—Gilla-Crist hUa Cloṫoca[i]n, ferleiġinn Arda-Maċa,[2] in Christo quievit.—Ceall-dara 7 Glenn-da-loċa 7 Cluain-dolca[i]n cremat[a]e sunt.

Bis.[1] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. vii., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° ii.° Mael-Muire hUa Muiriga[i]n, airchinneċ Tuiḋniġa,[2] quievit.—Gilla-Crist hUa Longa[i]n, maer Muman, do éc.—Dubdil, comarba Briġte, in Christo quievit.—Diarmait, mac Mail-na-mbo, ri Laiġen 7 Gall, do

A.D. 1070. [2]—óg, B. [3]do argain, B. [a] om., B. [b] occissi, B.
A.D. 1071. [1–1]hUa Flaiṫri, A. [2] Aird—, A.
A.D. 1072. [1]om., B. [2]Tuiġniḋa, B.

1069]) has: "*Murchad, oa Mael-nambo, oa Briaen*, obiit verno tempore. Murchad, grandson of Mael-na-mbo, [and] descendant of Brian [Boruma] died in spring time." Note the double use of *oa* (*grandson* and *descendant*). Murchad was grandson of Mael-na-mbo and great grandson of Brian, whose grand-daughter was Diarmait's wife (A.D. 1080 *infra*).

[2] *Son of the abbot.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 402, note b.

[3] *Ciaran.*—That is, the founder of Clonmacnoise. According to the obit in the Four Masters, Ua hAiretigh died as a pilgrim at Clonard, co. Meath.

[4] *Eminent learned man.*—Literally, *sage of wisdom*. The Annals of Innisfallen state that Mac Gormain was also lector of Clonmacnoise.

the grandson of Baethen, was killed by the son of the abbot[2] Ua Maeldoraidh.—Cathbarr Ua Maelchothaidh was killed by the son of Ua Indirge through treachery. —Muircertach Ua Loingsigh was beheaded by his own [tribesmen].—Eilill Ua hAiretigh, successor of [St.] Ciaran,[3] rested.—Mac Gormain, lector of Cenannus and eminent learned man[4] of Ireland [rested].—The Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc was pillaged by Ruaidri Ua Canannain. And God and Dabeoc avenged[5] before the completion of a year.—Iron-knee, son of Diarmait,[6] was killed by the Tuatha-Luighne, in addition to a foray[7] [made by them] in Leinster.—The king of Tebtha and the king of Cairpri were slain.—Mael-Brighte, son of Cathusach son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha, was slain. [1070]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1071. The king of Ulidia, namely, Ua Flathrai,[1] was deposed by Ua Maelruanaigh[2] and by the Ulidians; but that [same] Ua Maelruanaigh was killed immediately in battle by Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha.—Gilla-Crist Ua Clothocain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ.—Cell-dara and Glenn-da-locha and Cluain-dolcain were burned. [1071]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1072. Mael-Muire Ua Muiregain, herenagh of Tuidhnigha, rested.—Gilla-Crist Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. —Dubdil, successor of Brigit [i.e., abbess of Kildare], [1072]Bis.

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[5] *Avenged.*—*Vindicavit;* the singular is employed by the Irish idiom, whereby the number of the verb is determined by that of the next following subject.

[6] *Diarmait.*—See A.D. 1070, note 2, *supra.*

[7] *Foray.*—*Creich* in the original, which O'Conor characteristically takes for a local designation: *prope Creich in Lagenia.*

1071. [1] *Ua Flathrai.*—His proper name, as given in the following year, was *Cu-Uladh*—Hound of Ulidia.

His predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, was slain in 1065, *supra.* This agrees with the regnal list in L.L. (p. 41), which assigns six years to Ua Flathrai.

[2] *Ua Maelruanaigh.*—There is a Lochlaind Mac Maelruanaigh, to whom one month is assigned in the L.L. list, between Aed Meranach and Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha. But this is at variance with the Annals. See 1080, note 4; 1083, note 2, *infra.*

tuitim i caṫ (caṫ[a] Oḋḃa[a]) la Conċobur hUa Mael-Seċlainn, la riġ Temraċ 7 ár Gall 7 Laiġen ime (idon,[b] i Mairt 7[1] sext[c] Id Febra[b]).—Cu-Ulaḋ hUa Flaṫrai 7 Mac Assiḋa, ri hUa-Gobla, do marbaḋ la Descert m-Breġ.—hUa Focarta, rí Eile, do marbaḋ la hUa m-Briain.—Ruaiḋri hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbaḋ la hUa Maeldoraiḋ (idon,[b] Oenġus.[b])—Fraingc do dul i n-Albain, co tucsat mac riġ Alban leo i n-eitireċt.

A 16b | Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° iii.° Bebinn, ingen Briain, in perigrinatione i n-Ard-Maċa mortua est.—Concoḃar hUa Mael-Seċlainn, ri Teṁraċ, do marbaḋ do mac Flaind hUi Mael-Seċlainn dar airteċ Baċlu Isu, baculo presente.—Domnall, mac mic Ualgairg, toiseċ hUa-n-Duiḃinnraċt; Cuċaille hUa Finn, ri Fer-Rois; Cormac hUa Cloṫaga[i]n, moer Muman, in penitentia[b] mortui sunt.—Sloġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ i lLeiṫ Cuinn, co n-derna creiċ n-diairmiḋe for
B 43c Gailengaiḃ 7 | co romarb Maelmorḋa hUa Caṫusaiġ, ri Breaġ.—Sitriuc, mac Aṁlaim 7 da hUa m-Briain do marbaḋ i Manainn.

a-a l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B. b-b itl., t. h., A, B; om., B. c .uii., A, B.
A.D. 1073. a .iiii., B. Incorrectly. b Penitencia, A.

1072. 1 *Tuesday.*—Marianus Scotus says he was slain on Monday, the 6th. *Diarmait*, rex *Lagen*, viii. Idus Februarii, feria secunda, occissus (A.D. 1094=1072).

2 *Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai.* — *Cú-Ulad oa Flaithrae*, feria sexta, iiii. Idus Februarii, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1094=1072). February 10 fell on Friday in that year.

3 *The Franks.*—That is, William the Conqueror and his forces. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 1072) says that when William crossed the Tweed, Malcolm gave him hostages. Amongst these, we learn from a subsequent entry, A.D. 1093, was Donnchad (called Duncan in the Chronicle). He lived for twenty-one years at the English Court.

1073. 1*Bebinn.* "Bevin ny [=*ingen* (*daughter*), a form retained in the present language] Brien in her pilgrimage died, in Rome, id est, Ardmagh," C.

2 *Conchobar Ua-Mael-Seclainn.*—*Conchobor oa Mael-Sechnaell*, rex *Midi*, ix. Kalendas Aprilis, Dominico die Palmarum, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1095=1073). In 1073, Easter Sunday fell on March 31, and Palm Sunday consequently on March 24.

rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Odhbha) by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, and slaughter of Foreigners and of Leinstermen [was inflicted] around him (namely, on Tuesday[1] and on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of February).—Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai[2] and Mac Assidha, king of Ui-Gobla, were killed by the [people of the] South of Bregha.—Ua Focarta, king of Eili, was killed by Ua Briain.—Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, Oenghus).—The Franks[3] went into Scotland, so that they took away the son of the king of Scotland with them in hostageship. [1072] Bis.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1073. Bebinn,[1] daughter of Brian [Boruma], died in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Concobhar Ua Mael-Sechlainn,[2] king of Tara, was killed by the son of Fland Ua Mael-Sechlainn in violation of the honour of the Staff of Jesus,[2] in presence of the Staff.[3]—Domnall, grandson of Ualgarg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnracht; Cuchaille Ua Finn, king of Fir-Rois; Cormac Ua Clothagain, steward of Munster, died in penance.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach [Ua Briain] into the Half of Conn, so that he carried off[4] countless spoil from[5] the Gailenga and killed Maelmordha Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha.—Sitriuc, son of Amhlam, [King of Dublin] and two grandsons of Brian [Boruma] were killed in [the Isle of] Manann. [1073

[2] *Staff of Jesus.*—A crozier traditionally believed to have been given by our Lord to St. Patrick. At first preserved in Armagh, it was brought to Dublin at the end of the twelfth century, where it was destroyed by the Reformers in 1538. See O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 606.

[3] *In presence of the Staff.*—From this expression it may be inferred that the assassination took place during Divine Service. The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that the son of Fland wrested the Staff from Conchobar and struck him with it, thereby causing his death. Being a relic, it was probably being borne at the time by the king in the procession of the Palms.

[4] *Carried off.*—Literally, *committed.*

[5] *From.*—Literally, upon

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx.ix., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° iiii.° Mac Mael-Brenainn (idon,[a] Diarmait[a]), comarba Brenainn; Flaiṫeṁ hUa Caro[i]c airchinneċ Rois-cre; Dunan, ardepscop Gall; Cormac hUa Maelduin, sui ind ecnai ⁊ i[1] crabad, suam uitam feliciter finierunt.—Maelmorḋa,[b] comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.—Cucairce hUa Ceallaiġ, comarba Muru, quieuit.[b]—Ard-Maċa do loscaḋ Dia-Mairt iar m-Belltaine, co n-a uiliḃ templaiḃ ⁊ cloccaiḃ, eter Raiṫ ⁊ Trian.—Cumuscaċ hUa hErodu[i]n,[2] cenn boċt Erenn, post penitentiam[3] optimam in pace quieuit.—Ragnall hUa Madaḋa[i]n,[4] ridomna Ailiġ, occisus est a suis.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° u.° Goffraiġ, mac[a] Amlaim, mic Raġnaill,[a] ri Aṫa-cliaṫ; Cinaeṫ hUa Conbeaṫaḋ, toisiuċ Ceniu[i]l-Binniġ, mortui sunt.—Sloġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ ⁊ la Leṫ Moġa illeiṫ Cuinn, co torraċtur co hAṫ-Firdeaḋ, co tardsat Airġialla maidm[b] Arda-monann[b] for Muircertaċ

A.D. 1074. [1] In (*of the*), B. [2] hErudḋa[i]n, B. [3] penetentiam, B. [4] Matodḋa[i]n, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A, B. [b-b] r. m., t. h., A. The omission of the items from the text was doubtless an oversight on the part of the copyist. Ceallaiġ, with the exception of Ce, was cut away in trimming the edges. The entries are omitted in C.

A.D. 1075. [1] Occissus, B. [a-a] Mac Amlaim—*son of Amhlam*—in text, with no mac Raġnaill—*or, son of Raghnall*—itl., t. h., A; mac mic Raġnaill—*son of the son* (*grandson*) *of Raghnall*—in text, B. This last is likewise the reading of C. It is also, what is more decisive, given in the Annals of Innisfallen. Amhlam is mentioned at 1073, *supra;* Raghnall was slain in the battle of Tara, 979 (=980), *supra.* Hereby is removed the "uncertainty" (arising from the A—MS.) which caused Dr. Todd (*War of the Gaidhill, etc.*, p. 290) to omit Godfrey's name from the Genealogical Table (p. 278). [b-b] r. m. t. h., A; text, B.

1074. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Brenainn.*—That is, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, bishop of Ardfert, co. Kerry.

[2] *Herenagh.*—He is called abbot in the Annals of Innisfallen.

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Ailbe.*—Bishop of Emly, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Muru.*—Abbot of Fahan, co. Donegal.

[5] *Both Close and Third.*—(Literally, *between Close and Third.*) That is, the

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1074. The son of Mael-Brenainn (namely, Diarmait), successor of [St.] Brenainn[1]; Flaithemh Ua Caroic, herenagh[2] of Ros-cre; Dunan, archbishop of the Foreigners [of Dublin]; Cormac Ua Maelduin, master of learning and in piety, felicitously finished their life.—Maelmordha, successor of [St.] Ailbe,[3] rested in peace.—Cucarrce Ua Ceallaigh, successor of [St.] Muru,[4] rested.—Ard-Macha was burned on Tuesday after May-Day [May 6], with all its churches and bells, both Close and Third.[5]—Cumuscach Ua hEroduin,[6] head of the poor of Ireland, after most excellent penance rested in peace.—Ragnall Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by his own [tribesmen]. [1074]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1075. Godfrey, son of Amhlam, son of Raghnall, king of Ath-cliath; Cinaeth Ua Conbeathad, chief of Cenel-Binnigh, died.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach and by the Half of Mogh[1] into the Half of Conn, till they reached Ath-fhirdeadh, so that the Airgialla inflicted the defeat of Ard-Monain upon Muircertach Ua Briain, a place where [1075]

whole of the city. Armagh consisted of the *Fort*, or *Close* (*locum in alto positum*, Book of Armagh, fol. 20 d), and suburbs (*suburbana ejus*, ib.) The latter were called *Thirds* from their number. See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 14.

[6] *Ua hEroduin.*—Another obit, evidently from a different source, is given by the Four Masters at 1075. In it Ua hEroduin is called Abbot of Armagh.

1075. [1] *Half of Mogh.*—The Southern half of Ireland. So called from Mogh Nuadat (whose first name was Eogan Taidlech), father of Ailill Olum, the father of Eogan Mor (named from the grandfather), eponymous head of the Eoganachts. (L.L. p. 319 b).

[2] *Nights.*—*Night*, the context shows, in these Annals and elsewhere, sometimes signifies by synecdoche the *νυχθήμερον*, period, from nightfall to nightfall (cf. *se'n-night*, *fortnight*). Festiva sancti Columbae nox et solemnis dies nos invenit valde tristificatos (Adamnan, *Vita Col.*, iii. 45). Here the singular shows that *nox* and *dies* are taken collectively. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick mentions the *forty nights of Lent* (Part ii). The same expression glosses *forty nights* in the Senchas Mor (i. 196). The Book of Armagh (folio 18 c) has *three nights* (that is, nights and days). See Ideler, *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronologie*, Berlin, 1825, vol. i. p. 79 sq.

hUa m-Briain, du i torcratur ile.—Donnċaḋ hUa Canannа[i]n, ri [Cenuil-]Conaill, occisus[1] est.—Domnall, mac Murċaḋa, ri Aṫa-cliaṫ, do ec do galur tri n-oiḋce. —Domnall hUa Caindelba[i]n do marbaḋ do Airgiallaib.

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. vi. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° vi.° Gairbeiṫ hUa Innreċtaiġ, ri hUa-Meiṫ, o Feraiḃ

A 46c Miḋe; Gilla-Crist hUa | Duibdara, ri Fer-Manaċ, i n-Daim-inis la Firu-Manaċ, occisi sunt.—Domnall hUa Criċa[i]n, ri hUa-Fiaċraċ Arda-sraṫa, 7 ar ime do marbaḋ d'Uib-Tuirtri 7 do Cenel-m-Binniġ Glinni.—Murċaḋ, mac Flainn hUi Mail-Seċlainn, ri Temraċ fri re tri n-oiḋċi, do marbaḋ i cloicṫiuċ

B 43d Cen|ann sa do mac mic Maela[i]n, ri Gaileng.—Sloigeḋ la Tairrdelbaċ i Connactu, co tainic[1] ri Connaċt i n-a ṫeċ, idon, Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair.—Maidm Belat ria n-Aeḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn 7 ria Feraiḃ Muiġi-Iṫa for Ciannaċt[a], co roladh a n-dergár.—Cele, mac Donnaca[i]n, cenn crabaid Erenn, in Christo quievit.—Gormlaiṫ, ingen Ui Fhocarta,[2] ben[3] Tairrdelbaiġ hUi Briain, do ec.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° vii.° Sloiġeḋ la Tairrdealbaċ hUa m-Briain i n-hUib-Ceinnselaiġ, gurrocuibriġ mac Domnaill reṁair, idon, ri hUa-Ceinnselaiġ.—Mac mic Maela[i]n, idon[1], ri Gaileng, do marbaḋ la Mael-Seċlainn, la riġ Temraċ.—hUa Loingsiġ, ri Dal-Araiḋe, a suis occisus est.—Murċaḋ

A.D. 1076. [1] tainig, A. [2] ócarta (ḟ om., not being pronounced), B. [3] bean, B.—[a] om., B.
A.D. 1077. [1] om., A.

1076. [1] *Nights.*—See note 2 under the preceding year.

[2] *Grandson of Maelan.*—Tigernach says (A.D. 1076) his name was Amlaim. The patronymic was Ua Leochain.

[3] *Stark slaughter.*—Literally, *red slaughter.*

[4] *Cele.*—Bishop of Leinster (Kildare), according to the Four Masters. They add that he died [probably, as pilgrim] in Glendalough.

[5] *Died.*—In Killaloe (Annals of Innisfallen).

fell many.—Donnchadh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain.—Domnall, son of Murchadh, king of Ath-cliath, died of an illness of three nights.[2]—Domnall Ua Caindelbain was killed by the Airgialla. [1075]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1076. Gairbeith Ua Innrechtaigh, king of Ui-Meith, by the Men of Meath; Gilla-Crist Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, in Daim-inis by the Fir-Manach, were slain.—Domnall Ua Cricain, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha,—and slaughter [took place] around him—was killed by the Ui-Tuirtri and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.—Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Mail-Sechlainn, king of Tara for the space of three nights,[1] was killed in the steeple of Cenannus by the grandson of Maelan,[2] king of Gailenga.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach into Connacht, so that the king of Connacht, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, came into his house.—The defeat of Belat [was inflicted] by Aedh Ua Mael-Sechlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha upon the Ciannachta, so that stark slaughter[3] of them was inflicted.—Cele,[4] son of Donnacan, head of the piety of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Focarta [King of Eili], wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, died.[5] [1076] Bis.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1077. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinnselaigh, so that he fettered the son of Domnall the Fat, namely, the king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh.—The grandson of Maelan,[1] namely, king of Gailenga, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Tara.—Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Murchadh [son of Conchobar] Ua Mael-Sechlainn was [1077]

1077. [1] *Grandson of Maelan.*—Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals agree in placing the slaying of Murchad's slayer at 1076. The former adds that it took place immediately after the assassination; the latter, before the end of two months.

hUa Mael-Seċlainn do marbaḋ o Feraiḃ Tebṫa.—Maidm Maile-dergi for Feru-Manaċ ria Cenel-Eogain Telċa-o[i]g,[2] dú i torcradur[3] ile.—Colcu hUa Eroḋa[i]n,[4] cenn boċt Airde-Maċa, in pace quievit.—Aillbe, ingen ind abad, ben[5] riġ Airṫer 7 comarba Moninne 7 Gilla-Patraic, ri Cairpri-hUa-Ciardai, in penitentia mortui sunt.—hUa Celeca[i]n, ridomna Airṫer[6] 7 Ruarc hUa Caduraiġ, occisi sunt.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. x.iii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° viii.° Lorcan, hua Briain, do ecaiḃ.—Leṫlobur[a] hUa Laiḋgnen, idon,[1] airdri Airgiall,[2] do marbaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Ruaḋaca[i]n.—Concobar hUa Briain, ri Telċa-ó[i]c 7 ridamna Erenn, do marbaḋ (id[b] est, cum sua uxore[b]) do Cenel-Binniġ Glinni.—Dubesa, ingen Amalgaḋa, comarba Patraic, ben riġ Airṫer, do ecaiḃ.—Domnall, mac mic Tigernain, ri Conmacne; Caṫal, mac Domnaill, ri Cenuil[3]-Ennai, o Cenul[3]-Eogain na hInnsi (idon,[b] im madmum Muiġi-Leine[4b]); Concubur hUa Donnċaḋa, ridomna Caisil, occisi sunt.—Maidm for Uib-Cremtainn ria Feraib Fernmuiġi i Sleib-[F]uait, i torċair Goll-claraiġ et alii multi.[5] Ar for Conailliḃ ria n-Uib-Meiṫ, i torċair mac hUi Treoda[i]n[6], ri Conaille.

[2] Telċa-oc, B. [3] —dar, B. [4] Eru—, B. [5] bean, A. [6] —ṫear, A.

A.D. 1078. [1] om., A. [2] Airgialla, A, B. [3] Cenel, B. [4] Maigi-Leane, B. [5] multii, B. [6] Theroḋan, B.—[a] airdri Airgiall in Leṫlobur—*archking of Airgialla (was) Lethlobur*, l. m., t. h., A.; om., B. [b-b] l. m., t. h., A; r. m., t. h., B.

[2] *Daughter of the abbot.*—O'Donovan (p. 910) equates Ailbe and the successor of St. Moninne (of Newry), and infers that this is an instance of a married woman being an abbess. But the text of the *Four Masters* does not necessarily mean this. It can signify that Colcu, Aillbe and the abbess died. This is put beyond doubt by the present entry, where the meaning is clearly that Aillbe and the abbess and Gilla-Patraic, all

killed by the Men of Tebtha.—The defeat of Mail-derg [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc, a place where fell many.—Colcu Ua Erodhain, head of the poor of Ard-Macha, rested in peace.—Aillbe, daughter of the abbot,[3] wife of the king of the Airthir; and the successor of [St.] Moninne; and Gilla-Patraic, king of Cairpri-Ua-Ciardai, died in penance.—Ua Celecain, royal heir of the Airthir, and Ruairc Ua Cadusaigh were slain. [1077]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1078. Lorcan, grandson of Brian [Boruma] died.—Leth-lobur Ua Laidhgnen, namely, archking of Airgialla, was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain.—Concobar Ua Briain, king of Telach-oc and royal heir of Ireland, was killed (together, namely, with his wife) by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.[1]—Dubesa, daughter of Amhalgaidh successor of Patrick, wife of the king of the Airthir, died.—Domnall, son of Mac Tigernain, king of Conmacni; Cathal, son of Domnall, king of Cenel-Ennai, by Cenel-Eogain of the Island (namely, in the defeat of Magh-Leine); Concobur Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Cashel, were slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Cremtainn by the Men of Fern-magh on Sliab-[F]uait,[2] wherein fell Goll-claraigh and others many. Slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Conaille by the Ui-Meith, wherein fell the son of Ua Treodain, king of Conaille. [1078]

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three, died in penance: very probably at Armagh. Colcu was perhaps the brother of Cumusach Ua hEroduin, who died in 1074, *supra*.

1078. [1] *Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.*—How it happened that O'Brien was slain by this Tyrone sept appears from the Annals of Innisfallen, which state that he had received the kingship in Cenel-Eogain (was crowned in Tullaghoge). They add (without mention of the wife) that the slayer was slain straightway, and that Kennedy O'Brien received the kingship.

[2] *Sliab-[F]uait.—Mount [F]uat.*—The infected f (fh) was omitted in pronunciation.—" Slevfuaid," C.

A 46d
B 44a.

| Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° ix.° Ceallaċ hUa Ruanaḋa, ardollam Erenn; Cu-Miḋe, mac mic Lorca[i]n, ri Fernmuiġi; mac Gillai[1]-Digde hUi Lorca[i]n, secnap Arda-Maċa; mac Cuinn, cenn boċt Cluana-mac-Nois, quieuerunt[a] in pace.[a]

Kal. Ian. [i]u. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.,° Donn hUa Leṫlobu[i]r[1], ri Fern-muiġi, do marbaḋ do hUiḃ-Laṫen i Sleib-[ḟ]uait.—hUa Ciarḋa[i], ri Cairbre, mortu[u]s est.—Ceallaċ, comarba Patraic, natus est.—Derbḟorgaill,[2] ingen mic Briain, ben Diarmata, mic Mail-na-mbo, do écaib i n-Imliġ.—Eoċaiḋ hUa Merliġ, rí Fern-muiġi, do marbaḋ per dolum.—Donnsleiḃe hUa Eoċada do dul isin Mumain co maiṫib Ulaḋ lais, ar cenn tuarastail.—Maidm Aṫa-Ergail i taeḃ Cloċair for Feru[3]-Manaċ ria n-Domnall hUa Loċlainn 7 ria Feraiḃ Muiġi-Iṫa, i torcratur[4] ingrinntide Arda-Maċa,[5] idon, Sitriuc hUa Coema[i]n 7 mac Neill hUi Sherraiġ[6] et alii:

(Aṫ-Erga[i]l,[a]
I n-diongnat laeiċ a terḃaid;
Soċaiḋe ser cen iṁain
D'iomguin Aṫa-Ergail.[a])

A.D. 1079. [1] Gilla—, A.—[a-a] moriuntur, C.

A.D. 1080. [1]—bair, B. [2] Dearborgaill (ḟ om.), B. [3] Feraiḃ—, B. [4]—dar, B. [5] Maċa om., B. [6] ḟearraiġ, A.—[a-a] on text space, n. t. h., A; om., B.

1079. [1] *Ceallach Ua Ruanadha*, *Cu-Midhe.*—"Cellach O'Ruanaa, arch-poet of Ireland, Cumie," etc., C. The infected *d* (*dh*) in *Ruanadha* and *Cu-Midhe* (*Hound of Meath*) was not pronounced. For Ua Ruanadha (O'Rooney) see *Todd Lectures,* Ser. iii, Lect. ii.

[2] *Gilla-Digde.*—*Devotee of* (*St.*) *Digde* (Virgin). One of the name is given in the Martyrology of Tallaght at Jan. 6; another, at Apr. 25.

[3] [*Mael-Chiarains, Devotee of* (*St.*) *Ciaran*].—Supplied from the Four Masters. See *Christian Inscriptions,* pp. 66–7.

1080. [1] *Sliab* [*F*]*uat.*—"Slevuaid, *id est,* Mountaine," C.

[2] *Through treachery.*—"By sleight," C.

[3] *Nobles.*—Literally, *worthies.*

[4] *For the sake of stipend.*—The translator of C. correctly renders: "to bring wages." They were *condottieri,* in fact.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1079. Ceallach[1] Ua Ruanadha, chief bardic professor of Ireland; Cu-Midhe,[1] grandson of Lorcan, king of Fern-magh; the son of Gilla-Digde[2] Ua Lorcain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha; [Mael-Chiarain][3] the son of Conn, head of the poor of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in peace. [1079]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of moon, A.D. 1080. Donn Ua Lethlobuir, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui Lathen on Sliab-[F]uait.[1]—Ua Ciardai, king of Cairbri, died.—Ceallach [Celsus], successor of Patrick, was born.—Derbfhorgaill, daughter of the son of Brian [Boruma], wife of Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, died in Imlech.—Eochaidh Ua Merligh, king of Fern-magh, was killed through treachery.[2]—Donnsleibhe Ua Eochada went into Munster with the nobles[3] of Ulidia along with him for the sake of stipend.[4]—The defeat of the Ford of Ergal by the side of Clochar [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha, wherein fell the persecutors[5] of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitriuc Ua Coemain and the son of Niall Ua Serraigh and others: [1080 Bis.]

(The Ford of Ergal [it is],
Wherein heroes cause the dispersing;
A multitude shall be without delight
From the conflict of the Ford of Ergal.)

The Annals of Innisfallen, at 1078, state that Donnsleibhe was dethroned and went to O'Brien, his place being taken by (Aed) Meranach Ua Eochadha.

[5] *The persecutors* (*ingrinntide*[-*i*]).—O'Conor, to whom nothing apparently presented any difficulty, reads *in grainntide Ard*, and translates by *Granarii custos Armachanus!* The translator of C. taking his text to be = *i n-glinntib*, renders it: "in the valleys."

[6] *Wherein heroes cause.*—In the original, *i n-diongnat laeich;* which the *Four Masters*, according to O'Donovan, transcribe *in drong naittlaic.* The editor, however, renders the words [?] by "people shall hereafter be there (dispersed)"! Furthermore (to judge from the printed text), they give the verse in two lines, ending respectively in *aterbhaid* and *Erghail.* But it is a quatrain in *Rannaihacht bec gairet*,—heptasyllabic lines ending in dissyllables. The metre is called *gairet* (*short*),

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x.vi., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° i.° Mac Ingeirrce, ri Conaille, do marbaḋ o Feraiḃ-Fern-muigi.—Ma[c] Craiṫ hUa Oca[i]n, muire Ceniuil-Fergusa[1]; Maelmiṫiġ hUa Maelruanaiġ, rí hUa-Tuirtri, o Cenel-Binniġ glinni; hUa Uaṫmura[i]n,[2] ri Fer-Li, occisi sunt.—hUa Maṫgamna, ri Ulaḋ do marbaḋ la hUa n-Eoċaḋa i n-Dun-da-leṫglas.—Gilla-Crone, uasalsacart Arda-Maċa; hUa Robartaiġ, airċinneċ Condere[3]; Flann hUa Lorca[i]n, uasalsacart Lugbaiḋ, in penitentia dormierunt.—Corcaċ co n-a templaiḃ 7 Ceall-da-lua ab igne dis[s]ipata[e] sunt.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ii.° Gilla-Crist hUa Maelḟabaill, ri Cairrce-Bracaiḋe;
B 44b | Finnċaḋ, mac Aṁalgaḋa, toiseċ Cloinne-Bresail; Domnall, mac Concobuir hUi Briain; Caṫal, mac Aeḋa hUi Conċobair[1]; Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Maeladuin, ri Luirg; Uiḋrin, mac Mael-Muire, toiseċ Ceniuil-Feraḋaiġ,[2] omnes occisi sunt.

(Domnall,[a] Mac Taiḋg hUi Concobair, ridamna Connaċt, do marbaḋ la Caṫal hUa Concobair tria ḟell.—Caṫal hUa Concobuir do ṫuitim hi caṫ la Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair, co soċaiḋe moir uime[a].)

A 47a | Kal. Ian. i. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° iii.° Domnall hUa Canann a[i]n, ri Ceniu[i]l-Conaill, a suis occisus est.—Aeḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn, rí Ailiġ;

A.D. 1081. [1] Ceniul—, A. [2]—maran, B. [3] Connere, B.

A.D. 1082. [1]—buir, B. [2] Cenel—, B.—[a-a] f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1083. [1] Cenel—, B.

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because the opening line is (four syllables) *short* of the normal number. See *Todd. Lect., ubi sup.*

1081. [1] *Steward.*—Here again, the *Four Masters* change *muire* of the Ulster Annals into *tigherna* (lord).

[2] *Ua Mathgamna.*—This entry is at variance with the Ulidian regnal list (L.L., p. 41), in making Ua Mathgamna king. The correct version is probably that of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is stated

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1081. Mac Ingerrce, king of Conaille, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Ocain, steward[1] of Cenel-Fergusa; Maelmithigh Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Ui-Tuirtri, by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen; Ua Uathmarain, king of Fir-Li, were slain.—Ua Mathgamna,[2] king of Ulidia, was killed by Ua Eochadha in Dun-da-lethglas.—Gilla-Crone,[3] eminent priest of Ard-Macha; Ua Robartaigh, herenagh of Condere; Flann Ua Lorcain, eminent priest of Lughbaid,[4] slept in penance.—Cork with its churches and Cell-da-lua were wasted by fire. [1081]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1082. Gilla-Crist Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe; Finnchadh, son of Amhalgaidh, chief of Clann-Bresail; Domnall, son of Conchobur Ua Briain; Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair; Flaithbertach Ua Maeladuin, king of Lurg; Uidhrin, son of Mael-Muire, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, were all slain. [1082]

(Domnall,[1] son of Tadhg Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Cathal Ua Concobair through treachery.—Cathal[1] Ua Concobair fell in battle[2] by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, with a great multitude around him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1083. Domnall Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Aedh Ua Mael- [1083]

that Gall-na-gorta Ua Mathgamna was slain in Downpatrick by Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha.

[3] *Gilla-Crone.—Devotee of (St.) Crone (Virgin).* Seventeen of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists of Saints in the Book of Leinster (p. 369 a).

[4] *Priest of Lughbaid.*—The Annals of Innisfallen say he was lector of Emly.

The Four Masters reverse the order of this and the preceding obit, and state (doubtless by an error of transcription) that Ua Robartaigh (O'Roarty) was herenagh of Louth.

1082. [1] *Domnall; Cathall.*—These two bracketted items are found in Tigernach and the Annals of Boyle.

[2] *Fell in battle.*—The so-called Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*) state that O'Conor died a natural death (*mortuus est*).

Muircertach hUa Cairill, airchinnech Duin, sui brethemnachta 7 senchais; Tadhg[2] hUa Taidhg, airchinnech Cille-da-lua, in pace quieuerunt.—Gilla-Moninne, airchinnech Lughbaidh, occisus[3] est.—Aed Meranach do bathud ac Luimniuch.—Ri Ceniuil-Ennai[4] do marbadh la Donnchadh hUa Mael-Sechlainn, la righ n-Ailigh.—Domnall hUa Lochlainn do gabail righi Ceniuil-Eogain. Crech righ lais for Conaillibh, co tuc borama mor 7 co taraidh tuarustal d'on creich sin do Feraib Fern-muighi.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° iiii.° Donnchadh hUa Maelruanaigh, persecutor aec[c]lesiarum, do marbadh etir corp 7 anmain o Feraib-Luirg.—Glenn-da-locha, cum suis templis, do loscadh.—Muiredhach hUa Cethnen, airchinnech Cluana-Eois, do ecc.—Slogadh la Donnsleibhe, ri Uladh, co Drochat-n-Atha, co tarat tuarustal do mac Cailigh hUi Ruairc. Crech la Domhnall hUa Lochlainn tar a eis i[1] n-Ulltaibh, co tucsat borama mor.—Slogadh la Feru Muman i Midhe 7 is for an sluaghadh sin adbath Concobur hUa Cetfatha. Docuatur[2] Conmacne i Tuath-Mumain tar a n-eisi, co roloiscset duine[3] 7 cella[4] 7 co rucsat creich.—Maidm[a] Mona-Cruineoice[a] ria Leth Mogha for Donnchadh hUa Ruairc, i torchair hUa Ruairc (idon,[b] Donnchadh, mac

[2] Taidhg, B. [3] —ssus, B. [4] Ceniul—, B.

A.D. 1084. [1] a, B. [2] —dar, B. [3] dúne, B. [4] cealla, B. [5] bathudh, B. —[a-a] Cath mona-cruinneogi—*Battle of Moin-cruinneogi*—is placed on left margin, n. t. h., opposite these words, A. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

1083. [1] *Herenagh.* — Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals call him, probably with justice, *Comarba* (=bishop).

[2] *Aedh Meranach.* — *Aed the furious.* Tigernach calls him Ua Eochadha, King of Ulidia. (See 1080, note 4, *supra;* from which, taken with present entry, is to be corrected the list of Kings in L.L. (p. 41 d), in which *two* years are assigned to his reign. The scribe mistook *u* for *ii.*)

His being drowned at Limerick shows that Aed, like Donnsleibhe, was in the service of O'Brien.

[3] *Royal foray.*—An idiomatic expression, signifying the first expedition made by a king after his inauguration.

Sechlainn, king of Ailech; Muircertach Ua Cairill, herenagh of Dun, doctor of jurisprudence and of history; Tadhg Ua Taidhg, herenagh[1] of Cell-da-lua, rested in peace.—Gilla-Moninne, herenagh of Lughbaidh, was slain. —Aedh Meranach[2] was drowned at Limerick.—The king of Cenel-Ennai was killed by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Domnall Ua Lochlainn took the kingship of Cenel-Eogain. A royal foray[3] [was made] by him upon Conaille, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and gave stipend out of that foray to the Men of Fern-magh. [1083]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1084. Donnchadh Ua Maelruanaigh, persecutor of churches, was killed, both body and soul,[1] by the Men of Lurg.—Glenn-da-locha, with its churches, was burned.—Muiredhach Ua Cethnen, herenagh of Cluain-eois, died.—A hosting by Donnsleibhe, king of Ulidia,[2] to Drochat-atha, so that he gave stipend to the son of Cailech Ua Ruairc. A foray [was made] by Domnall Ua Lochlainn after him[3] into Ulidia, so that they took away great cattle-spoil.—A hosting by the Men of Munster into Meath, and it is upon that hosting died Concobur Ua Cetfatha. The Conmacni went into Thomond after them,[4] so that they burned forts and churches and took away spoil.—The defeat of Moin-cruinneoice [was inflicted] by the Half of Mogh upon Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ruairc (namely, Donnchadh, son of Cailech Ua Ruairc) and Cennetigh Ua Briain and others most [1084 Bis.

1084. [1] *Both body and soul.*—Literally, *between body and soul.* That is, that he was either captured and put to death without benefit of clergy; or killed in the act of desecration.

[2] *Donnsleibhe, King of Ulidia.*—That is, Ua Eochadha. See A.D. 1080, note 4, *supra.*

[3] *After him.*—That is, whilst Donnsleibhe was absent on the expedition.

[4] *After them.*—When, namely, the Munstermen were gone to Meath.

Cailig hUi Ruairc[b]) 7 Cennetig hUa Briain et alii plurimi (hi[c] quartodecim[d] Kalann Nouimbris[c]).—Domnall hUa Gailmredhaig do marbadh do Domnall hUa Lochlainn.—Gilla-Patraic, epscop Atha-cliath, do badhadh.[5]

(Hoc[e] anno ecclesia Sanct[a]e Fuinche de Rosoirrthir fundata est[e].)

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° u.° Mac Soillig, airchinnech Innsi-cain-Dega; Ugaire hUa B44c Laidhgnen, airchinnech | Ferna; Gormgal Loigsech, comarba reclesa Brigte i n-Ard-Macha, sui[b] i n-ecna 7 i crabadh[b]; Mael-snechtai, mac Lulaig, ri Muireb; Cleirech hUa Selbaidh, airchinnech Corcaigi[1], suam uitam feliciter finierunt.—Murchadh hUa Maeldoraidh, ri Ceniu[i]l-Conaill; Domnall, mac Mael-Coluim, ri Alban; Muiredhach, mac Ruaidhri hUi Ruadhaca[i]n; hUalgarc hUa Ruairc, ridomna Connacht; Oengus hUa Caindelba[i]n, ri Loeguiri,[2] suam uitam infeliciter finierunt.

A 47b | Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ui.° Mael-Isu hUa Brolca[i]n, sui in ecnai 7 in crabadh 7[1]

[c-c] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d] .x.iiii., MS. [e-e] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1085. [1]—aide, B. [2]—aire, B [a] .uii., B. The scribe took the first two ii. of iiii. for u., a mistake of frequent recurrence. [b-b] sui ind ecnai 7 in crabad —*master of wisdom and of piety*, B.

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[5] *The* 14*th*.—The Four Masters (*ad an.*) say *the* 4*th* of the Kalends [Oct. 29]. They overlooked *x.* in the *xiiii.* of their original (MS. A).

[6] *Gilla-Patraic.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*] *Patrick.* He was consecrated in London in 1073 by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with the request of the Dublin clergy. He made a profession to Lanfranc, from whom he received letters *dignas valde memoriae* (Appendix to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle), to be delivered to the kings of Ireland.

[7] *This year, etc.*—Given in Irish in the Four Masters.

[8] *At.*—Literally, *of.* Of the twelve given in the Homonymous Lists (L.L. p. 369b), the Saint intended was most probably Fainche of Lough Ree, whose feast was Jan. 1 (Mart. Tal., L.L. p. 355 c).

1085. [1] *Superior.*—Literally, *successor;* but employed here and elsewhere in the secondary sense of superior (abbot, or bishop, or both). Gormgal was an abbot.

[2] *Mael-snechtai.*—His name occurs,

numerous (on the 14th[5] of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19].—Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Gilla-Patraic,[6] bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned.

(This[7] year the church of Saint Fuinche [Fainche] at[8] Rosoirrther was founded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1085. Mac Soillig, herenagh of Inis-cain of [St.] Daig; Ughaire Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of Ferns; Gormgal Loigsech, superior[1] of the establishment of Brigit in Ard-Macha, eminent in wisdom and in piety; Mael-snechtai,[2] son of Lulach, king of Moray; Cleirech Ua Selbaidh, herenagh[3] of Cork, felicitously finished their life.—Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill; Domnall, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland; Muiredach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadacain; Ualgarc Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connacht; Oengus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, infelicitously[4] finished their life. [1085]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1086. Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain,[1] master of wisdom and of [1086]

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as grantor of land to [St.] Drostan, in the second Gaelic charter in the *Book of Déar* (a ninth cent. Evangelistarium in the Public Library, Cambridge). His obit was thus doubtless recorded in the Columban Annals; whence it passed into the present Chronicle.

[3] *Herenagh*—The Annals of Innisfallen call him *Comorba*, i.e., successor of [Finn-]barr; that is, bishop of Cork.

[4] *Infelicitously.*—That is, suddenly or by violence.

1086. [1] *Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain.*—Of Mael-Isu's poems in the native tongue, that in the *Book of Hymns*, with the rubric *Mael-Isu dixit*, may perhaps be reckoned as one. It consists of three quatrains, praying to the Holy Ghost through Christ. The final distich embodies well the *Filioque* clause of the Nicene Creed:

A Isu, ronnoeba,
Ronsoera do Spirut.

"O Jesus! may Thy Spirit us sanctify, us save."

Another is contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 2, 16), col. 336, with the heading *Mael-Isu* [MS. form is *Ihu.*]*h Ua Brolchain cecinit*. It is an invocation of the Archangel Michael in nine stanzas.

A third is given in *Lebar Brec* (Lith. ed., p. 101), with the inscrip-

i filid̃ec̃t[1] i[2] m-berlai[2] cec̃tard̃ai, suum[3] spiritum emisit:

Septicim[a] Kalann Febra,
Aiḋċi ḟeile Fursa finn,
Adbaṫ Mael-Issu hUa Brolċa[i]n,
Aċ! cia danaċ trom tam tinn ?[a]—

Mael-Sec̃lainn hUa Faela[i]n, at̃loec̃ togaid̃i; Mac-beat̃ad hUa Concobuir, ri Ciaraid̃e; Erc̃ad̃ hUa Mael-ḟog̃amair, ardepscop Connac̃t; Mael-Coemg̃in, uasal-epscop Ulad̃; Fiac̃n a U i Rona[i]n, airc̃innec̃ Cluana-dolca[i]n, in pace dormierunt.—Am̃algaid̃, mac Ruaid̃ri hUi Ruad̃aca[i]n, do marbad̃ do Feraib̃ Fern-muig̃i.—Tairrdelbac̃[4] hUa Briain, ri Erenn, do ec i Cinn-c̃orad̃, iar mor martra 7 iar n-ait̃rig̃i ḟota 7 iar tomailt Cuirp Crist 7 a Fola, i Prid Id Iuil, isin sec̃tmad̃[b] bliad̃ain sec̃tmogmad̃[b] a aisi:

Aiḋċi[c] Mairt, i Prid It Iuil,
I feil Iacoib co n-glanruin,
I nomaḋ[d] ficet, adbaṫ
In t-airdriġ tenn, Tairrdelbaċ.[c]

A.D. 1086. [1-1] 7 filiḋecta—*and of poetry*, B. [2-2] in berlai—*of the language* B. [3] suam, A. [4]—deal—, A. [a-a] t. m., with relative marks, t. h., A; om B.—[b-b] .uii. mad bliaḋain .lxx. maḋ, A, B. [c] om., B. [d] .ix., MS. (A).

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tion *Moel-Isu hUa Brochcha[i]n cecinit.* This is a bilingual rhymed prayer of seven stanzas to God the Son. The opening quatrain will best show the structure. Its singularity no doubt, caused the chronicler to class the author as an adept "in poetry in either language."

Deus meus, adjuva me,
Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,
Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,
Deus meus, adjuva me.

(The second line means: Give to me Thy love (=love of Thee), O Son of my God).

From the foregoing it is evident why Ua Brolcain took the name of Mael-Isu—*Devotee of Jesus.*

[2] *Night.*—See 1075, note 2, *supra.*

[3] *Fursa.*—*XVII. Kal. [Feb.] Dormitatio[nis] Fursei* (Mart. Tal., L.L. 356 b). For his *Vision* (Vol. I. p. 97; where he is erroneously styled bishop), see Bede, H. E. iii. 19. His death (Vol. I. pp. 109, 117) took place probably in 650.

[4] *Alas!* etc.—The original of this line is thus given by the *Four Masters*: *Acht cidheadh nír trom tamh tinn* (rendered by O'Donovan: "But,

piety and in poetry in either language, sent forth his spirit : [1086]

The seventeenth of the Kalends of February [Jan. 16],
The night[2] of the feast of Fursa[3] fair,
Died Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain,
Alas[4]! who [is there] to whom it is not grievous plague sore?—

Mael-Sechlainn Ua Foelain, lay-brother[5] select; Macbeathad Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe; Erchadh Ua Mael-fhoghamair, archbishop of Connacht [Tuam]; Mael-Coemghin, archbishop of Ulidia [Down]; Fiachna Ua Ronain, herenagh of Cluain-dolcain, slept in peace.—Amhalgaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, died in Cenn-coradh, after much suffering and after long penance and after partaking of the Body of Christ and of His Blood, on the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of July, in the seventh year [and] seventieth of his age :

The night of Tuesday,[6] on the foreday of the Ides of July,
On the feast of James[7] of pure mind,
On the ninth [and] twentieth[8] [of the moon], died
The stout archking, Tairrdelbach.

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however, not of a heavy severe fit"). Thus misled, Colgan perpetuated the error : *Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus* (*AA. SS.*, p. 108). His version has been adopted by O'Conor (note at A.D. 1086 in his edition of the *Annals of Ulster*).

[5] *Lay-brother.*—Literally, *ex-laic.* The *athloech* was the *laicus*, or *frater conversus*, of the Latin Monastic Rules : a monk who was neither in Holy Orders, nor bound to recitation of the Office.

The (Penitential) Commutations (in Rawlinson B. 512, a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) have : *Arra na n-athlaech ocus na n-athlaeces cetumus*—The commutation of lay-brothers and lay-sisters (is to be set forth) first (folio 42 d). As Ua Foelain (O'Phelan) was member of a ruling family, his humility appeared remarkable in the selection of the lowest grade in the monastery.

[6] *Tuesday.*—July 14 fell on that day in 1086. For *night*, see 1075, note 2, *supra*. *La* (day) being monosyllabic, *aidchi* was employed here and in the preceding quatrain to produce a line of seven syllables.

[7] *On the feast of James.*—The incidence of the festival is taken perhaps from the Calendar of Oengus (where the saint is called a bishop).

Taiḋc[e] imorro,[f] a mac, do éc a cinn mís.[e]—Maidm na Crinċa for Mael-Seaċlainn ria Laiġniḃ 7 ria Gallaiḃ, i torċair Mael-Ciara[i]n hUa Caḋusaiġ, ri Breg et alii multi.—Maiḋm ria n-Airteraiḃ for Uiḃ-Eċaċ,[5] i torċair Domnall hUa Atteiḋ.—Maidm Eoċaille ria n-Ulltaiḃ for Airgiallu 7 for Ua-Ruaḋaca[i]n, dú i torcair Cumuscaċ hUa Laiṫein, ri Sil-Duibtire 7 Gilla-Moninne hUa Eoċaḋa, muire Cloinni-Sinaiġ et alii multi.[6]

Kal. Ian. vi. f., l. xx.iii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° vii.° Domnall, mac Gilla-Patraic, ri Osraiġi, do ec.—Caṫal hUa Cetḟaḋa do marbaḋ do Laiġniḃ.—Cu-sleibe hUa Ciarḋa[i], ri Cairbre, a suis occisus est.—Mael-Seċlainn, mac Concobuir, ri Teamraċ, do marbaḋ la
B 44d Firu Teṫba[1] | i mebail (idon[a] i n-Ard-aċaiḋ Epscoip Mel[a]).—Domnall hUa Laiṫen do marbaḋ la Domnall, mac Mic Loċlainn.—Caṫ (i[b] Corunn[b]) eter Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair, ri Connaċt 7 Aeḋ hUa Ruairc, ri Conmaicne, i torċair Aeḋ, ri Conmaicne[c] 7 maiṫi Conmaicne.—Longus la macu mic Ragnaill 7 la mac riġ Ulaḋ i Manainn, dú i torcradur[2] maic[3] mic Ragnaill.—Mes[4] mór in hoc anno.

[e-e] om., A. [f] vero, the Latin equivalent, B. [5]—Eaċaċ, B. [6] om., B.

A.D. 1087. [1] Teṫfa, A. [2] -cratar, B. [3] mac, A. The omission of i was doubtless an oversight. [4] mears, B. [a-a] itl., t.h., A; om., B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; idon, i Corunn—*that is, in Corann*, r. m., t. h., B. [c-c] idon, Aeḋ—*namely, Aedh*, itl., t. h. over ri Conmaicne, B.

But it is not so found in the Hieronymian Martyrologies (*Acta SS.*, *Jun. t. vi.*, *p.* 1), some of which give St. James of Nisibis and St. James of Alexandria at July 15.

[8] *On the ninth* [*and*] *twentieth.*—The Four Masters read *Iar ndó fichet adbath* "after two (and) twenty died." But the change can be detected with certainty. The metre is *Debide* (consisting, namely, of heptasyllabic lines). The syllable short in the reading of the Four Masters accordingly betrays the line in question. The 29th of the July moon coincided in 1086 with the 14th of the solar month; new moon having occurred on June 16. Not understanding to

Taidhc, his son, also died at the end of a month.—The defeat of Crinach [was inflicted] upon Mael-Sechlainn by the Leinstermen and by the Foreigners, wherein fell Mael-Ciarain Ua Cadhusaigh, king of Bregha and others many.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Airthir upon the Ui-Echach, wherein fell Domnall Ua Atteidh.—The defeat of Eochaill [was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Airgialla and upon Ua Ruadhacain, a place wherein fell Cumuscach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibhtire and Gilla-Moninne Ua Eochadha, steward[9] of Clann-Sinaigh and many others. [1086]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1087. Domnall, son of Gilla-Patraic,[1] king of Ossory, died. Cathal Ua Cetfada was killed by the Leinstermen.—Cu-sleibe Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur, king of Tara, was killed by the men of Tebtha in treachery (namely, in Ard-achaidh of Bishop Mel).—Domnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.—A battle [was fought] (namely, in Corann) between Ruidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht and Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, wherein fell Aedh, king of Conmaicni and the nobles[2] of Conmaicni.—A fleet [was led] by the grandsons of Ragnall and by the son of the king of Ulidia into Manann,[3] a place where fell the grandsons of Ragnall.—A great crop this year. [1087]

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what the numerals had reference, the Four Masters changed them to signify the regnal years (22) of the deceased. Herein, needless to add, they have been followed by O'Conor. O'Donovan renders the phrase "on the twenty-second" and makes no remark.

[9] *Steward* (*muire*).—*Lord* (*tigherna*), *Four Masters.*

1087. [1] *Gilla-Patraic.*—Died A.D. 1055 (*supra*).

[2] *Nobles.*—Literally, *good* (men).

[3] *Mannan.*—"Id est, Ile of Man." C. The *grandsons*, there can be little doubt, were the sons of the Amhlam (Olaf) mentioned at 1075 (*supra*).

(Translacio[d] reliquiarum Sancti Nicholaui hoc anno, septimo Idus Mai.[d])

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M° lxxx.° uiii.° Cathalan hUa Forreidh, sui ind ecnai 7 in crabaidh, i tert[t] Non Marta, i n-Imligh-ibair, Dia-Domnaigh Init[e], in pace quieuit:

Cathalan[b], in crabaidh coir,
Ba sruith samaidh[1], ba senoir,
For nem, i n-a n-grianan ṅ-gle,
Luidh i feil Ciarain Saighre.[b]—

Slogadh la Domnall, mac Mic Lochlainn, la righ n-Ailigh,
A 47c i Connachtu, co tard Ruaidhri | giallu Connacht do 7 co n-deochadur diblinaibh isin Mumain, co roloiscet Luimnech 7 in machaire co Dun-ached, co tucsat leo cenn mic Cailigh 7 co rotochlaiset Cenn-coradh 7 araile.—Tighernach hUa Broein, aircinnech Cluana-mac-Nois, in Christo quieuit.—Ar mor for Gallu Atha-cliath 7 Locha-Carman 7 Puirt-lairgi ria n-Uib-Eachach Muman isind lo romidhratur Corcaigh do arcain.—Mael-Isu hUa Mael-Ghiric, ardfile Erenn, do ec.

(Hoc[c] anno natus est Toirrdelbach hUa Concobair, ri Erenn.[c])

[d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1088. [1] samta is the genitive employed elsewhere in the Annals.—[a] om., B. [b-b] f. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

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[4] *Translation, etc.*—The relics of St. Nicholas of Myra were carried off from the church of Myra by some merchants of Bari, in Italy and placed in the church of St. Stephen at Bari, on the 9th of May, in this year.

1088. [1] *Sunday of the beginning* [of Lent].—O'Conor, by an inexcusable blunder, renders this by *Dominica in Quinquagesima*. In 1088, Easter fell upon April 16. *Quinquagesima* was, accordingly, Feb. 26. The first Sunday of Lent, as the text correctly states, coincided with the feast of St. Ciaran, March 5th. O'Donovan's *Shrovetide Sunday* (*F. M.* p. 931), which is the same as O'Conor's *Quinquagesima*, was doubtless taken from C.

[2-2] *Elder—senior.*—This bilingual (Hiberno-Latin) hendiadys is em-

(Translation[4] of the relics of Saint Nicholas [took place] this year, on the seventh of the Ides [9th] of May.) [1087]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1088.—Cathalan Ua Forreidh, master of wisdom and of piety, on the third of the Nones [5th] of March rested in peace, in Imlech-ibhair, the Sunday of the beginning [of Lent] :[1] [1088] Bis.

Cathalan, the devotee just,
He was a community elder[2], he was a senior ;[2]
To heaven, into its sunny mansion bright,
He went on the feast [March 5] of Ciaran of Saighir.—

A hosting [was made] by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, into Connacht, so that Ruaidhri gave the pledges of Connacht to him and they went, both of them, into Munster, until they burned Limerick and the plain as far as Dun-ached [and] carried away with them the head of the son of Cailech[3] [Ua Ruairc] and razed Cenn-coradh and so on[4].—Tighernach Ua Broein,[5] herenagh of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Great slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and of Loch Carman and of Port-lairgi by the Ui-Eachach of Munster, on the day they designed to pillage Cork.—Mael-Isu Ua Mael-Ghiric,[6] archpoet of Ireland died.

(This year[7] was born Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, king of Ireland.)

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ployed to eke out the line. The *sruth* was the *senior* of the Latin Rule : a monk who acted as counsellor to the abbot and spiritual director to the brethren.

[3] *Son of Cailech.*—That is, Donchad, son of Cailech O'Rourke, who was slain in the battle of Monecronock, co. Kildare (*supra*, A.D. 1084). Tigernach (*sub eod. an.*) states that his head was carried to Limerick.

[4] *And so on.*—This expression signifies that the account which the compiler had before him was more diffuse.

[5] *Tighernach Ua Broein.*—The well-known compiler of the *Annals of Tigernach.* It seems strange that a curt obit like this is all that was devoted to him in the present Chronicle.

[6] *Mael-Ghiric.*—*Devotee of Quiricus* (or *Gricus*), martyr, of Antioch : commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus, at June 16).

[7] *This year, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* under 1088.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l., x. u., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ix. Lusca do loscaḋ 7 noi[a] fiċit[a] duine do loscad i n-a daimliac o Feraib Muman.—Ceall-dara do loscaḋ ter in hoc anno.—Donnċaḋ, mac Domnaill remair, ri Laiġen, a suis occisus est.—Muirċertaċ hUa Laiṫein, ri Sil-Duibṫire, do éc.—Cuit [ti]gernaide Fer Fernmuiġi 7 soċaiḋe[1] arċena do marbaḋ la hUib-Eċaċ[2] 7 la hUltu i Sleiḃ-[F]uait.—Donnċaḋ, hua[b] Gilla-Patraic, ri Osraiġi, a suis occisus est.—Gill[a]-Patraic hUa Celeca[i]n, secnap Arda-Maċa, do ec aiḋċe Notlaic mo[i]r.

B 45a Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° xc.° Idon, bliaḋain deiriḋ[1] Ogdata 7 ind noċadmad bliaḋain ar mili o Gein Crist. Maelduin hUa Rebaca[i]n, comarba Moċutu; Cian hUa Buaċalla, comarba Cainniġ i Ciannaċt[aiḃ], in Christo pausauerunt.—Maelruanaiġ hUa Cairella[i]n, muire Clainni-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist hUa Luniġ, muire Cenuil-Maíne, do marbad i n-aen lo per dolum o Domnall hUa Loċlainn.—

A.D. 1089. [1] soċaiḋi, B. [2]—Eaċaċ, A.—[a-a]ix. xx., A, B. [b] mac—*son*, B.

A.D. 1090. [1] deireiḋ, B.

1089. [1] *Were burned.*—They had probably fled to the church for protection.

[2] *Some of the nobility.*—Literally, *a lordly portion.* The Four Masters state that twelve tanists of noble tribes fell. (For the *noble* and *free* tribes, see O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, pp. 174-5.)

O'Conor misreads the text *Cuit Gernaide for Fernmuighe* and translates: *Praelium Gernadiense contra Fernmoyenses.* *C.* has "the battle of Gernaide"; but the battle was fought at Sliab-Fuait (the Fews mountains, co. Armagh).

[3] *Grandson.*— He was son of Domnall, who died 1087 (*supra*).

1090. [1] *Ogdoad.*—O Conor translates *Ogdata* by *novae numerationis*, with a reference to A.D. 963 (=964), *supra.* At the place referred to, he renders *lan tadchoir* by *plenaria numeratio poetica*; because, according to him, the Irish poets numbered 500 years from St. Patrick's advent in 432 down to the year 963 ! This is scarcely worth refutation. *Tadchoir* is a well-authenticated word, meaning *reversion*, *return* (*ni fil taidchur*—there is not return: *na bíd taidchur*—let there not be return. Würzburg *Codex Paulinus*, fol. 3a). Hence, in a secondary sense, it signifies *Cycle.* The *full Cycle* means the great Paschal Cycle of

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1089.—Lusk was burned and nine score persons were burned[1] in its stone church by the men of Munster.—Cell-dara was burned thrice in this year.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Fat, king of Leinster, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Muircertach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibthire, died.—Some of the nobility[2] of the men of Fern-magh and a multitude besides were killed by the Ui-Echach and by the Ulidians on Sliab-[F]uait.—Donnchadh, grandson[3] of Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Gilla-Patraic Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the night of great Christmas. [1089]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of moon, A.D. 1090: namely, the final year of the Ogdoad[1] and the ninetieth year above a thousand from the birth of Christ. Maelduin Ua Rebacain, successor of [St.] Mochutu[2]; Cian Ua Buachalla, successor of [St.] Cainnech in Ciannachta,[3] reposed in Christ.—Maelruanaigh Ua Cairellain, steward[4] of Clan-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist Ua Lunigh, steward[4] of Cenel-Maine, were killed on one day in treachery by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—The stone church of the Relics[5] [1090]

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532 years, as distinct from the solar and lunar cycles of 28 and 19 respectively. It is fancifully employed A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*, to denote that a period equal thereto elapsed from the coming of St. Patrick, in 432, down to that year.

Ogdoad (ὀγδοάς) signifies the eight first years of the Cycle of Nineteen. (The remaining eleven were called *Hendecad*, ἑνδεκάς.) The last year thereof being sufficiently designated by the epact, *xxvi.*, this formal identification was superfluous. It was taken apparently from the margin of a Paschal Table. (See Bede: *De temp. rat., cap. xlvi. : De Ogdoade et Hendecade.*)

[2] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Mochutu.*—That is, bishop of Lismore, co. Waterford.

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Cainnech in Cianachta.*—"I.e. abbot of Drumachose, in the barony of Keenacht and co. Londonderry." (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, p. 938.)

[4] Steward.—*Muire*; lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters.*

[5] *Relics.*—Literally, *graves.* From the Book of Armagh we learn that a procession took place thereto

Daṁliac na Ferta do loscaḋ co cet[a] taiġi[b] ime.—Comḋal eter Domnall, mac Mic Loċlainn 7 Muircertaċ hUa Briain, ri Caisil 7 mac Flainn hUi Mael-Seċlainn, ri Temrach, co tartsat a[2] n-giallu[2] uili[3] do riġ Ailiġ. (Taitleċ[b] hUa hEġra do erġabail.[b])

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° i.° Murċaḋ, mac mic Domnaill reṁair, do marbaḋ i
A 47d meḃail la Enna, mac Diarmata.— | In leṫ iarṫarac do Raiṫ Arda-Maċa[1] do loscaḋ.—Donnsleiḃe hUa Eoċaḋa, ri Ulaḋ, do marbaḋ la mac Mic Loċlainn, la riġ Oiliġ, i m-Belaċ Goirt-in-íbair i caṫ.—Mac Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋri, ri Iarṫair Con[n]aċt, do éc.—Mael-Isu, comarba Patraic, i quindecim[a] Kalann Enair, in penitentia[2] quieuit. Domnall, mac Aṁalgaḋa, do oirdneḋ isin abdaine i n-a inaḋ fo cetoir.—Bliaḋain tra suṫaċ co n-deġsin in bliaḋain si.

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ii.° In craibdeċ hUa Follaṁain[1] do Con[n]aċtaiḃ do baṫuḋ.—Cluain-mac-Nois do milliuḋ la Firu Muman.—Ruaiḋri hUa Conċobuir, airdri Con[n]aċt, do ḋalluḋ la hUa

[2-2] giallu (that is, the pers. pron. om.), A. [3] uile, A.—[a] c., A, B. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1091. [1] Airdmacha, A. —cia, A.—[a] x.u., A, B. 9 Kal. Januarii (Dec. 24), C.

A.D. 1092. [1] Follomain, B.

every Sunday from the church in the Close. The prescribed Psalms are also given. Fundamentum orationis in unaquaque die Dominica in Alto Machae ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on centre margin, *du ferti-martur*—to grave of relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum: id est: *Domine, clamavi ad te* [Ps. cxl.], usque in finem; *Ut quid, Deus, repulisti in finem* [Ps. lxxiii. (usque in finem)] et *Beati inmaculati* [Ps. cxviii.], usque in finem; Benedictionis [–es, Dan. iii. 57–88] et xv. Psalmi Graduum [Ps. cxix.–cxxxiii.].

[6] *They.* — Namely, Muircertach and the son of Flann.

[7] *King of Ailech.* —That is, Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.

[8] *Ua Eghra.*—O'Hara, king of the Connaught Luighni; slain in 1095 by the Conmaicni of Dunmore, co. Galway.

[in Ard-Macha] was burned, with one hundred houses therearound.—A meeting between Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Cashel and the son of Flann Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they[6] gave all their pledges to the king of Ailech.[7] [1090]

(Taitlech Ua Eghra[8] was taken prisoner.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1091.—Murchadh, grandson of Domnall the Fat, was killed in treachery by Enna, son of Diarmait.—The western half of the Close of Ard-Macha was burned.—Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha,[1] king of Ulidia, was killed by the son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, in the "Pass of the Field of the Yew," in battle.—The son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, died.—Mael-Isu, successor of [St.] Patrick, on the fifteenth of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18][2] rested in penance. Domnall, son of Amhalgaidh, was immediately instituted [*recte*, intruded] into the abbacy in his stead.—A sappy year in sooth with good weather [was] this year. [1091]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1092.—The Devotee Ua Follamhaim of Connacht was drowned.[1]—Cluain-mac-Nois was laid waste by the men of Munster.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, was blinded by Ua Flaithbertaigh (namely, Flaithbertach) in treachery.—Muiredach Mac Cartaigh, [1092]Bis.

1091. [1] *Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha.*—He slew his predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, in 1081, *supra*. The regnal list in L.L. (p. 41c) gives him a reign of 30 years!

[2] [Dec. 18].—Dec. 28, according to the Annals of Loch Ce; Dec. 20, according to the *Four Masters*, who have been followed by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 229). The true date cannot be determined in the absence of the lunation.

1092. [1] *Drowned.*—In Loch Carrgin ("Cargin's Lough, near Tulsk, co. Roscommon," O'Donovan, *F.M.*, Vol. ii. p. 942), according to the Annals of Boyle.

[2] *The close of Ard-Macha, etc.*—

Flaiṫbertaiġ (idon,[b] Flaiṫbertaċ[b]) i mebail.—Muiredaċ Mac Carṫaiġ, ri Eoganaċta Caisil, mortu[u]s est.—Flaiṫbertaċ, mac Ruaiḋri hUi Ruaḋaca[i]n, o Uiḃ-Eċaċ occisus est.—Domnall, mac[c] Amalgada, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Ceniuil-Eogain, co tuc a reir.—Raiṫ Aird-Maċa co n-a tempull do loscaḋ i quart[2] B 45b Kalann September 7 sreṫ do Triuin Mor 7 | sreṫ do Triun Saxan.—Enna, mac Diarmata,[3] rí hUa-Ceinnselaiġ, a suis occisus est.—Connmaċ hUa Cairill, uasal espcop Con[n]aċt, quieuit.—Mael-Isu hUa hArraċta[i]n, comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° xc.° iii.° Donnċaḋ Mac Carrṫaiġ, ri Eoganaċta Caisil; Trenair hUa Ceallaiġ, ri Breġ; Aeḋ hUa Baiġella[i]n, ri Fern-ṁuiġi; Aeḋ, mac Caṫail hUi Conċobair, ridomna Connaċt, omnes occisi sunt.—Aeḋ, airċinneċ Daimliac-Cianna[i]n; Ailill hUa Nialla[i]n, comarba Ciara[i]n 7 Crona[i]n 7 Mic Duaċ; Foṫud, ardepscop Alban, in Christo quieuerunt.—Sil-Muiredaiġ do innarba[ḋ] a Con[n]aċtaiḃ do Muirceartaċ hUa Briain.—Aeḋ hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do dalluḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn, la riġ n-Ailiġ.—Mael-Coluim,[1] mac

A.D. 1092.[2] iiii., A; Kart, B. [3]—matai, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [c] mac Mic—*son of Mac*, B.

A.D. 1093. [1]—Colaim, B.

The remaining Third, that of Massan, was left intact.

[3] [*Kinsmen*].—That is, according to the Leinster regnal List (L.L. 39 d), Donchad, son of Murchad (1091, *supra*) and the sons of Domnall (1087, *supra*).

[4] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Ailbe.*—That is, bishop of Emly.

1093. [1] *Donchadh Mac Carthaigh, etc.*—This entry is a typical instance of the method in which these Annals were compiled. By omission of the respective means and of the persons whereby death was inflicted, four independent items, given as such in the *Four Masters*, are included in one formula. It also well illustrates the liability of such summaries to serious error. For the *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority beyond question in Munster affairs, state that Mac Carthy was killed in the preceding year.

king of the Eoganacht of Cashel, died.—Flaithbertach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was slain by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eogain, so that he took away his due.—The Close of Ard-Macha[2] with its church was burned on the 4th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 29] and a street of the Great Third and a street of the Third of the Saxons.—Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, was slain by his own [kinsmen[3]].—Connmac Ua Cairill, archbishop of Connacht, rested.—Mael-Isu Ua hArrachtain, successor of [St.] Ailbe,[4] rested in peace. [1092]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1093.—Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh,[1] king of the Eoganacht of Cashel; Trenair Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha; Aedh Ua Baighellain, king of Fern-mhagh; Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connacht, all were slain.—Aedh, herenagh of Daimliac-Ciannain; Ailill Ua Niallain, successor of [St.] Ciaran[2] and of [St.] Cronan and of [St.] Mac Duach; Fothud,[3] archbishop of Scotland, rested in Christ.—The Sil-Muiredaigh were expelled from Connacht by Muircertach Ua Briain.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was blinded by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Mael-Coluim, son of [1093]

Of the four persons here mentioned, the two *Aedhs* are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Ua Baighellain, they say, died a natural death. To Ua Conchobair is appended *omnes occisi sunt!* This affords strong presumption that their compiler had the *Annals of Ulster* before him. If so, it is a clear proof that he did not understand his original.

[2] *Of* [*St.*] *Ciaran and of* [*St.*] *Cronan and of* [*St.*] *Mac Duach.*—That is, Abbot-bishop of Clonmacnoise, Tomgraney and Kilmacduagh. O'Donovan (p. 945) erroneously takes the *F. M.* to mean three different persons.

[3] *Fothud.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 402. The learned writer's proposed identification of Fothud with Modach, Bishop of St. Andrew's (*Culdees*, Trans. R.I.A., Antiq. XXIV. 246), seems improbable.

Donnċaḋa, airdri Alban 7 Etbard, a mac, do marbaḋ do Francaiḃ (idon,[a] i n-Inber-Alda i Saxanaiḃ[a]). A rigan, imorro,[b] Margareta, do éc dia cumaiḋ ria cenn nomaiḋe.—Sil-Muireḋaiġ do rí[ṫ]iri i Connaċtu cen ceṫugaḋ.—Mer[2] mor in hoc anno.

A 48a Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x., Anno Domini M.° xc.° iiii.[c] Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Ateiḋ, ri hUa-n-Eaċaċ, do dalluḋ la Donnċaḋ hUa n-Eoċaḋa, la riġ Ulaḋ.—Sloġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa m-Briain co hAṫ-cliaṫ, co roinnarb Goffraiġ Meranaċ a riġe Gall 7 co romarḃ Domnall hUa Mael-Seċlainn, ri Teṁraċ.—Ar Airṫer do ḋeġdainiḃ (idon,[a] im Ua Fedeca[i]n 7 im Donn, mac Oengusa[a]) do ċor la hUlltaiḃ.—Ruaiḋri hUa Donnaca[i]n, ri Araḋ; Concobur hUa Conċoḃair, ri Cianaċta, in penitentia[1] mortui sunt.—Maidm[b] ria Sil-Muireḋaiġ for Tuaḋ-Mumain i torcradur[3] tri cet,[c] uel paulo plus.[b]—Domnall, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Muman cetna ċur, co tuc a lanċuairt scribuil la taeb n-edbarta.—Donnċaḋ, mac Mael-Coluim, ri Alban, do marbaḋ o [a] braiṫriḃ féin (idon,[e] o Domnall 7 o Etmond[e]) per dolum.—Doínenn mor i n-Erinn uile, dia rofas domatu.

(Caṫ[f] Fiḋnaċa, du hi droċair leṫ Iarṫair Connaċt 7

[2] mear, B.—[a-a] r. m., t. h., A, B. [b] uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1094. [1]—cia, A. [2] torcrad (i.e., the contraction for ur was not placed above d), B.—[a-a] l. m., t. h., A; om., B. [b-b] l. m., t. h., A; r. m. t. h., B. [c] c. (contraction for *centum*, the Latin equivalent), A, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A, B. [e-e] om., C. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

[4] *Novena.*—*Nomaidhe* is, perhaps, from *noi*, nine. According to the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 1093, when the queen heard of the death of her husband and son, she went with her priest to the church, received the last rites and prayed God that she might give up the ghost. In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (A.D. 1091), it is stated she prayed that she might not survive and God heard her prayer, for by the seventh day she was dead.

[5] *Into Connacht.*—Their expulsion by O'Brien forms the second entry of this year.

Donnchadh, archking of Scotland and Edward, his son, were killed by the Franks (namely, in Inber-Alda, in Saxonland). His queen, moreover, Margaret, died of grief therefor before the end of a novena.[4] — The Sil-Muiredaigh again [came] into Connacht[5] without permission [of Ua Briain].—Great crop in this year. [1093]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1094.—Flaithbertach Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Eachach, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, [namely] by the king of Ulidia.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, so that he expelled Geoffrey Meranach from the kingship of the Foreigners and killed Domnall Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara.—Slaughter of good persons of the Airthir (that is, including Ua Fedecain and including Donn, son of Oengus) was committed by Ulidians.—Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, king of Aradh; Concobur Ua Conchobhair, king of Ciannachta, died in penance.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredaigh upon Thomond, wherein fell three hundred, or a little more.—Domnall,[1] successor of [St.] Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster for the first time, so that he took away his full circuit[-dues] of cess, along with donations.—Donnchadh,[2] son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, was killed by his own brothers (namely, by Domnall and by Edmond) in treachery.—Great severity of weather in all Ireland, whereof arose dearth. [1094]

(The battle[3] of Fidhnach, wherein fell one-half of the

1094. [1] *Domnall, etc.*—This visitation is not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[2] *Donchadh, etc.*—He had, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, taken forcible possession of the throne, on the death of his uncle, in the preceding year. The same Chronicle says (A.D. 1095) that he was slain at the instigation of his uncle, Dufenal [Domnall], who (A.D. 1094) thus succeeded him. As this agrees with the Innisfallen Annals, which omit mention of the brothers, it is more likely to be correct.

[3] *The battle, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (ad an.), with the

leiṫ Corcumruaḋ la Taḋg, mac Ruaiḋri hUi Concobair[f].)

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° xc.° u.° Sneċta mór do ferṫain in Cetain iar Kalainn, co romarb ár doene 7 én 7 ceṫra.[1]—Cenannus co n-a
B 45c templaiḃ; Dermaċ co n-a lebraiḃ; Ard-sraṫa co n-a tempall 7 ilcella aile arċena cremat[a]e sunt. —Senoir[2] Mac Mael-Molua, ard senoir Erenn, in pace dormiuit.—Dubṫaċ hUa Soċuind, uasalsacart na Ferta; Donngus, escop Aṫa-cliaṫ; Aeḋ, mac Mail-Isu,[3] idon,[a] mac comarba Patraic [mortui[b] sunt[b]].—Gilla-Ciara[i]n, mac Mic Ualgairg, muire hUa-n-Duiḃinnraċt, a suis occisus est[c].—hUa Eicniġ, rí Fer-Manaċ, do marbaḋ a suis.—Maidm Arda-aċad ria n-Dail-Araide for Ultu, dú i torċair Gilla-Comgaill hUa Cairill.—Teidm mór i n-Erinn, co romarb ár doene, o Kalainn Augu[i]st co Belltaine iar cinn (idon,[d] bliaḋain na mortla[d]).—Muirceartaċ hUa Cairre, muire Ceniuil-Oenġusa 7 ridomna Ailiġ, moritur.—Cairpri hUa Ceiṫernaiġ, idon, uasal escop hUa-Ceinnselaiġ, in penitencia moritur.—Goffraiġ Meranaċ, ri Gall, mortu[u]s est.

bis.[a] Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ui.° Flann hUa Anbeiḋ, ri Deisce[i]rt Airġiall; Mael-Patraic, mac Ermedaiġ, escop Ard[a]-Maċa; Coluim hUa

A.D. 1095. [1] ceaṫra, B. [2] Sean—, A. [3] Mael—, A. [a] om., A. [b-b] om., A, B; "died," C. [c] om., C. [d-d] l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C.

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variant *in quo ceciderunt multi* for *du hi drochair leth* ("wherein fell one half").

1095. [1] *Wrought havoc.*—Literally, *slew a slaughter.*

[2] *Mael-Molua.—Devotee of* [*St.*] *Molua* (of Clonfert—Mulloe, King's Co.). A Latin gloss, having no reference to the text, in the L.B. Calendar of Oengus, at April 16, states that: *The archbishop of Ireland, the Senior Mac Maildalua, died on the 3rd of the Ides* [11*th*] *of April. As some* [*poet*] *said* [in a native Debide quatrain which is quoted]. *Archbishop* was probably a Latin rendering of *uasalepscop*, eminent bishop.

[3] *Donngus.*—For Donngus, or Donatus, see Lanigan, *Ec. Hist.*, iii. 482.

West of Connacht and half of Corcomruadh, [was gained] by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair.) [1094]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1095.—Great snow fell on the Wednesday after New-Year's Day [Jan. 3], so that it wrought havoc[1] of people and of birds and of cattle.—Cenannus with its churches, Dermagh with its books, Ard-sratha with its church, and many other churches besides were burned.—Senior Mac Mael-Molua,[2] chief religious counsellor of Ireland, slept in peace.—Dubhthach Ua Sochuind, archpriest of the [church of the] Relics [in Ard-Macha]; Donngus,[3] bishop of Ath-cliath; Aedh,[4] son of Mail-Isu, namely, the son of the successor of [St.] Patrick [died].—Gilla-Ciarain, son of Mac Ualgarig, steward[5] of Ui-Duibhhinnrecht, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Ua Eicnigh, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by his own [kinsmen.]—The defeat of Ard-achad [was inflicted] by the Dal-Araidhe upon the Ulidians, wherein fell Gilla-Comghaill Ua[6] Cairill.—Great plague in Ireland, so that it wrought havoc[1] of people, from the Kalend [1st] of August to May-day thereafter (namely, the Year of the Mortality).—Muircertach Ua Cairre, steward of Cenel-Oenghusa and royal heir of Ailech, dies.—Cairpri Ua Ceithernaigh, eminent bishop of Ui-Ceinnselaigh [Ferns],[7] dies in penance.—Geoffrey Meranach, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died. [1095]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1096.—Flann Ua Anbeidh, king of the South of Airghialla; Mael-Patraic, son of Ermedhach, bishop of Ard-Macha[1]; [1096] Bis.

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[4] *Aedh, etc.*—"Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrike, died," C. But the "Coarb" at the time was Domnall, son of Amalghaidh. The Mail-Isu in question died 1091 (*supra.*)

[5] *Steward.*—*Muire;* lord (tigherna), *Four Masters.*

[6] *Ua, etc.*—From *Ua* to *people* (in the following entry), both inclusive, is omitted by O'Conor, who remarks *quaedam desunt.* But there is no lacuna in his MS. (B).

[7] *[Ferns].*—The Annals of Innisfallen (*ad an.*) call him bishop-abbot of Ferns.

1096. [1] *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—Domnall was titular Primate at the time. Mael-Patraic was consecrated

Anraḋa[i]n[1], airċinneċ Ruis-ailiṫir; Flann hUa Muire-cá[i]n, airċinneċ Aentruiṁ, in Christo dormierunt.—Maṫgamain hUa Seġḋai, ri Corcoduiḃne; Conċobur hUa Anníaraiḋ, | ri Ciannaċt 7 hUa Cein, ri hUa-mic-A 48b Cairṫinn, do comṫuitim i cliaṫaiḃ.—Uamon mór for Feraiḃ Erenn ria feil[2] Eoin na bliaḋna sa, co roṫeraire Dia tria troisctiḃ comarba Patraic 7 cleireċ n-Erenn arċena.—Mac Dubġaill hUa Maelċoṫaiġ do marbaḋ do U Inneirġi.—Muircertaċ hUa Duḃdai, ri hUa-n-Aṁalgaḋa, do marbaḋ a suis.—Mottaḋan hUa Mottaḋa[i]n, rí Sil-Anmċaḋa, mortu[u]s est.[a]—Cu-Ulaḋ hUa Ceileca[i]n (idon,[b] ridamna Airgiall[b]) do marbaḋ la Coiceḋ n-Erenn (idon,[b] la[3] hUltu[3b]).—Gilla-Ossen, mac Mic Corten, rí Dealbna, occisus est.—hUa Caṫail, airċinneċ Tuama-grene, in Christo quievit.—Eogan hUa Cernaiġ, airċinneċ Daire, in no[i]decim Kallann Enair quievit.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° uii.° Lerġus hUa Cruimṫir, comarba Comġaill, post penitenciam optimam[1] obiit.—Taḋg, mac Ruaiḋri hUi Concobair, ridomna Con[n]aċt, a suis occisus est.—Flannacan ruaḋ, airċinneċ Ruis-Comáin, in pace quievit.—

A.D. 1096. [1] Anru—, B. [2] fel, B. [3-3] le hUlltaiḃ, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] itl., t.h., A, B.

A.D. 1097. [1] obtimam, A, B.

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for the exercise of episcopal functions; as Domnall was, in all probability, a layman, perhaps a monk. His place apparently remained vacant until 1109 (*infra*), when it was assumed by Caincomrach O'Boyle.

[2] *Great fear.*—See 771 (=772), 798 (=799), *supra*. The *Four Masters* state that the fear arose because the Feast (Decollation) of John the Baptist (August 29) fell on Friday in 1096. But this is puerile; every festival must fall four times on the same day within the solar Cycle of 28 years. According to the so-called *Vision of Adamnan* (L.B., p. 258b–259b), great havoc of the men of Ireland was to be wrought by a fiery ploughshare, when the anniversary in question should fall on Friday, in a Bissextile and Embolismal year, at the end of a Cycle. The three first-named conditions were literally verified in the present year. The year was also to-

Colum Ua Anradhain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir; Flann Ua Muirecain, herenagh of Aentruim, slept in Christ.—Mathgamain Ua Segdhai, king of Corcoduibhne; Conchobur Ua Anniaraidh, king of Ciannachta and Ua Ceirn, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, mutually fell in combats.—Great fear [fell] [2]upon the men of Ireland before the feast of John of this year, until God spared [them] through the fastings of the successor of Patrick and of the clergy of Ireland besides.—Ua Maelchothaigh, son of Dubhgall, was killed by Ua Inneirghi.[3]—Muircertach Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—Mottadhan Ua Mottadhain, king of Sil-Anmchada, died.—Cu-Uladh Ua Celecain (namely, royal heir of Airgialla) was killed by the Fifth of Ireland (that is, by Ulster).—Gilla-Ossen,[4] son of Mac Corten, king of Delbna, was slain.—Ua Cathail, herenagh of Tuaimgrene, rested in Christ.—Eogan Ua Cernaigh, herenagh of Daire, rested on the nineteenth[5] of the Kalends of January [Dec. 14]. [1096]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1097.—Lerghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of [St.] Comgall,[1] died after most excellent penance.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Flannacan the Red, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in peace.—The belfry of Mainister [1097]

wards the end, being the fourteenth, of the Cycle of Nineteen. Assuming that the prophecy was well-known, these coincidences were sufficiently striking to account for the popular terror.

[3] *Ua Inneirghi.*—"O'Hindry" in C; not "his [own people]," as O'Donovan misread (*Four Masters*, Vol. ii., p. 954).

[4] *Gilla-Ossen.* — *Devotee of [St.] Ossan* (of Rath Ossain, *Fort of Ossan*, west of Trim. *Mart. Don.*, Feb. 17). Ossan is given in the List of Deacons in L. L. (p. 366e).

[5] *Nineteenth.*—The *F.M.* say the eighteenth. But against them are to be placed A, B, C (which last has 19 *Kal. Jan.*; not, as O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*, says, 9 *Kal. Jan.*) and the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*).

1097. [1] *Successor of [St.] Comgall.*—That is, Abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[2] *The wright Ua Brolcain.*—His obit is given at 1029 (*supra*).

B 45d Cloicṫeċ Mainistreċ[-Buiṫi] co n-a lebraiḃ | 7 tairseḋaiḃ ímḋaiḃ do loscaḋ.—Mael-Briġte, mac in t-sair hUi Brolca[i]n, uasal escop Cille-dara 7 Coiciḋ Laiġen, post penitenciam optimam quieuit.—Sloġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa m-Briain 7 la Leṫ Moġa co Maġ Muirteṁne. Sloġaḋ dano la Domnall hUa Loċlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn co Fiḋ Conaille do ṫabairt caṫa doib co fustairmesc Domnall, comarba Patraic, fo gné siṫ[a].—Loċlann hUa Duiḃdara, rí Fern-muiġi, do marbaḋ do Ui[b]-Briuin Breifne.—Cnoṁes mor isin bliaḋain si: triċa[2] bliaḋan[2] on ċnóṁes aile[a] gusan cnoṁe[s]sa[b] (idon[c], bliaḋain na cnó finn; idon, co fagaibṫi sesedaċ[3] cnó ar aen pinginn[c]).

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° uiii.° Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ, rí Iarṫair Connaċt, do marbaḋ do Sil-Muireḋaiġ.—Tri longa do longaiḃ Gall na n-Innsi do ḟlat do Ulltaiḃ 7 a fairenn do marbaḋ, idon, fiċe[1] ar cet[1], uel paulo plus.—Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, scriba ḟilosoḟiae Mumunensium, immo omnium
A 48c Scotorum, in Christo quieuit.— | Diarmait, mac Enna, mic Diarmata, rí Laiġen, do marbaḋ do clainn Murcaḋa, mic Diarmata (idon[a], for lar Cille-dara[a]).—

A.D. 1097. [2-2] xxx. bliaḋain, A, B.—[3]. ui.edaċ, A, B.—[a] sa-*this*, B. —[b] cnomes aile remainn—(*to the*) *other nut-crop* (*that happened next*) *before us*, B ; C. follows the order of A. [c-c] r. m., t.h., A, B ; given in C.

A.D. 1098. [1-1] .xx. ar .c., A, B. [a-a] l.m., t. h., A ; r.m., t. h., B.

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[3] *Half of Mogh.* — Namely, the southern moiety of Ireland.

[4] *Thirty years.*—The nut-crop next preceding is entered at 1066 (*supra*).

[5] *Sixth.*—"Id est, the sixth parte of the barrell," C. "*Sesedach* is cognate with the Latin Sextarius and the French *Sesterot* and *Sextier*, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries." (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, Vol. ii. p. 822.)

[6] *Penny.* — In the *Senchus Mor* (Vol. ii. p. 220), the *pinguin* is one-third of the *screpal*. In another Brehon law tract (O'Donovan, *F.M.* *ii.* 822) the silver *pinginn* is said to

[-Buithi] with its books and many treasures was burned.—Mael-Brighte, son of the wright Ua Brolcain,[2] eminent bishop of Cell-dara and of the Fifth of Leinster, rested after most excellent penance.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the half of Mogh[3] to the Plain of Muirtemhne. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, together with the North of Ireland, to the Wood of Conaille, to give battle to them, until Domnall, successor of Patrick, prevented them under guise of peace.—Lochlann Ua Duibhdara, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui-Briuin of Breifne.—Great nut-crop in this year: thirty years[3] from the other nut-crop to this nut-crop (namely, the year of the Fair Nuts; so that, namely, [the measure called] the Sixth[4] of nuts used to be got for one penny[5]). [1097]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1098.—Flaithbertach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by the Sil-Muiredhaigh.—Three ships of the ships of the Foreigners of the Islands were wrecked by the Ulidians and their crews[1] killed, namely, twenty over a hundred, or a little more.—Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, master of philosophy[2] of the Momonians, nay, of all the Scots, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murcad, son of Diarmait (namely, in the centre of Cell-dara).—Eochaidh, successor of [St.] Ciannan,[3] died [1098]

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weigh seven grains of wheat. This corresponds pretty closely with the Roman weight (24 grains = 1 scruple).

1098. [1] *Crews.* — Literally, *folk* (*fairenn*), a collective substantive.

[2] *Master of philosophy.* — Literally, *scribe of philosophy. Scribe* is here employed in the sense of 1 Esdr. vii. (scribae erudito, 11; scriba legis, 21). Portion of the Commentary of St. Columbanus on Ps. xliv. 2 (Lingua mea calamus scribae, etc.) is: tamquam cuidam scribae docto calamus aptus obsequitur (Ml. fol. 64d). The *Four Masters* make it *scribe and philosopher.*

[3] *Successor of [St.] Ciannan.*—That is, Abbot of Duleek, co. Meath.

Eoċaiḋ, comarba Ciannain, post penitentiam[2] obiit.—Ronan hUa Daimin, comarba Fobuir primus et religiosus optimus post 7 Mael-Martain hUa Cellaiġ, comarba Mhura [Fh]oṫna, largus et sapiens, in una die in pace quieuerunt.—Flaiṫbertaċ, mac Tiġernaiġ Bairrciḋ, comarba Finnia[i]n, in peregrinatione quieuit.—Domnall Oa Enna, uasal epscop Iarṫair Eorpa 7 tobur conderclì in domain (sui[a] in uird ceċtarda[i], idon, Roman 7 na n-Gaidel[3 a]), post penitentiam[2] optimam, suam uitam feliciter hi deci[m] Kalann Decimber finiuit.—Mac Mara[i]s Cairbreċ, anmcara toġaiḋe; Domnall Mac Robartaiġ, comarba Coluim-cille fri re, in pace dormierunt.—Maidm Fertri-suiliḋe for Cenul-Conaill ria Cenel-n-Eogain, i torċair Eicertaċ hUa Toirce[i]rt et alii multi.

(In[b] hoc anno Aed hUa Mail-Eoin, comarba Ciarain Cluana-mac-Nois, natus est[b].)

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ix.° Ascalt mor fo Erinn uile.—Cenannus ab igne dis[s]ipata est.—Diarmait hUa Maelaṫgen, airċinneċ
B 46a Duin, | in nocte Pasc[ha]e[1] quieuit.—Ceall-dara [de] demedia parte cremata[2] est.—Caencomrac hUa Baiġill do ġabail epscoboiti[3] Arda-Maċa Dia-Domnaiġ Cengciġis.—Donnċad, mac Mic Maenaiġ, abb Ia;

[2]—ciam, A. [3] n-Goei—, A.—[a-a] l.m., t.h., A; r. m., t.h., B. [b-b] n.t.h., A.; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1099. [1]—sca, B. [2]—mate, B. [3]—ide, B.

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[4] *Superior.*—Literally, *successor* (of St. Fechin of Fore, co. Westmeath). The *Four Masters* render *religiosus* by *riaghloir* ("moderator," O'Donovan, ii. 959)! The meaning is that Ronan laid aside the abbacy and became a simple monk (presumably in the same monastery).

[5] *Liberal and wise.*—*Largus et sapiens* is translated by the *F.M.* *Learghas eccnaidh*—Learghas, the sage! Furthermore, they state that Domnall Ua Robartaigh, Mael-Isu, Eochaidh, Ronan, Mael-Martain and "Learghas," all six, died the same day.

[6] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Finnian.*—Abbot of Moville, co. Down.

[7] [*Nov.* 22].—Dec. 1, *F.M.* A, B and C are against them. For Ua Enna (O'Heney), who was archbishop

after penance.—Ronan Ua Daimin, superior[4] of Fobur first and a most excellent religious afterwards and Mael-Martain Ua Cellaigh, successor of [St.] Muru of [F]othan, [a] liberal and wise [man],[5] rested in peace on the same day.—Flaithbertach, son of Tighernach of Bairrche, successor of [St.] Finnian,[6] rested in pilgrimage.—Domnall Ua Enna, eminent bishop of the West of Europe and fount of the generosity of the world, (doctor of either Law, namely, of the Romans and of the Gaidil) after most excellent penance, finished his life felicitously, on the tenth of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].[7]—Mac Marais[8] of Cairbre, select soul-friend; Domnall Mac Robartaigh,[9] successor of [St.] Colum-cille for a [long] space, slept in peace.—The defeat of Fersad-Suilidhe [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Conaill by the Cenel-Eogain, wherein fell Eicertach Ua Toirceirt and many others. [1098]

(In this year Aed Ua Mail-Eoin,[10] successor of [St.] Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, was born.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1099. — Great destitution throughout all Ireland. — Cenannus was wasted by fire.—Diarmait Ua Maelathgen herenagh of Dun, rested on the night of Easter [April 10]. —Cell-dara was burned from the half.—Caincomrac Ua Baighill assumed the episcopacy of Ard-Macha on the Sunday of Pentecost [May 29].—Donnchad, son of Mac [1099]

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of Cashel, see Lanigan, *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland,* Vol. iii., p. 455, sq.

[8] *Mac Marais.*—Very probably, he who wrote the second charter of the Book of Kells; *Oraid do Mac Maras tróg ro scrib*, etc., "A Prayer for Mac Maras, the wretched, who wrote," etc.

[9] *Domnall Mac Robartaigh.*—Abbot of Kells since 1062; hence the "[long] space" of the text. He appears as one of the grantors in the charter mentioned in the previous note. See Reeves, *Adamnan,* p. 400. The Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*) omit the obit of Mac Marais and retain *obierunt.*

[10] *Aedh Ua Mail-Eoin.* —*Mail-Eoin* signifies devotee of John (the Evangelist). The obit of this abbot is given at 1153 by the *F.M.* (perhaps from the present Annals, which may have contained the missing portion when the *F.M.* had them in their possession).

Uaṁnaċan Ua Meictire, comarba Mic Leinin[e]; Annud hUa Longarca[i]n, comarba Coluim mic Crem̃tainn, in pace pausauerunt.—Sloġaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa m-Briain 7 la Leṫ Moġa co Sliaḃ-[Fh]uait, co n-derna Domnall, comarba Patraic, siṫ m-bliaḋna eterru 7 Tuaiscert Erenn.[4]—Sloġaḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn 7 la Tuaiscert n-Erenn tar Tuaim i n-Ulltaiḃ. Ula[i]ḋ dono i Craiḃ-telċa illongport. Com̃raicit[5] a n-dí marcsloiġ: maiḋes for marcsluaġ Ulaḋ 7 marbṫair hUa Amrain ann. Facaid Ula[i]ḋ iar sin allongport[a] 7 loiscit Cenel-Eogain é 7 tescait Craiḃ-tealċa. Doberar doiḃ iar sin da eteri 7 comarba Comġaill illaim fria da eteri aile:

Tucta[b] geill Ulaḋ ar eicin,
Innisit fiaḋain co feiġ,
La Domnall co[c] loinne leoṁain[c],
Ocus la Sil Eogain (no[d], Clainn[-Eogain][d]) ḟeil.

Da etire trena tucta
Do loeċraiḋ Ulaḋ o ċein,
In tres cen dibaḋ, abb Comgaill,
Do riġaḋ Domnaill hUi Neill.

In nomaid bliaḋain ar noċat,
Ar mile bliaḋan[-ḋain, MS.] co m-blaiḋ,
O gein Crist, cinnti cen crinaḋ,
Is innti rosiled sein.[b]—

A.D. 1099. [4] n-E—, A. [5]—git, B. [a] a longport—*their stronghold*, A. [b-b] t.m., with corresponding marks, t.h., A; om., B. [c-c] Reading of *Four Masters*; hua Flainn mur leoṁain, MS. (which I do not understand). [d-d] itl., t. h., MS.

1099. [1] *Successor of* [*St. Colman*].—That is, bishop of Cloyne. Anmchadh and Mac-tire (wolf), eponymous heads of Ui Anmchadha and Ui Mectire, the two chief families of Ui-Liathain (Barrymore, co. Cork), were respectively descended (in the ninth degree) from Brocc and Ailill, sons of Echu Liathain, from whom the territory was named. Echu, like his contemporary, Nathfraech, King of Cashel in the first half of the fifth century, was of the race of Eoghan Mor. (From Mac Caille, son of Brocc, descended the neighbouring sept of Ui-Mic-Caille, Imokilly.) Ua Mectire was thus bishop of his native diocese. Benefaction to the cathedral

Maenaigh, abbot of Ia; Uamnachan Ua Meictire, successor [1099] of [St. Colman][1] son of Leinin[2]; Annud Ua Longarcain, successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremhthann,[3] reposed in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by Half of Mogh to Sliabh-[F]uait, until Domnall, successor of [St.] Patrick, made peace of a year between them and the North of Ireland.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland past Tuaim into Ulidia. The Ulidians, howbeit, [were] at Craibh-telcha[4] in camp. Their two horse-hosts encounter: defeat is inflicted upon the horse-host of the Ulidians and Ua Amrain is killed there. Thereafter the Ulidians abandon the camp and the Cenel-Eogain burn it and uproot Craibh-telcha. After that, there are given to them two hostages and the successsor of [St.] Comgall in pledge [*lit.*, in hand] for two other hostages:

Taken were the pledges of the Ulidians by force—
Witnesses tell it accurately—
By Domnall of [*lit.*, with] the fury of the lion,
And by generous Sil-Eogain (or, Clann[-Eogain]).

Two strong hostages were given
Of the heroes of the Ulidians formerly,
The third without fail [was] the abbot [*i.e.*, successor] of Comgall,
To the royal power of Domnall Ua Neill.

The ninth year above ninety,
Above a thousand blooming years,
From birth of Christ [who was] formed without decay,
It is in it occurred that.—

church, in all likelihood, caused the insertion of his name in the Annals.

[2] *Son of Leinin.*— So called in native documents, to distinguish him from the numerous other Colmans. *Cellmic-Lenine* (Church of the Son of Lenin) is a prebend in the diocese of Cloyne. The father's name lives likewise in Killiney—*Cell-inghen-Lenine*, Church of the Daughters of Lenin. They were six virgins. The seventh sister, Aglenn, was the first wife of Echaidh,

Daiṁliac Arda-sraṫa do loscuḋ do Feraiḃ na Craibe for Uiḃ-Fiaċraċ.—Ruaiḋri hUa Ruaḋaca[i]n, ri Eirtir
A 48d Airġiall, 7 maccaim | riġ[6] Erenn, in quadragesimo[e] quinto[e] anno regni sui, in decimo Kalendarum Decimbris, suam uitam finiuit.

Bis.a Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° Flann hUa Cínaeḋa, airċinneċ Aṫa-truim, ard ollam Miḋe [in pace quieuit].—Donnċaḋ Mac Eoċaḋa, ri Ulaḋ 7 drem[1] do maiṫiḃ Ulaḋ ime, do ġaḃail la Domnall hUa Loċlainn, la riġ n-Ailiġ, i quint Kalann Iuin.—Creċ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn, co roort Feru-Breġ 7 Fine-Gall.—Sloġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa m-Briain co hEss-ruaiḋ[2].—Longus Aṫa-cliaṫ co hInis-n-Eoġain, co rolaḋ a n-ár, eter baṫaḋ 7 marbaḋ.—Mac mic Gilla-Coluim Ui Domnaill, ri Cenuil-Luġdaċ[3], a suis occisus est.—Arsíd hUa Aṁraḋain[4], muire Dal-Fiataċ; Gilla-Briġdi hUa Cuirc, ri Muscraiḋe-Bregain; Gilla-na-noeḃ hUa hEiḋinn, ri hUa-Fiaċraċ, mortui sunt.—Eċri hUa Mael-muire, rí Ciannaċt, do marbaḋ d'ó Chonċobair Ciannaċt.

A.D. 1099. [6] rí (nom. sg.), B. [e-e] xl. u., A.B.

A.D. 1100. [1] dream, B. [2] h Eas—, A. [3] Cenil—, B. [4] hAmraḋan, B. [a] om., B.

sixth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages. One of her sons is mentioned in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba (ii. 43) as *Columbanus, filius Echudi*. O'Clery (*Mart. of Donegal*, March 6, Nov. 24) erroneously states they were of the race of Aenghus, son (instead of Aenghus, brother) of Mogh Nuadhat.

Colman belonged to the bardic order. The Lives of SS. Senan and Brendan (of Ardfert) and Cormac's *Glossary* respectively contain one of his poetical compositions. Each of the three is in a different metre.

[3] *Successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremthann.*—Namely, Abbot of Terryglas, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Craibh-telcha.—The wide-branching tree* (lit. *branch*) *of the hill*; under which the kings of Ulidia (cos. Down and Antrim) were inaugurated.

[5] *Royal scion.*—That is, par excellence. Literally, *fair son of the kings of Ireland.*

1100. [1] *With.*—Literally, *and. Party* is nom. abs. in the original.

[2] *Nobles.*—See A.D. 1087, note 1 They had probably gone to celebrate Pentecost at Armagh (for the

The stone church of Ard-sratha was burned by the men of Craib against the Ui-Fiachrach.—Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, king of the East of Airghialla and royal scion[5] of Ireland, finished his life in the 45th year of his reign, on the 10th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22]. [1099]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1100. Flann Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim, chief bardic professor of Meath [rested in peace].—Donnchadh Mac [*recte*, Ua] Eochadha, king of Ulidia, with[1] a party of the nobles[2] of Ulidia about him, was captured by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [Monday, May 28].—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, so that he laid waste Fir-Bregh and Fine-Gall.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ess-ruadh.—The fleet of Ath-cliath [sailed] to Inis-Eogain, whereof ensued their destruction, both by drowning and killing.—The grandson of Gilla-Coluim Ua Domnaill, king of Cenel-Lughdach, was slain by his own [kinsmen]. —Assid Ua Ambradhain, steward[3] of Dal-Fiatach; Gilla-Brighte Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidh-Bregain[4]; Gilla-na-noebh[5] Ua Eidhinn, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died.—Echri Ua Mael-Muire, king of Ciannachta, was killed by O'Conchobair[6] of the Ciannachta [of Glenn-Geimhin]. [1100] Bis.

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solemnity with which the feast was there held, see 980[-1], 818[-9], 892[-3] *supra*) and were captured, as they were returning, on the Monday after the Octave. This will explain what is stated under next year, that their liberation took place in a church of that city.

[3] *Steward* (*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

[4] *Bregain*.—O'Connor prints *b. guin* and leaves a blank in his translation. He overlooked the mark of contraction (=*re*) attached to *b* in his MS. (B). The Annals of Innisfallen state that the person in question was son of Domnall Ua Cuirc.

[5] *Gilla-na-noebh*.—That is, Devotee of the Saints.

[6] *O'Conchobair*.—"The O'Conors are still numerous in Glengiven, which was the ancient name of the vale of the river Roa (Roe), near Dungiven, which flows through the very centre of this Cianachta." (O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 123).

(Hoc[b] anno ecclesia sancti Sinelli de Claen-inis fundata est[b].)

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° i.°
B 46b Donnchadh, | mac Aedha h-Ui Ruairc, do marbadh do Feraibh-Manach; Riagán, epscop Droma-moir 7 Coicidh[a] Uladh, in pace quieuit.—Inis-Cathaigh do orcain do Ghallaibh.—Slogadh la Muirchertach h-Ua m-Briain 7 la Leth Mogha i Con[n]achtaibh dar Es[s]-ruaidh i Tir-n-Eogain, co roscailset Ailech[1] 7 co roloiscset 7 co rofasaighset illcella archena[b] im Fhathain Mura[c] 7 im Ard-sratha. Dollotar iar sin for Fertais-Chamsa, co roloiscset Cuil-rathain 7 co n-dernaisit duinebadh ann. Gabais giallu Uladh iar sin. Doluidh tar Slighidh Midhluachra dia thigh.—Crech la Donnchadh h-Ua Mael-Sechlainn i Fern-mhuigh, conustarraidh h-Ua Cerbaill 7 co romarb da cét dibh, uel paulo plus.—Ferdomnach, epscop Cille-dara, in pace quieuit.—Cathal h-Ua Muirica[i]n, ri Tethba[2], decollatus est.—Donnchadh h-Ua Eochadha, ri Uladh, do fuaslucudh a cuibrech la Domnall, mac Mic[b] Lochlainn, la righ n-Ailigh, tar cenn a mic 7 a comaltai, idon, i n-Domliac Arda-Macha, tre impidhe comarba Patraic 7 samtha Patraic archena, iar comluga fo Bachaill Isu 7 fo minnaibh archena, i[d]
A 48d ends n-undecim Kalann[d] Ianair[3]. |

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° ii.° Sort

A.D. 1100. [b-b] r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1101. [1]—Leac, A. [2] Tetfa, A. [3] enair, B.—[a] .u.idh, A, B. [b] om., B. [c] mhoir—*great*, B, C. [d-d] in .xi. Kl., A, B.

[Chasm in A, up to A.D. 1109 (exclusive).]

[7] *This year, etc.*—I have not found this item elsewhere. The festival of St. Sinell was held on Nov. 12.

1101. [1] *Fifth of Ulidia.*—O'Conor here commits an error which is redeemed by some originality. The MS. forms, *.u.idh Ul.* (with mark of contraction attached to *l*), he reads as *v. id Jul.*; making the bishop die on July 11.

[2] *Including.*—Literally, *around.*

[3] *Over the road of Midhluachair.*—"Over at Sligo;" which, by the omission of *Midhluachra* and by mistaking *slighe*, a road, for Sligo town, shows the translator of C. disregarded and misunderstood his text.

As the Road of Midhluachair led from Tara to Ulster, the meaning is

(This year[7] the church of Saint Sinell of Clain-inis was [1100]
founded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1101]
1101. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—Riagan, bishop of Druim-mor and of the Fifth of Ulidia,[1] rested in peace.—Inis-Cathaigh was pillaged by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh into Connacht, past Ess-ruadh into Tir-Eogain, so that they demolished Ailech and burned and profaned many churches also, including[2] Fathan of [St.] Mura and Ard-sratha. They went after that over Fertas-Camsa, until they burned Cuil-rathain and committed massacre therein. He [Ua Briain] takes the hostages of Ulidia after that [and] went over the Road of Midhluachair[3] to his house.—A foray by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn into Fern-mhagh, until Ua Cerbaill overtook them and killed two hundred of them, or a little more.—Ferdomnach, bishop of Cell-dara, rested in peace.—Cathal[4] Ua Muiricain, king of Tebtha, was beheaded.—Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, king of Ulidia, was freed from fetters by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech, in return for his son and his foster-brother: namely, in the stone church of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of [St.] Patrick and of the community of [St.] Patrick besides, after co-swearing[5] by the Staff of Jesus and by the Relics as well, on the 11th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 22].

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that O'Brien entered Tara as King of Ireland, on the march home to Kinkora (near Killaloe).

[4] *Cathal, etc.*—Over this item the text hand wrote: Sug na caelan 7 is e romarb Mael-Sechlainn—"Juice . . . and it is he that killed Mael-Sechlainn;" meaning that *sug na caelan* was a nick-name of Ua Muirecain and that he was the slayer of Mael-Sechlainn, King of Tara (1087, *supra*).

[5] *Co-swearing.*—Namely, by the son of Mac Lochlainn and Ua Eochadha. See 1100, note 2.

Colum-cille do loscaḋ.—Donnċaḋ, mac Eċrí hUi Aitiḋ, ridomna hUa-n-Eaċaċ, do marbaḋ do Ulltaib (idon[a] isin coiced[1] mis iar sarugud Patraic do[a]).—Domnall, mac Tigernain hUi Ruairc, ri Conmaicne, do marbaḋ do Conmaicniḃ fein.—Cú-ṁaiġi hUa Cairill, airchinneċ Duin, mortuus est.—Flaiṫbertaċ Mac Foṫaiġ, ri hUa-Fiacraċ Arda-sraṫa, do marbaḋ do Feraiḃ-Luirg. Sloġaḋ la Cinel-n-Eogain co Maġ-Coba. Dolotur Ulaiḋ isin aiḋċi isin longport, co romarbsat Sitriuc hUa Mael-ḟabaill (idon[b], ri Cairrce-Braċaide[b]) 7 Sitriuc, mac Conraiġ, mic Eogain 7 alii.—Maġnus, ri Loċlainni, co longais moir do ṫuiḋeċt i Manainn 7 siṫ m-bliaḋna do denum doiḃ 7 do Feraiḃ Erenn.—Eitereḋa Fer n-Erenn illaim Domnaill, comarba Patraic, re siṫ m-bliaḋna eter hUa m-Briain (idon[b], Muircertaċ[b]) 7 hUa Loċlainn (idon[b], Domnall[b]) 7 araile.—Muireḋaċ hUa Cirduba[i]n, airchinneċ Luġbaiḋ, do ṁarbaḋ do Feraiḃ Miḋe beus.—Ross-ailiṫir (id[c] est, cum patre suo[c]) do arcain do Uiḃ-Eċaċ i n-diġail marbṫa Ui Donnċaḋa (idon,[a] Mic na herluimme[a]).—Cairil do loscaḋ do Eiliḃ.—Muġron hUa Morġair,
B 46c airdḟerleiġinn Arda-Maċa 7 iarṫair Eorpa uile, | corum multis testibus, i ter[t] Non Octimber, suam uitam feliciter finiuit (idon,[a] i Mangarit[a]).

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° iii.° Scannes croḋa eter Feru-Luirg 7 Tuaiṫ-Raṫa, i

A.D. 1102. [1] .u.ed, MS. (B).—[a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS. Given in text of C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS.; "with ye fryers," C.

1102. [1] *Namely, etc.*—The portion within brackets is omitted by the *F.M.* and by O'Conor. The offence is stated in the *Annals of Loch Ce* to have been committed against the community of St. Patrick. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, with more precision, state that the Ui-Echach made a great raid upon the community of Armagh and slew four-and-twenty of the church-folk.

[2] *In custody of Domnall.*—As O'Brien and O'Loghlinn each claimed to be paramount, the hostages were deposited with a superior acknowledged by both.

[3] *And so on.*—That is, the com-

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1102. Sort of Colum-cille was burned.—Donnchadh, son of Echri Ua Aitidh, royal heir of the Ui-Eachach, was killed by the Ulidians (namely,[1] in the fifth month after the profaning of Patrick by him).—Domnall, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, was killed by the Conmaicni themselves. — Cu-mhaighi Ua Cairill, herenagh of Dun, died.—Flaithbertach Mac Fothaigh, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the men of Lurg.—A hosting by the Cenel-Eogain to Magh-Coba. The Ulidians went in the night into the camp, so that they killed Sitriuc Ua Mael-fhabhaill (namely, king of Carraic-Brachaide) and Sitriuc, son of Conrach, son of Eogan and others.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, went with a large fleet into Manann and peace of a year was made by them and by the Men of Ireland.—The hostages of the Men of Ireland [were placed] in custody of Domnall,[2] successor of [St.] Patrick, for [securing] peace of a year between Ua Briain (that is, Muircertach) and Ua Lochlainn (namely, Domnall) and so on.[3]—Muiredhach Ua Cirdubain, herenagh of Lughbadh, was killed by the Men of Meath also.—Ross-ailithir (namely, with its superior[4]) was pillaged by the Ui-Echach [of Munster], in revenge of the killing of Ua Donnchadha, namely, of Mac-na-herluime[5].—Cashel was burned by the Eili.—Mughron Ua Morghair, archlector of Ard-Macha and of all the West of Europe, felicitously finished his life (namely, in Mungarit[6]) before many witnesses, on [Sunday] the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of October. [1102]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1103. A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the [1103]

piler omitted details contained in the authority he worked from.

Though this portion of the MS. is missing, to judge from the F. M., who give this entry with equal brevity, the expression was contained in A. The items passed over were perhaps the names of the hostages.

[4] *Superior.* — "With ye fryers," C. The reading of the translator's original was thus apparently *cum fratribus suis.*

torċair ar ceċtarde.—Ua Cananna[i]n do innarba[ḋ] a riġi Thire-Conaill la Domnall hUa Loċlainn.—Murcad donn (idon,[a] Ua Ruadaca[i]n[a]) do marbaḋ (si[b] uerum est[b]) for creiċ i Maiġ-Coḃa 7 in ċreċ·hirin do marbad in Gilla guit hUi Cormaic isind lo cetna.—Raġnall hUa Oca[i]n, reċtaire Telċa-ó[i]g, do marbaḋ do Feraiḃ Maiġi-Iṫa.—Cocaḋ mor eter Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Ulltu, co tainig Muircertaċ hUa Briain co Feraib Muman 7 Laiġen 7 Ossaiġi 7 co maiṫiḃ Connaċt 7 co Feraiḃ Miḋe im a riġaiḃ co Maġ-Coḃa i foiriṫin Ulaḋ. Dollotur diḃlinaiḃ co Macaire Aird-Maċa (idon,[c] co Cill na Conraire[c]), co m-batur seċtmain a forḃairi for Ard-Maċa. Domnall hUa Loċlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn friusin re sin i n-Uib-Bresail-Maċa, aġaid i t'aġaiḋ friu. O robatur toirrsiġ imorro Fir Muman, doluiḋ Muircertaċ co hAenaċ-Maċa 7 co hEmuin 7 timceall do Ard-Maċa. co fargaiḃ oċt n-unga oir forsin altoir 7 co roġeall oċt fiċte[e] bo. Ocus impais i Maġ-Coḃa dori[ṫ]isi (id[b] est, non impetrator[b]) 7 facbais Coiced Laiġen and 7 soċaidi do Feraiḃ Muman. Atnaiġ fein imorro for creaċuḋ i n-Dal-Araide, co farcaiḃ Donnċaḋ, mac Toirrdelbaiġ, ann 7 mac hUi Concobuir, ri Ciaraiḋe 7 hUa Beoain et alii optimi. Dolluiḋ Domnall hUa Loċlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn i Maġ-Coḃa for amus Laiġen. Tecait imorro Laiġin 7 Ossaiġi 7 Fir Muman 7 Gaill, amal robatur, i n-a n-aġaiḋ 7 ferait caṫ (idon,[f] in-

A.D. 1103. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS. Given in text of C. [b-b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS. "To Kill—Cornajre" (by metathesis of *n* and *r*), C. [d] uii. main, MS. [e] xx., MS.

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[5] *Mac-na-herluime.—Son of the patron-church.* He had probably, in accordance with the decree in the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (XLII. 14: *De alumnis ecclesiae*), been dedicated from his youth to the church of Roscarbery.

[6] *In Mungarit.*—From this it can be inferred that he had gone *on pilgrimage* to the monastery of Mungret (co. Limerick), to prepare for death.

1103. [1] *Raiding-force.*—Literally, *raid: crech* being employed in a secondary sense, as a collective, signifying the agents (whence the Anglo-Irish *creaght*).

Men of Lurg and the Tuath-ratha, wherein fell a large number on both sides.—Ua-Canannain was expelled from the kingship of Tir-Conaill by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Murcad the Brown (namely, Ua Ruadacain) was killed (if it is true) on a raid in Magh-Cobha and that raiding-force[1] slew the Stammerer, Gilla Ua Cormaic, on the same day.—Raghnall Ua Ocain, lawgiver of Telach-og, was killed by the Men of Magh-Itha.—Great war between the Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians, so that Muircertach Ua Briain came with the Men of Munster and of Leinster and of Ossory and with the nobles of Connacht and with the Men of Meath, including their kings, to Magh-Cobha, in aid of the Ulidians. Both [forces] went to the Plain of Ard-Macha (namely, to Cell-na-Conraire), so that they were a week in leaguer against Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland [was] during that space in Ui-Bresail-Macha, face to face[2] against them. Howbeit, when the Men of Munster were tired out, Muircertach went to Aenach-Macha and to Emhain and around to Ard-Macha, so that he left eight ounces of gold upon the altar and promised eight score cows. And he turns into Magh-Cobha again (namely, not having obtained [his request[3]]) and leaves the Fifth of Leinster and a detachment of the Men of Munster therein. But he applied himself to pillaging in Dal-Araidhe, so that he lost[4] there Donnchadh, son of Toirrdelbach and the son of Ua Conchobuir, King of Ciaraidhe and Ua Beoain and others most excellent[5]. Domnall Ua Lochlainn went with the North of Ireland into Magh-Cobha to attack Leinster. Howbeit, Leinster and Ossory and the Men of Munster and the Foreigners, as they were, come against them and they fight a battle (that is, on the Nones [5th] of August [1103]

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[2] *Face to face.*—Literally, *face to thy face.* The narrator, as it were, addresses the auditor.

[3] *Request.*—Perhaps that the archbishop of Armagh would deliver up the hostages mentioned under the preceding year.

Non Augu[i]st 7 i Cetain 7 i nomad[g] [uaṫad] fiċet[g] [escai] 7 isin oċtmad[h] ló iar teċt do [Ard-]Maċai[f]). Maiḋis tra for Leṫ Moġa 7 laser a n-ar: edon, ar Laiġen, im Muirċertaċ, mac Gilla-Moċolmo[i]c 7 im da Ua Lorca[i]n 7 im Muirċertaċ, mac Mic Gorma[i]n et alii; ar hUa-Ceinnselaiġ, im da mac Mael-Mhorḋa 7 im hU[a] Ria[i]n (idon,[a] ri hUa-n-Drona[a]) et alii; ár Osraiġi, im Gilla-Patraic ruaḋ, idon, ri Osraiġ 7 im riġraiḋ Osraiġi arċeana; ar Gall Aṫa-cliaṫ, im Torstain, mac Eric 7 im Pol, mac Amaind 7 im Beollan Armunn et alii; ár Fer Muman, im da hUa Bric, idon, da ridomna na n-Deise 7 im hUa Failḃe, idon, ridomna Corcoduiḃne 7 erri Laiġen 7[1] im hUa Muireḋaiġ, rí Ciaraiḋe, co n-a mac; et alii | B 46d multi optimi quos causa breuitatis scribere[2] pretermisimus. Ternatus Cenel-n-Eogain co Tuaiscert Erenn co coscar mor 7 co setaiḃ imḋaiḃ, imon pupoll riġda 7 im ċamlinne 7 im ṡetaib imdaiḃ arċena.—Maġnus, ri Loċlainni, do marbaḋ for creiċ i n-Ulltaiḃ.—Caṫalan Mac Sena[i]n do marbaḋ do Ċhairpri[ḃ].—Murċaḋ hUa Flaiṫeca[i]n, airċinneċ Arda-bo, sui ecnai 7 éanaiġ 7 airċituil, in perigrinatione sua[i] (idon,[a] i n-Ard-Maċa[a]) feliciter obiit.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° iiii.° Feiḋlimiḋ, mac Flaind Mainistreċ, miles optimus Christi, in pace quie[uit].—Maidm ria n-Ulltaiḃ for Dal-n-Araide, i torċair Dubcenn hUa Dama[i]n i friṫ-

[1] idon—*namely*, MS.; "and," C. [2] scribi, MS. (B).
f-f l. m., t.h., MS.; om., C. g-g ix. xx., MS. h iiii., MS. i suam, MS.; om., C.

[4] *Lost.*—Literally, *left* (on the field of battle).

[5] *Others most excellent.*—In giving the nominative, the compiler overlooked the fact that the context requires the accusative.

[6] *The 29th.*—The lunation, which is correct, has been omitted by the Four Masters (Vol. ii. p. 974). O'Donovan's *Tuesday* (*ib.*, p. 975) is to be corrected to *Wednesday*, in accordance with his text.

[7] *Others.*—Cf. note 5 (*supra*).

[8] *Sub-king.*—The name is not given in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[9] *And many, etc.*—"And many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omit," C.

and on Wednesday and on the 29th[6] [day of the moon] and on the eighth day after [his, Ua Briain's] coming to Ard-Macha). But defeat is inflicted upon the Half of Mogh and slaughter o them ensues,—namely, slaughter of Leinster, around Muircertach, son of Gilla-Mocholmoic and around the two Ui Lorcain and around Muircertach, son of Mac Gormain and others[7]; slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnselaigh, around the two sons of Mael-Mhordha and around Ua Riain (namely, king of Ui-Drona) and others[7]; slaughter of Ossory, around Gilla-Patraic the Red, that is, king of Ossory and around the royal family of Ossory also; slaughter of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, around Torstan, son of Eric and around Paul, son of Amand and around Beollan Armunn and others[7]; slaughter of the Men of Munster, around the two Ui Bric, that is, the two royal heirs of the Dessi and around Ua Failbhe, namely, royal heir of Corcoduibhne and the sub-king[8] of Leinster and around Ua Muiredaigh, king of Ciaraidhe, with his son and many other[9] most excellent persons, whom for brevity sake we pass over writing. Cenel-Eogain with the North of Ireland returned with great triumph and with many treasures, including the royal pavilion [of Ua Briain] and including the [royal] banner [of the same] and including many treasures [of his] besides.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, was killed upon a foray in Ulidia.—Cathalan Mac Senian, was killed by the Cairpri.—Murchadh Ua Flaithecain, herenagh of Ard-bo, master of learning, liberality and poetry, died felicitously on his pilgrimage (namely, in Ard-Macha). [1103]

Kalends of Jan, on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1104. Feidhlimidh, son of Flann[1] of Mainister[-Buithi], most worthy soldier of Christ, rested in peace.[2]—A defeat [1104 Bis.]

1104. [1]*Flann.*—Died 1056 (*supra*). For his Synchronisms, see *Todd Lectures*, Series III., No. II.

[2]*Rested in peace.*—As *Soldier of Christ* signified a monk it may be inferred that Feidhlimidh belonged to the community of Monasterboice (co. Louth).

ġuin.—Concobur (idon,[a] hUa Concobair[a]), mac Mael-Seċlainn, rí Corcombruaḋ, mortu[u]s [est].—Mac na haiḋċe hUa Ruairc a suis fratribus occisus est.—Sloġaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa m-Briain co Maġ Muirteiṁne, co romillset trebaire in ṁaiġi 7 isin t-ṡluaġaḋ sin rohescraḋ Cú-Ulaḋ hUa Caindelba[i]n, rí Loeġaire, co n-derbailt de.—Sloġaḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn, co Maġ-Coḃa, co tuc giallu Ulaḋ 7 co n-deoċaiḋ co Teṁraig, co roloisc bloiḋ moir do Loeġairi 7 co tarait termonn doiḃ arċena.—Cormac hUa Cormaic, toiseċ Monaċ[b] do éc.—Dunċaḋ hUa Concobuir, rí Ciannaċt[c], do marbaḋ dia ḋoiniḃ fein.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° u.° Muireḋaċ Mac Cana; Maelruanaiḋ hUa Bilrin (idon,[a] ri hUa-Cairbre[a]); Mael-Seċlainn hUa Conaing (idon,[b] do Dal-Cais[b]) in penitentia mortui sunt.—Concobur, mac Mael-Seċlainn, ridomna Teṁraċ, occisus[c] est[c]—Domnall, comarba Patraic, do ṫeċt co hAṫ-cliaṫ do denum ṡiṫa eter Muircertaċ hUa m-Briain 7 mac Mic Loċlainn (idon,[a] Domnall[a]), conrogaib galur ann 7 co tucaḋ ind-a ġalur co Domnaċ Airṫer-Eṁna, corohongaḋ ann 7 co tucaḋ iar sin co Damliac, co n-derbailt ann. Ocus tucaḋ a ċorp co hArd-Maċa, idon, i pridie Id Augu[i]st 7 i Saṫurn 7 i feil Lasrein Innsi-Muren 7 i[d] n-oċtmaḋ [uaṫaḋ] riċed[d] [ercai]. Ceallaċ, mac Aeḋa,

A.D. 1104. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. [b] Maonaċ, C. [c] "Connaught," C.

A.D. 1105. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. [b-b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [c-c] occisi sunt, MS., C. [d-d] in. uiii.maḋ. xx.it, MS. From idon (inclusive) to end of sentence om., C.

[3] *Encounter.*—Literally, *counter-wounding.*

[4] *Spared the inhabitants.*—Literally, *gave them termonn besides. Termonn*=Latin *terminus*, land bounded off for a church or monastery; then, right of asylum; hence, as here, to spare life. Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis: De locis consecratis* (XLV.), *De civitatibus refugii* (XXVIII.).

1105. [1] *Damliac* (Duleek, co. Meath) — *Ard-Macha.* — Taking *damliac* literally, the Four Masters

[was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Dal-Araidhe, wherein fell Dubcenn Ua Damain in the encounter.[3]—Concobur (that is, Ua Concobair), son of Mael-Sechlainn, king of Corcombruadh, died.—"Son of the Night" Ua Ruairc was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to the Plain of Muirthemhne, so that they destroyed the tillage of the Plain. And in that hosting Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, was thrown [off a horse], so that he died thereof.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, so that he took away the pledges of Ulidia and went to Tara and burned large portion of Loeghaire and spared the inhabitants.[4]—Cormac Ua Cormaic, chief of Monaigh, died.—Dunchadh Ua Concobuir, king of the Ciannachta [of Glenn-Gemhin], was killed by his own people. [1104]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1105. Muiredhach Mac Cana; Maelruanaidh Ua Bilrin (namely, king of Cairbri); Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conaing (that is, of the Dal-Cais) died in penance.—Conchobur, son of Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.—Domnall, successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath to make peace between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of Mac Lochlainn (namely, Domnall), so that he took illness there and he was carried in his illness to Domnach of Airthir-Emhna. There he was anointed and he was carried after that to Damliac[1] and he died there. And his body was carried to Ard-Macha,[1] that is, on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August and on Saturday and on the feast of [St.] Lasrian of Inis-Muren [*recte*, Inis-Muredaigh] and on the 28th[2] [of the moon]. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of [1105]

state that Domnall was carried to the *stone-church of Armagh* and died there!

[2] *On the 28th.*—O'Conor gives *in xxviii.*, leaving a blank after, as if the scribe had omitted some necessary words. There is no hiatus in the MS.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), all the criteria of the day are

mic Mail-Isa, do oirdneḋ i n-a inaḋ i comarbus Pat-
B 47a raic, a toġa Fer | n-Erenn 7 doċuaiḋ fo ġradaiḃ illou
ḟeili Adomnain.—Niall oḋor hUa Concobuir do mar-
baḋ.—Muirgis hUa Conċenaind do éc.—Sluaġaḋ la
Muircertaċ hUa m-Briain, co roinnarb Donnċaḋ hUa
Mael-Seċlainn a riġi Iarṫair Miḋe.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° vi.° Creċ-sluaiġeḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn i foiriḋin Donnċaḋa hUi Mael-Seċlainn, co roortadur Iartar Miḋe 7 co tárus Donnċaḋ ann for sceṁleḋ 7 co romarbaḋ é.—Disirt-Diarmata co n-a dertaiġ do loscaḋ.—Tuaṫal, comarba Coeṁġin, in pace quievit.—Ceallaċ, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Cenuil-Eogain cetna ċur, co tuc a óġ-reir: idon, bó ceċ sesir,[a] no aġ n-dára ceċ triur, no leṫ-unga ceċ ceṫ[r]air, la taeḃ n-edbart n-imda olċena.—Caṫbarr hUa Domnaill, ri Ceneo[i]l-Luġdaċ [mortuus[b] est[b]].—Ceallaċ for cuairt Muman cetna ċur be[u]s, co tuc a lan-ċuairt: idon seċt[c] m-bae 7 seċt[c] cairiġ 7 leṫ-unga ceċ fuind triċa-ceṫ[d] i Múma[i]n, la taeḃ sét n-imda olċena. Ocus arroet imorro Ceallaċ grada uasalepscoip do'n ċur sin, a forcongra Fer

A.D. 1106. [a] .vi.er, MS. [b-b] "Dyed," C. [c] .vii., MS. [d] —.c., MS.

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omitted. The Four Masters pass over the lunation.

[3] *Received Holy Orders.*—Literally, *went under degrees.* Cellach (usually called by the meaningless Latin alias, Celsus) was, it thus appears, one of the eight intruded laymen mentioned in St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy. In addition, he was ordained *per saltum* and, being but 26 years old, under the canonical age, which in the Irish Church, according to the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (III. 11), was 30 years for the priesthood. As a set-off, perhaps, to those irregularities, the Orders were not conferred until Quarter-Tense Saturday, which fell on September 23 in 1105. By *Men of Ireland* are accordingly to be understood the immediate adherents of the person thrust into the succession.

[4] *Fiach, etc.*—Thus given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*), with the variant *Fiachra.*

1106. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Coemghen.*—Abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

Mail-Isu, was instituted in his place in the succession of Patrick, by choice of the Men of Ireland. And he received Holy Orders on the day of the feast of Adomnan [Sep. 23].—Niall Ua Concobuir the Swarthy was killed. —Muirghis Ua Concheanaind [king of Ui-Diarmada] died. —A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain, so that he expelled Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship of the West of Meath. [1105]

("Fiach[3] O'Flain was killed.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1106. A foray-hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn in aid of Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that they wasted the West of Meath and Donnchadh was overtaken on a surprise-party and he was killed.—Disirt-Diarmata with its oratory was burned.—Tuathal, successor of [St.] Coemhghen,[1] rested in peace.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eogain [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full demand: namely, a cow for every six, or an in-calf heifer for every three, or a half ounce [of silver] for every four, besides many donations also.—Cathbarr Ua Domnaill,[2] king of Cenel-Lughdach, died.—Ceallach [successor of Patrick went] upon circuit[3] of Munster also [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full circuit[-sum]: namely, seven cows and seven sheep and a half ounce for every cantred[4] of land in Munster, besides many valuable gifts as well. And Ceallach also received the orders of archbishop[5] on that occasion, by direction of the Men of [1106]

[2] *Cathbarr Ua Domnaill.*—His name occurs on the reliquary called the *Cathach*, a silver case, enclosing the Psalter. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 319, sq.

[3] *Circuit.*—This visitation of Munster, it is significant, was not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[4] *Cantred.*—Literally, *thirty hundred.* About twice the size of a barony, according to Dr. Reeves (*Townland Distribution of Ireland,* Proc. R.I.A., vii., p. 475).

[5] *Orders of archbishop.*—As the non-consecration of Cellach in the preceeding year, we may assume, was owing to the suffragan being

n-Erenn.—Caíncomruc hUa Baiġill, uasal escop Aird-Maċa, in pace quieuit.—Etgair, ri Alban, mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° uii.° Sneċtai laí co n-aiḋce do ferṫain in Cetain[a] ria feil Patraic, co rola ár ceṫra i n-Erinn—Cenn-coraḋ do loscaḋ (do[b] ait[b]) eter da Caisc, co rescait dabaċ eter miḋ 7 brogoit.—Concobur, mac Duínnsleiḃe, ridomna Ulaḋ, do marbaḋ do Feraiḃ Fern-ṁuiġi.—Maidm ria n-Ui[b]-Bresail for Ui[b]-Meiṫ, i torċair a n-ár, im a riġ, idon, Aeḋ hUa Innreaċtaiġ.—Caṫusaċ hUa Tuamma[i]n, rí hUa-m-Briuin Arċaille, do ġuin do Uib-Cremṫainn, co n-derbailt de. Eogan, mac Mic Riabaiġ, do marbaḋ 'n-a ḋiġail.—Fliuc ḋoínenn mor isin bliaḋain si, co roṁill na harḃanna.—Mael-Patraic hUa
B 47b Druca[i]n do | gabail ferusleiġinn Airde-Maċa illoo feile Ailḃe 7 Molaisi Daiṁ-ínnsi. Mael-Colaim hUa Brolċa[i]n do gabail escopoite iar n-aṁaraċ.—Siṫ m-bliaḋna do ḋenam do Chellaċ, comarba Patraic, iter Murċaḋ hUa m-Briain 7 Domnall, mac Mic Loċlainn.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° uiii.° Luimneċ do loscaḋ do aitt.—Domnall hUa Anbeiṫ, rí hUa-Meiṫ; Domnall hUa Ruairc, ri hUa m-Briuin, occisi sunt.—Ceallaċ, comarba Patraic, for cuairt

A.D. 1107. [a] .c.ain, MS. [b-b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C.

alive, it will follow that the present event, though recorded in connexion with the Munster visitation, took place after the death of O'Boyle.

In addition, Ceilach's assumption of the primacy had, according to the present Annals, been acquiesced in by the southern moiety of Ireland.

[6] *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—That is, without territorial jurisdiction. He had been consecrated as suffragan of Domnall on Whitsunday, 1099 (*supra*).

[7] *Donnell, etc.*—Given thus in C. The original is in *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1107. [1] *Fell.*—Literally, *to fall.*

[2] *Wednesday.*—The date is thus fixed, because the feast of St. Patrick fell on Sunday in this year.

Ireland.—Caincomruc Ua Baighill, eminent bishop of Ard-Macha,[6] rested in peace.—Etgair, king of Scotland, died. [1106]

("Donell[7] Mac Rory O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan and put Tirlagh, his cossen, in his place to be king.")

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1107. Snow of a day and a night fell[1] [on] the Wednesday[2] [March 13] before the feast of Patrick, so that there ensued destruction of cattle in Ireland.—Cenn-coradh was burned (by lightning) between the two Easters[3] [April 14-April 21], together with sixty vats of mead and bragget.—Conchobur, son of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the Men of Fern-Magh.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Ui-Bresail upon the Ui-Meith, wherein fell a slaughter of them, including their king, namely, Aedh Ua Innreachtaigh.—Cathusach Ua Tuammain, king of the Ui-Briuin of Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, so that he died thereof. Eogan, son of Mac Riabaigh, was killed in revenge of him.—Excessive wet bad weather in this year, so that it destroyed the crops.—Mael-Patraic Ua Drucain took the lectorship of Ard-Macha on the day of the feast of [St.] Ailbe and of [St.] Molaisse of Daimh-inis [Sep. 12]. Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain received episcopal consecration[4] after the morrow.—Peace of a year was made by Cellach, successor of Patrick, between Murchadh Ua Briain and Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn. [1107]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1108. Limerick was burned by lightning.—Domnall Ua Anbeith, king of Ui-Meith; Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, were slain.[1]—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [1108 Bis.]

[3] *Two Easters.*—That is, Easter Sunday and Low Sunday. The latter was called in Irish *Minchaisc*, *little Easter* (1109 *infra*).

[4] *Episcopal consecration.*—Literally, *episcopacy*. He succeeded Ua Baighill, who died in 1106, *supra*.

1108. [1] *Were slain.*—The plural

Connaċt cetna[a] ċur, co tuc a óg-reir.—Oengus hUa Cleirċen, moer Dhail-Cais; Ceallaċ hUa Coemora[i]n, comarba Cainniġ [obierunt[b]].—Aṫaċ gaiṫi do ṫiactain hi tert[t] Non Septimbir.—Teċ do gabail do U[c] Maṫgamna 7 do U[c] Maelruanaiġ for Goll n-garḃraiḋe (idon,[d] Eoċaiḋ, mac Duinnsleiḃe hUi Eoċaḋa[d]), idon, for riġ n-Ulaḋ 7 a diċennaḋ leo.—Aeḋ, mac Duiḃdaleiṫi (idon,[e] forairċinneċ Airdda-Maċa[e]), adbur comarba Patraic, do éc.—Dairṁes mór fo Erinn uile.—Bliaḋain rutaċ co n-deġsin 7 commad arḃa 7 meara in bliaḋain si.—Inis-hUa-Labraḋa do ṫoġail la Firu-Manaċ.

A 49a Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° ix.° Acus in Chaisc for sept[1] Kalann Mai 7 Minċaisc [for] ala laiṫiu do Shaṁraḋ 7 feil Moċoemó[i]c[a] Léiṫ for Saṫarn Initi. Gilla-Ailḃe hUa Ciarmaic, rí Aine-Cliaċ, mortuus[2] est.—Mael-Isu hUa Cuilen, uasal-escop Tuaiscirt Erenn; Aengus hUa Domnalla[i]n, primanmċara Samṫa Coluim-cille [obierunt].—Ar hUa-m-Bresail im a riġ, idon, im Dartin 7 hUi-n-Eċaċ

A.D. 1108. [a] .c. na, MS. [b] Also om. in C. [c] Accented, MS. [d-d] partly itl., partly r.m., t.h., MS.; om., C. [e-e] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C.

A.D. 1109. [1] uii., A, B. [2]—tus, B. [a] Moċolmóc, A; B, C.

formula is retained with only one of the two names in the *Annals of Loch Ce;* proving that the compiler did not understand the original.

[2] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Cainnech.*—Abbot of Aghaboe, co. Kilkenny.

[3] *Came.*—Literally, *to come.*

[4] *Ua Maelruanaigh.*—He is not mentioned in the list in L. L. (p. 41d), which states that the king was killed by Eochaid Ua Mathgamna. Herewith the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) agree.

[5] *Eligible to be successor.*—Literally, *material of a successor.* *Adbur* with the genitive signifies idiomatically one qualified by descent, or otherwise, for an office. After the death of his father, Dubdaleithe, in 1064 (*suprà*), Aedh's claim was successively set aside in favour of Mail-Isu and Domnall, sons of Amalgaid. He was too old for election when Domnall died.

1109. [1] *Second day.*—*In diebus.* O'Conor. Little Easter he translates by *Pentecostes.* But this was an oversight, as at 1107 he gives *Dominica in Albis.* The same criteria are noted at 918 (=919), *supra.*

[went] upon circuit of Connacht the first time, so that he took away his full demand.—Oengus Ua Cleirchen, steward of Dal-Cais; Ceallach Ua Coemorain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,[2] died.—A gust of wind came[3] on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of September.—A house was seized by Ua Mathgamna and by Ua Maelruanaigh[4] upon Goll Garbhraidhe (namely, Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha), that is, the king of Ulidia and he was beheaded by them.—Aedh, son of Dubdaleithi (namely, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha), one eligible to be successor[5] of Patrick, died.—Great oak-crop throughout all Ireland.—A sappy year with good weather and abundance of corn and of fruit [was] this year.—Inis-Ua-Labradha was razed by the Fir-Manach. [1108]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1109. And Easter [fell] upon the 7th of the Kalends of May [April 25] and little Easter [upon] the 2nd day[1] of Summer [May 2] and the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath upon the Saturday of the Beginning [of Lent,[2] March 13]. [1109]

Gilla-Ailbe Ua Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliach, died.—Mael-Isu Ua Cuilen, eminent bishop of the North of Ireland; Oengus Ua Domnallain, chief soul-friend of the Community of Colum-cille, died.—Slaughter of the Ui-Bresail [took place] around their king, that is, around

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[2] *Beginning* [*of Lent*].—It was the Saturday before the first Sunday in Lent. All these data, which are so valuable for determining the year, have been omitted by the Four Masters.

The equivalence of *Init* (gen. *initi*, —*e*), *Initium* and *Lent* is shown in the following excerpts from Calendars:

Viii. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primus dies forsa m-bi prim* [*uathad*] *esc*[*a*]*i Initi*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is the first [day] of the moon of Lent (L. B. *Cal. of Oengus*, p. 80).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primus dies forsa m-bi Init*—[Feb.] 8. First day on which is Lent (*ib.*)

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Initii principium* (Cal. appended to Bede's works).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primitus incepit ieiunandi tempus adortum* (Metrical Cal. *Galba*, Brit. Mus., Hampson: *Med. Aevi Kal.*, p. 399).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Prima Quadragesima*[*e*] *Dominica* (Cal. *Vitellius*, *ib.*, p. 423).

In the Calendar, the Golden Number XVI. stands opposite Feb.

do ṫuitim la hUa-Meiṫ 7 la Feru Fern-ṁuiġi.—Sloġaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa m-Briain i foiriṫin Murċaḋa hUi Mail-Seċlainn, co roairg dréim do Ui[b]-Briuin. Sloġaḋ dano[3] la Domnall hUa Loċlainn co Tuaisceirt Erenn co Sliaḃ-n-[Ph]uait, co n-derna Cellaċ,[4] comarba Patraic, siṫ m-bliaḋna eter hUa m-Briain 7 hUa Loċlainn, co n-deċadur Tuaisceirt n-Erenn iar sin co Maġ hUa-m-Bresail, for ammus Ulaḋ batur i Maiġ-Coḃa, co tardsat Ula[i]ḋ na teora giallu foṫoġrat fein doiḃ.—Cosriċ, comarba Saṁṫainne[5] Cluana-Bronaiġ, quieuit.—Aeḋ hUa Ruairc do ṫeċt i llongport
B 47c Murċaḋa hUi Mael-Seċlainn fo dó, | co folla[6] ár tria escaine Saṁṫa Patraic.—Ar hUa-Meiṫ im a riġ idon, Goll Bairċe 7 drem[7] d'Feraiḃ Fern-muiġi do ṫuitim la hUi-Bresail 7 la hUiḃ-Eċaċ.—Domnall ruaḋ Mac Gilla-Patraic, rí Osraiġi, do marbaḋ do mac-caeb aile ic cor cloċe.—Donnċad hUa Duibdirma mortu[u]s est.

(Gilla-Patraic[b] hUa Selbaiġ, aircinneċ Corcaiġi[8] moritur[b].)

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° Eċtigern hUa[a] Ferġail, priṁaċlaeċ[1] togaiḋe, in pace quieuit.—Gilla-Coluim hUa Maelmuaiḋ, rí Fer-ceall iugulatus est.—Cernaċ, mac Mic Ulċa, aircinneċ Cula-raṫain, in penitentia mortuus est.—(hUla[i]ḋ[b] do arcain Mucnuma dia las[b].) Flann hUa Aeḋa, comarba Eine Arann, mortuus est.—Maelruanaiġ hUa Maċanen,

[3] dono, B. [4] Cea—, B. [5]—ṫuinne, B. [6] folá, B. [7] dream, A. [8]—caiḋe, A. [b-b] l. m., t. h., A, B.; om., C.

A.D. 1110. [1]—laeċ, B. [a] repeated in B by mistake. [b-b] l.m. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

6, and Feb. 8 is the first Sunday of Lent, when Easter (XVI. D) falls on March 22 (the earliest date).

The omission of Ash-Wednesday is noteworthy.

[3] *To attack.* — Literally, *upon attack.*

[4] *Superioress.*—Literally, *successor.*

[5] *Malediction.*—According to an entry in the F.M., Murchad had pillaged Fir-Rois and killed the king, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick the same year.

Dartin and the Ui-Echach were overthrown by the Ui-Meith and by the Men of Fern-magh.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he harried some of Ui-Briuin.—A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland to Sliab-[F]uait, until Cellach, successor of Patrick, made peace of a year between Ua Briain and Ua Lochlainn: so that the North of Ireland went after that to the Plain of Ui-Bresail, to attack[3] the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha, until the Ulidians gave up to them the three pledges they themselves chose.—Cocrich, superioress[4] [of the Community] of [St.] Samhthainn of Cluain-Bronaigh, rested.—Aedh Ua Ruairc went twice into the camp of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he inflicted slaughter through the malediction[5] of the Community of Patrick.—Slaughter of the Ui-Meith [took place] around their king, namely, Goll Bairche and some of the Men of Fern-Magh fell by the Ui-Bresail and by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall Mac Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was killed by another youth in playing a game.—Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma died. [1109]

(Gilla-Patraic[6] Ua Selbaigh, herenagh of Cork, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1110. Echtigern Ua Ferghail, a very select lay-brother,[1] rested in peace.—Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmuaidh, king of Fir-Ceall, was strangled.—Cormac, son of Mac Ulcha, herenagh of Cuil-rathain, died in penance.—(The Ulidians pillaged Mucnom to its centre.—)Flann Ua Aedha, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara, died.—Maelruanaigh Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn, was slain.[2]—Murchadh, [1110]

[6] *Gilla-Patraic*, etc.—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*; where he is called successor of Barr, that is, bishop of Cork).

1110. [1] *Lay-brother.* — See 1086, note 5. C. renders the word *athlaech* "old champion"!

[2] *Was slain.*—The Four Masters erroneously state that he died a natural death.

[3] *Three.*—In the *Chronicon Scotorum* the names of only two are given.

rí Muġdorn, occisus est.—Murċaḋ, mac Taiḋg hUi Briain, ridomna Muman, mortuus est.—Bebinn, ingen Cennetiġ hUi Briain, ben Domnaill hUi Loċlainn, riġ Ailiġ, mortua est.—Creċ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn i Connaċtaiḃ, co tuc mile do brait 7 ilmile do buaiḃ[c] (no[d], do ceṫraiḃ[d]).—Maidm Rois (no[e], na Ros[e]) ar belaiḃ Cruaċna ria Sil-Muireḋaiġ ar Conmaicniḃ, i torcratur tri hOe [Ph]ersaile 7 maiṫi imḋa arċena.—Bran hUa Bruic, senoir Iar-Muṁan; Gilla-Patraic hUa Duibraṫa, ferleiginn Cille-da-lúa 7 sui Muman; Ferdoṁnaċ dall, ferleiginn Cille-dara, (idon[f], sui cruitireċta[f]) [mortui sunt].—Cellaċ, comarba Patraic, cetna cur for cuairt Míḋe, co tuc a reir.

(Maidm[g] ria Conmaicniḃ for Sil-Muireḋaig, idon, maidm Muigi-Brengair[g].)

A 49 Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° i.° Doinenn dermair reoiḋ 7 sneċtai, co rolai ár cenntai 7 altai.—Caṫusaċ hUa Leadai do Shamaḋ Patraic, uasal senoir Erenn, in pace quievit.—Lugmaġ do loscaḋ.—Port-lairgi do loscaḋ.—Cenannus do loscaḋ.—Sloġaḋ la hUltu co Tealaċ-n-óc, co roṫescsat a bileḋa. Creċ la Niall hUa Loċlainn, co tuc mile (no[a] tri mile[a]) do buaiḃ i n-a n-diġail.—Tene di[1] ait[1] do loscaḋ Duin-da-leṫglas, eter Raiṫ 7 Trian.—Senaḋ do tinol i Fiaḋ-mic-Aenġusa la maiṫiḃ Erenn im Chellaċ, comarba Patraic 7 im Mael-Muire hUa n-Duna[i]n, im

A.D. 1110. [c] ceṫraiḃ—*cattle,* B. [d-d] itl., t.h., A., om., B. C. gives text and gloss—"of cowes and chattle." [e-e] itl., t.h., A.; om., B, C. [f-f] itl., t.h., A; idon, sui sruiti reċta—*namely, very distinguished master of law,* B; followed by C; "Chief lerned in lawe." [g-g] n.t.h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1111. [1-1] daitt (=di aitt), B. [2] coecait, A; .l.ait, B. [3] Niall—[ain], A. The omission of the bracketted portion was, no doubt, a mis-

[4] *Senior.*—See A.D. 1088, note[2-2].

[5] *Harping.*—The F.M. improve upon B and read *sruithe rechta.* But the unaspirated *t* of their original shows that *sruiti rechta* arose from misreading *cruitirechta.*

[6] *Defeat.*—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle,*

son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died.— [1110]
Bebinn, daughter of Cennetigh Ua Briain, wife of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn into Connacht, so that he took away a thousand captives and many thousands of cows (or of cattle).—The defeat of Ros (or of the Rossa) in front of Cruachan [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredhaigh on the Conmaicni, wherein fell three[3] Ui [F]ergaile and many nobles besides.—Bran Ua Bruic, senior[4] of West Munster; Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibratha, lector of Cell-da-lua and doctor of Munster; Ferdomnach the Blind, lector of Cell-dara (namely, a master of harping[5]), died.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] the first time upon circuit of Meath, so that he took away his demand.

(Defeat[6] [was inflicted] by the Conmaicni upon the Sil-Muiredaig, namely, the Defeat of Magh-Brengair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1111]
1111. Very great bad weather of frost and snow, so that it caused destruction of tame and wild animals.—Cathusach Ua Leadai of the Community of Patrick, eminent senior[1] of Ireland, rested in peace.—Lugmagh was burned.—Port-lairgi was burned.—Cenannus was burned.—A hosting by the Ulidians to Telach-oc, so that they uprooted its trees.[2] A foray [was made] by Niall Ua Lochlainn, so that he took away a thousand (or three thousand) cows, in revenge thereof.—Fire of lightning burned Dun-da-lethglas, both Close and Third.[3]—A Synod was assembled at Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa[4] by the nobles of Ireland around Cellach, successor of Patrick and around Mael-Muire Ua

1111. [1] *Senior.*—See note [4] of preceding year. C. took *samadh* (*community*) to signify "reliques."

[2] *Trees.*—See A.D. 1099, note [3].

[3] *Close and Third.*—From this it may be inferred that Downpatrick was built on the plan of Armagh.

[4] *Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa.*—*The wood of the son of Oengus.* See Lanigan, iv. 37, and O'Donovan's note, Four Masters, ii. 991-2.

huasal-ṡenoir Erenn, co coicait[2] n-espcop, uel paulo plus, co tri cetaiḃ sacart 7 co tri miliḃ mac n-ecalsa, im Muirchertach, im hUa Briain (Muirchertach[b] mor O Briain[b]), co maiṫiḃ Leṫe Moġa, im erail riaġla 7
B 47d sobesa | for caċ, eter tuaiṫ 7 eclais.—Donnċaḋ hUa hAnluain, ri hUa-Niallain,[3] do marbaḋ dia braiṫriḃ i meḃail. Na braiṫir hísin fein do marbaḋ do Uiḃ-Niallain[3] i n-a ḋiġail ria cenn ficet[c] aiḋċe.—Coṁdal iter Domnall hUa Loċlainn 7 Donnċaḋ hUa n-Eoċaḋa econ Cuan, co n-dernsat lansiṫ 7 co tardsat Ula[i]ḋ eteireḋa a riara fein do Domnall hUa Loċlainn.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° ii.° Raiṫ Arda-Maċa co n-a tempull do loscaḋ i[a] n-decim Kallann[a] April 7 da sreiṫ Trin Massain[1] 7 in tres sreiṫ do Triun mor.—Congalaċ, mac Mic Conċaille, airċinneċ Daire, isin ceṫramaḋ[c] bliaḋain noċat[c] aetatis su[a]e, in penitentia[2] optima quieuit.—Creċ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn tar Fine-n-Gall, co tuc borama mor 7 braitt imḋa.—Gormlaḋ, ingen Murċaḋa Mic Diarmata, idon, comarba Briġte, in bona penitencia mortua est.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. x., Anno Domini M.° c. x.° iii.° Connla hUa Flainn, comarba Molaise Leṫġlinne, quieuit.—Caer-teineḋ do ṫiaċtain aiḋċe feili[1] Patraic for Cruaċan-Aiġle, co romill triċit[a] do'nd oes

take.—[a-a] itl., t.h., A, B. Adopted into text, C. [b-b] r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B, C. [c] xx., A, B.

A.D. 1112. [1] Masan, A. [2] penitencia, A.—[a-a] in .x. kl., A, B. [b] om., B. [c-c] iiii.maḋ bliaḋain xc., A, B.

A.D. 1113. [1] feil, A. [a] xxx., A, B.

1112. [1] *Great Third.*—The Saxon Third was uninjured.

[2] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Brigit.*—That is, abbess of Kildare.

1113. [1] *Of the fasting folk.*—O'Conor reads *don does troscthi-de tuguriis jejunantium.* But *oes* with the genitive is a living idiom, denoting a class, or description of persons. According to the Tripartite Life (Part II.) and the Book of Armagh (fol. 13 c, d), St. Patrick

Dunain, eminent senior of Ireland, with 50 bishops, or a little more, together with 300 priests and with 3000 ecclesiastics, around Muircertach Ua Briain (Muircertach O'Briain the Great), together with the nobles of the Half of Mogh, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric.—Donnchadh Ua Anluain, king of Ui-Niallain, was killed by his kinsmen in treachery. These same kinsmen were killed by the Ui-Niallain in revenge thereof, before the end of twenty nights.—A meeting [took place] between Domnall Ua Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua Ua Eochadha at the Cuan, so they made plenary peace and the Ulidians gave hostages of his own choice to Domnall Ua Lochlainn. [1111]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1112. The Close of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the 10th of the Kalends of April [March 23] and two streets of Massan-Third and the third street of the Great Third.[1]—Congalach, son of Mac Conchaille, herenagh of Daire, rested in most excellent penance, in the 94th year of his age.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn over Fine-Gall, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and many captives.—Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh Mac Diarmata, namely, successor of [St.] Brigit,[2] died in good penance. [1112 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1113. Connla Ua Flainn, successor of [St.] Molaise of Leithglenn, rested.—A thunderbolt come on [Monday, March 17] the night of the feast of Patrick upon Cruachan-Aighle, so that it destroyed thirty of the fasting folk[1].— [1113]

fasted during a Lent on Cruachan-Aighle (Croagh-Patrick, co. Mayo). The observance of the fast by pilgrims, it appears from the present entry, had become customary there at this time.

[2] *The* [*two Saints*] *Ui Suanaigh.*—There were two grandsons of Suanach, who were likewise abbots of Rahen, King's Co.,—Fidmuine, whose obit is given *supra*, A.D. 756 (=757) and who is commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus at May 16 and Fidairle (not given in the Calendar), whose festival was Oct. 1.

[3] *Steward.* — Of the Armagh,

A 49c troisc[ṫ]i.—Diarmait hUa Cellaiġ, | comarba hU[a] Suanaiġ; Diarmait[b] hUa Longa[i]n, saer Muman, i n-aiḋċi feile Padraig[b]; Mael-Seaċlainn hUa Concobair, ri Corcomruad; Findċaise hUa Loingsiġ, ri Dail-Araide, in penitentia mortui sunt.—Flannacan[b], mac Mael-Isu, adbur abbad Ard-Maċa, iar n-a ongad 7 iar n-aiṫriġe ṫogaide, in pace obiit.[b]—Donnċaḋ hUa Tairċeirt do marbaḋ la Niall hUa Loċlainn, la riġ Ceniu[i]l-Conaill.—Domnall, mac Donnċaḋa hui[c] Gillai-Patraic, do marbaḋ do Gull Gabrain.—Sloġaḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn co Ceneol-Eogain 7 Conaill 7 Airgiallu[2] (co Glenn-Riġe[d]), co roinnarbratar Donnċaḋ a riġe Ulaḋ 7 co rorannsat Ulltu etir hUa Maṫgamna 7 macu Duinnsleiḃe. Dal-n-Araide imorro[e] 7 hUi-Eaċaċ aice fein. Sloġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa m-Briain co Feraiḃ Muman 7 co Laiġniḃ 7 Connaċtaiḃ co Maġ-Coḃa, i foiriṫin Donnċaḋa.

B 48a Sloġaḋ dano la Domnall | hUa Loċlainn cus na sloġaiḃ reṁraitiḃ co Maġ-Coḃa beus, i foiriṫin Ulaḋ, co raiḃe imese[3] caṫa eterru, co ronetarscar Cellaċ, comarba Patraic, fo ġne siṫ[a]. Donnċaḋ imorro hUa Eoċaḋa do ḋallaḋ la hEoċaiḋ hUa Maṫgaṁna 7 la hUlltu.—Sloġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa m-Briain 7 la Leiṫ Moġa, eter loeċ 7 cleiriuċ, co Grenoic. Domnall, imorro, mac Mic Loċlainn, co maiṫiḃ Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn co Cluain-cain Fer-rois, co m-batar fri re mis cind comair, co n-dernai Ceallaċ, comarba Patraic 7 Baċall Isu beos siṫ m-bliaḋna etarru.—Scainnear croḋa eter

[2] —giall, A. [3] imeisi, A.— [b-b] om., B.; given in C. [c] mic—*of the son*, B. C. agrees with A. [d-d] itl., t.h., A, B. [e] om., A.

or primatial, cess (1106, *supra*). In explanation of the term, it is to be noted that in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) O'Longan is called superior (*comarba*) of Ard-Patrick (co. Limerick). This church is mentioned in the Tripartite as founded by St. Patrick. In the *Chronicon Scotorum* he is called herenagh of Ard-Patrick. It is added that he was killed by lightning on Croagh-Patrick, a statement that hardly agrees with the *quievit in Christo* of the provincial Chronicle.

Diarmait Ua Cellaigh, successor of the [two Saints] Ui Suanaigh[2]; Diarmait Ua Longain, steward[3] of Munster, on the night of the feast of Patrick; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conchobair, king of Corcomruadh; Findchaise Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, died in penance.—Flannacan, son of Mael-Isu, one eligible to be abbot[4] of Ard-Macha, after his being anointed and after select penance, died in peace.—Donnchadh Ua Taircheirt was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Cenel-Conaill.—Domnall, son of Donnchadh grandson of Gilla-Patraic [king of Ossory], was killed by [his brother] Goll Gabrain.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn together with the Cenel-Eogain and [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the Airgialla (to Glenn-Righe), so that they expelled Donnchadh from the kingship of Ulidia and divided Ulidia between Ua Mathgamna and the sons of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha]. Dal-Araidhe, however, and Ui-Echach [were reserved] to himself. A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain with the men of Munster and with the Leinstermen and Connacht to Magh-Cobha, in aid of Donnchadh. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the hosts aforesaid to Magh-Cobha too, in aid of the Ulidians: so that there was imminence of battle between them, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick, separated them under guise of peace. Nevertheless, Donnchadh Ua Eochadha was blinded[5] by Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna and by the Ulidians.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh, both laic and cleric, to Grenoc. But Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [came] with the nobles of the North of Ireland to Cluain-cain of Fir-Rois, so that they were for the space of a month facing each other, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus also made peace of a year between them.—A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the men of [1113]

[4] *Eligible to be abbot.*—Literally, *material of an abbot*, *materies abbatis*. —(See 1108, note 5.) Flannacan was uncle of Cellach. It was

Fhiru Fern-muiġi fadein i torcradar da ridomna Fern-muiġi, idon, hUa Criċa[i]n 7 hUa Donnaca[i]n.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° iiii.° Flann, mac Mic[a] [Fh]lannċaḋa, comarba Molaisi Daim-inisi; Mael-Colum hUa Cormaca[i]n, comarba Einne Arann; Diarmait hUa Flainnċua, comarba Ailbe Imleċa-iḃair, huasal-epscop 7 ferleiġind[1], ernedaċ seoit 7 biiḋ, einiġ 7 deirce; Ferdomnaċ hUa Clucain, comarba Cenannsa, in pace quieuerunt.—Teiḋm galair moir do ġabail Muircertaiġ hUi Briain, riġ Erenn, co n-dernai anfabraċtai[2] de 7 co roscar fri a riġe. Diarmait immorro do ġabail riġi Muman i n-a fiaḋnuise, cen ċetuġuḋ.—Sluaġaḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn co Raiṫ-Cennaiġ, co táinig Eoċaiḋ hUa Maṫgamna co n-Ulltaiḃ i n-a teċ 7 Donnċaḋ hUa Loingsiġ co n-Dal-Araiḋe 7 Aeḋ hUa Ruairc co Feraiḃ Breifne 7 Murċaḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn co Feraiḃ Miḋe. Dollotar iar sin, diblinaiḃ, dar Aṫ-luain co Dun-Leoḋa, co táinig Tairrdelbaċ hUa Conċobair co Connaċtaiḃ 7 Niall hUa Loċlainn, a[b] mac faḋein[b], co Cenel-Conaill i[3] n-a airíuċt.[3] Doċotar immurro uile iar sin co Telaiġ-hUa-n-Deḋaiġ[4] i n-Dail-Cais, co n-dernsatar ossaḋ m-bliaḋna 7 Fir Muman. Doḋeoċaiḋ dono Domnall hUa Loċlainn ar fut Connaċt dia tiġ.—Aeḋ, mac Donnċaḋa hUi Eoċaḋa, ridomna Ulaḋ; Donnċaḋ hUa Loingsiġ, ri Dail-

A.D. 1114. [1] ferleiġinn, A. [2] anfabracta(dt om.), B. [3-3] inn-a aeriċt, A. [4] —eġaiġ, B.—[a] om., B; given in C. [b-b] idon, mac Domnaill fadéin—*namely, the son of Domnall himself*, itl., t.h., B. C. agrees with A.

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owing perhaps to old age that he had been passed over in favour of his nephew.

[5] *Blinded.*—Thereby he became incapacitated to reign. Accordingly, in the regnal List (L. L. p. 41d), his successors, Aed and Eochaid (sons of Donnsleible) are set down after mention of his blinding, when he had reigned three years.

1114. [1]*Ferdomnach Ua Clucaain.*—He is called successor (comarba) of Colum-cille in the third charter of the Book of Kells, in which he appears amongst the guarantors. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 402.

[2] *A skeleton.*—For *co n-dernai anfh-*

Fern-magh themselves, wherein fell two royal heirs of Fern-magh, namely, Ua Cricain and Ua Donnacain. [1113]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1114. Flann, son of Mac Flannchadha, successor of [St.] Molaise of Daim-inis; Mael-Coluim Ua Cormacain, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara; Diarmait Ua Flannchua, successor of [St.] Ailbe of Imlech-ibhair, archbishop and lector, bestower of treasure and of food, of hospitality and of charity; Ferdomnach Ua Clucain,[1] successor [of St. Columba in the monastery] of Cenannus, rested in peace. —A fit of heavy illness seized Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, so that he became a skeleton[2] and parted with his kingship. But Diarmait took the kingship of Munster in his presence, without permission.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Cennaigh, so that there came into his house Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna with the Ulidians and Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh with the Dal-Araidhe and Aedh Ua Ruairc with the men of Breifne and Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the men of Meath. They went after that, both [hosts], past Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, so that Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair with the Connacht-men and Niall Ua Lochlainn, his own son, with the Cenel Conaill, came into his assembly. They all moreover went after that to Telach-Ua-Dedhaigh in Dal-Cais, so that they and the men of Munster made a truce of a year. Thereupon Domnall Ua Lochlainn went throughout Connacht to his house.—Aedh,[3] son of Donnchadh[4] Ua Eochadha, royal heir of Ulidia; Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe; Ua Canannain (namely, Ruaidhri), [1114]

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abrachta, O'Conor (by overlooking the contraction-marks, and misreading and dividing the last word) has *condna an bhabrasa*—ita ut surdesceret! But O'Donovan, who was not *bothered* by the term, aptly quotes (*F. M.*, ii. 997-8) from *Cormac's Glossary* to prove that *anfabrachtai* meant a person wasted by disease.

[3] *Aedh, etc.*—Of the four mentioned in this entry, the Four Masters state that all but Ua Canannain died natural deaths.

B 48b Araiḋe; hUa Canannai[n] (idon,[c] Ruaiḋri[c]), ridom|na Ceniuil-Conaill (o[d] Cenel-Eogain[d]); Muircertaċ hUa Loċlainn, ridomna Ailiġ, iniuste interfecti sunt.

Kal. Ian. vi. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° u.° Doinenn dermair reoiḋ 7 sneċta[i] o'n[a] coicid dec Kalann Enair[a] co coicid[b] dec Kalann Martai,[b] uel paulo plus, co rola[1] ár en 7 ceṫrai 7 daine: dia[2] roḟass tersai mor fo Erinn uile 7 illaiġnib seoċ caċ.—Diarmait hUa Briain, ri Muman, do ergabail la Muircertaċ hUa m-Briain.—Esce do ṫabairt do macaib mic Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋri, im Thairrdelbaċ hUa Concobair, im riġ Connaċt (idon, i n-Aṫ-bo[c]), co roloitset 7 cor'[b]o[3] ċroliġi dó.—Maidm ria n-Domnall hUa m-Briain 7 ria Gallaib Aṫa-cliaṫ for Laiġnib, i torċair Donnċaḋ, hua
A 49d ends Mail-na-mbo, ri hUa-Ceinnselaiġ | 7 Conċobur hUa Concobuir, ri hUa-Failġi, co n-a macaib 7 soċaidi arċena.—Domnall, mac Taiḋg hUi Briain, rídomna Muman, do marbaḋ do Connaċtaib.—Muircertaċ hUa Briain do ġabail a riġi dorí[ṫ]isi 7 do ṫiaċtain, sluaiġeḋ, illaiġnib 7 i m-Breġaib.—Daṁliacc Arda-Breca[i]n, co n-a lán do doinib, do loscaḋ do Feraib Muman 7 cealla imḃa arċena i Feraib-Breaġ.—Creaċ ṁór la Tairrḋealbaċ hUa Conċobuir 7 la Connaċtaib, co roairgset co Luimneċ (idon,[d] Tuaṫ-Muma[n][d]), co rucsat borroma diairṁiḋe 7 brait imḃa.—Mael-Seċlainn hUa Mael-Seċlainn, ridomna Teṁraċ, occisus est.

c-c itl., t.h., A, B; given in C. d-d itl., t.h., B; om., A, C.

A.D. 1115. [1] rolac, A. The *c* is meaningless. [2] 7—*and*, prefixed, B. [3] gur'bo, B.—a-a o'n .u.id dec Kl. Enair, A; o .xu. Kl. Ianair, B. b-b u.id .x. Kl. Marta, A; .xu. Kle. Martai, B. c-c itl., t.h., A.; om., B.,; given in C.

[Chasm in A up to A.D. 1162.]

d-d itl., t.h., MS. (B); given in C.

[4] *Donnchadh.*—He was deposed and blinded in the preceeding year.

[4] *Were unjustly slain.*—The phrase, as here given, is applied to one of the individuals in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1115. [1] *Dangerous illness* —Literally, *gory lying-down.*

[2] *Murtagh, etc*; *Mahon, etc.; Murtagh, etc.; Maolmai, etc.*—Given in C. The entries here and elsewhere found in C. and omitted in B may

royal heir of Cenel-Conaill (by the Cenel-Eogain); Muircertach Ua Lochlainn royal heir of Ailech, were unjustly slain.[4] [1114]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1115. Very hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18] to the 15th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 15], or a little longer; so that it caused destruction of birds and cattle and people: whereof grew great dearth throughout all Ireland and in Leinster beyond every [place].—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircertach Ua Briain.—An attack was made by the sons of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair, [that is,] upon the king of Connacht (namely, in Ath-bo), so that they injured him and dangerous illness[1] resulted to him.—A defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall Ua Briain and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath upon the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh, grandson of Mail-na-mbo, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh and Conchobur Ua Conchobuir, king of Ui-Failghi, with their sons and a multitude besides ("and Murtagh[2] O'Teg, king of Ferlii, [was] killed").—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connachtmen.—("Mahon[2] Mac Maoilmaii, King of O'Neachaii in Munster; Maoilsechlain O'Fogartai, king of Eli [died]."—)Muircertach Ua Briain took his kingship again[3] and went on a hosting into Leinster and into Bregha.—("Murtagh[2] O'Ciarmaic, king of O'Hane; O'Conor Kyerry; Donell [Mac ?] Murcha O'Flainn; Mac Flanchaa, king of Muskrai, all killed."—)The stone church of Ard-Brecain, with its complement of people, was burned by the Men of Munster and many churches besides in Fir-Bregh.—Great foray[4] by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and [1115]

have been contained in A. (See textual note *a*, 1117 *infra*.) Most of them relate to Munster, and of these the *Annals of Innisfallen* pass over the greater part. It thus follows that there existed a chronicle of Momonian affairs, of which nothing is known at present.

[3] *Took his kingdom again.*—See the second entry under the preceeding year.

[bis. Kal. Ian. vii. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° vi.° Ceallaċ, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Connaċt do'nd ara cur, co tuc a lanċuairt.—Ceall-da-lua co n-a tempoll do loscaḋ.—Corcaċ mor Muman; 7 Imleċ-iḃair; Dairteċ Mael-Isu Ui Brolċa[i]n; 7 bloḋ do Lisṁor; Aċaḋ-mbo Cainniġ; Cluain-Iraird crematae sunt[a].—Teċ n-abbaḋ mor Arda-Maċa, co fiċit[b] taiġi[ḃ] ime, do loscaḋ i tosuċ Corġais na bliaḋna sa.—

B 48c Magna pestilentia famis adhuc ardet | illeiṫ Moġa, eter Laiġníċu 7 Muimneċu, co rofasaiġ cealla 7 duine 7 tuaṫa 7 co roe[s]sraiḋ[1] fo Erinn 7 dar muir 7 co rola ár inna mete macċtata.—Laḋmunn, mac Domnaill, hua riġ Alban, do ṁarbaḋ do Feraiḃ Moriab.—Derbail, ingen Toirrdelbaiġ hUi Briain, mortua est.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l., xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° vii.° Conċobur hUa Cairilla[i]n do marbaḋ do Feraiḃ-Manaċ.—Caṫusaċ hUa Cnaill, uasal-escop Connaċt, in Christo dormiuit.[a]—Mael-Brigte Mac Rona[i]n, comarba Cenannsa, 7 ar Muinntiri Cenannsa ime, do marbaḋ do Aeḋ hUa Ruairc 7 do Ui[ḃ]-Briuin i n-Aine

A.D. 1116. [1]—raiġ, MS. [a-a] cremata est, MS. [b] xx.it, MS.
A.D. 1117. [a] dormierunt, MS.; in Christo dormierunt, C.: which proves that the "Owen" and "Conor" items were contained in A.

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[3] *Foray.*—Made when O'Brien was absent in Leinster.

1116. [1] *Hugh, etc.; Congalach, etc.*—Given in C.

[2] *The Oratory, etc.*—O Donovan (F. M. ii., p. 1002) says it was at Lismore. Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 406), with more caution, says it was seemingly there. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Ua Brolchain died at Lismore. But, it is safe to infer that he retired to that establishment to prepare for his end; whilst the present entry cannot be construed to signify that he erected any building in Lismore. The oratory, it is most probable, was in Armagh; Mael-Isu having belonged to that community.

[3] *Lisaigy.*—*Lis aigedh*—*fort of the guests*, i. e., guest-house. "Gilkyaran" (*devotee of* [*St.*] *Ciaran*) shows that it belonged to Clonmacnoise. A similar establishment existed in Armagh (1003=4, 1016, *supra.*)

[4] *Roaveai.*—*Ruadh beith*—*Red birch.* O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1003) strangely took *roládh a n-ár* of his text to signify that O'Brien *slaughtered the inhabitants* of Roevehagh (co. Galway). The expression means that the Thomond invading forces were annihilated.

by the Connachtmen, so that they harried as far as Limerick (namely, Thomond), until they took away cattle-spoil innumerable and captives many.—("Maolmai[2] O'Ciardai, king of Carbrei [was slain]."—)Mael-Sechlainn Ua Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain. [1115]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1116. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Connacht for the second turn, so that he took away his full circuit [demand].—("Hugh[1] O'Kinelvan, king of Laoire; Echry Lochan, King of Mallon ?, died."—)Ceall da-lua with its church was burned.—Great Cork of Munster; and Imlech-ibhair; the Oratory[2] of Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain; and part of Lismor; Achadh-bo of [St.] Cainnech; [and] Cluain-iraird were burned.—The great house of the abbots of Ard-Macha with twenty houses around it was burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year.—Great famine-pestilence still rages in the Half of Mogh, amongst both Leinstermen and Munstermen; so that it desolated churches and forts and districts and spread throughout Ireland and over sea and caused destruction to an [in]conceivable degree.—Ladhmunn, son of Domnall, grandson of [Donnchadh] the king of Scotland, was killed by the men of Moray.—Derbail, daughter of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, died. [1116 Bis.]

("Congalach[1] Mac Gilkyaran, airchinnech of Lisaigy,[3] in bona penitentia quievit.—The slaughter of Roaveai[4] upon Diermad O'Bryan.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1117. Conchobur Ua Cairillain was killed by the Fir-Manach.—("Diermatt[1] Mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin.—Owen Mac Echtiern, Coarb of [St.] Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Iraird;") Cathusach Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht, slept in Christ.—Mael-Brighte [1117]

1117. [1] *Diermatt, etc.*—Given in C. The first item is found in the *Annals of Boyle*, where, for *died in Dublin*, the reading is: *and of Ath-claith, died* (*ad an.*). The F. M. have the two other entries; taken, apparently, from A.

Domnaiġ Cruim-Duba[i]n. Facies Domini super facientes haec[b] scelera, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—Caṫ (idon[c], Caṫ Leca[i]n[c]) do denaṁ do Brian, mac Murċaḋa 7 do macaiḃ mic Caṫail hUi Concobair co Connaċtaiḃ impu fri Tairrḋealbaċ, mac n-Diarmata 7 fri Dal-Cais, co remaiḋ for Dal-Cais 7 co rolaḋ a n-ár.—Ar Ceniuil-n-Eogain na hInnsi do ċor la Cenel-Conaill 7 maiṫi imdai do ṫuitim ann.—Caṫusaċ hUa Cnaaill, uasal-epscop Connaċt; Flann hUa Sculu, epscop Connere; Mael-Muire, epscop Duin-da-leṫglas; Gilla-Moċua Mac Camċuarta, epscop Daimliacc; Ceallaċ hUa Colma[i]n, epscop Ferna; Anmċaḋ hUa Anmċaḋa, epscop Arda-ferta Brenaind; Muireḋaċ hUa hEnlainge, epscop Cluana-ferta Brenaind; Maelruanaiġ[d] hUa Ciḟliċa[i]n, comarba Fobair fri ré ciana, omnes in Christo dormierunt—Mael-Muire hUa Dúna[i]n, sui epscoip Goiḋel 7 cenn cleireċ n-Erenn 7 muire déirce in domain, in septuagesimo septimo anno aetatis suae, in nono[e] Kalendas[e] Ianuarii, relegionis suae magnae optimum cursum consum[m]auit.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° uiii.

A.D. 1117. [b] om., MS.; given in C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS.; given in C. [d] Owing to a stain, it is impossible to discern the mark of contraction = aiġ; but the reading here given is certain from C. [e-e] nonis Kllandis, MS.; *Non. Kal.*, C.

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[2] *Mael-Brighte Mac Ronain.*—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 403.

[3] *Friday.*—For *Aine* the F. M. read *aidhche* (night). The Sunday of Crom Duban was the last of Summer, according to O'Flaherty, who adds that it was so called to commemorate the destruction of the idol Cenn-(Crom-)cruaich by St. Patrick, as narrated in the Second Part of the Tripartite. In hujus vero memorabilis idolomachiae memoriam arbitror Dominicam proximam ante Kal. Aug. solenni ritu per Hiberniam dedicatam, quam vulgo *Domnach Cromduibh*, i. e., Dominicam Crom Nigri nuncupant; nigri sc. ob horrendum et deformem visibilis spectri speciem: alii rectius in victoris gratiam Dominicam S. Patricii nominant (*Ogygia*, Pars III., c. xxii. p. 198-9).

But for all this he gives no authority. "Colgan (Tr. Th. p. 508), in translating the text of the Four Masters, fell into a ludicrous error by making that day the festival of St. Cromdubh. But there was no such saint" (Lanigan, *E. H*, iv. 56).

Mac Ronain,[2] superior of Cenannus—and slaughter of the Community of Cenannus [took place] along with him—was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin on the Friday[3] before the Sunday of Crom-duban. The countenance[4] of the Lord is against those who do these evil things, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—A battle (namely, the battle of Lecan) was fought by Brian, son of Murchadh and by the grandsons of Cathal Ua Conchobair and the Connachtmen along with them against Tairrdelbach, son of Diarmait and against the Dal-Cais, so that defeat was inflicted upon the Dal-Cais and slaughter of them ensued.—Slaughter of the Cenel-Eogain of the Island was inflicted by the Cenel-Conaill and many nobles fell there.—Cathusach[5] Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht; Flann Ua Sculu, bishop of Connere; Mael-Muire, bishop of Dun-da-lethglas; Gilla-Mochua Mac Camchuarta, bishop of Daimliacc; Ceallach Ua Colmain, bishop of Ferna; Anmchadh Ua Anmchadha, bishop of Ard-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Muiredhach Ua hEnlainge, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Maelruanaigh Ua Ciflichain, successor [of St. Fechin] of Fobar for a long time, all slept in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Dunain, learned bishop of the Goidhil and head of the clergy of Ireland and steward of the almsdeeds of the world, consummated the most excellent course of his great religious life in the 77th year of his age, on the 9th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 24]. [1117]

("Mael-Muire[6] O'Dunan, archbishop of Munster, quievit.—The battle of Lettracs [Lettracha-Odhrain].")

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1118. [1118]

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[4] *The countenance, etc.*—The Vulgate is: Vultus autem Domini super facientes mala, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum.

[5] *Cathusach*—A repetition of an obit in the second entry under this year.

[6] *Mael-Muire, etc.*—Given in C. Taken, doubtless, from the *Annals of Boyle*.

Laiḋgnen hUa Duibdara, ri Fer-Manaċ, do ṁarbaḋ
B 48d do Uiḃ-Fi|achraċ 7 d'Feraiḃ na Craiḃe.—Diarmait hUa Briain, rí Muman 7 Leiṫi Moġa arċeana, mortuus est i Corcaiġ mor Muman, iar n-ongaḋ 7 aiṫriġi.—Mess cet[a] n-unga do aiḋmiḃ aiffrinn Ceallaiġ, comarba Patraic, do baḋuḋ i n-Daball 7 biḋgaḋ dófein.—Paschalis, comarba Petair, seruus relegiosus cum dilexione Dei et proximi, ad Christum migrauit.—Maria, ingen Mail-Coluim, ingen riġ Alban, ben riġ Saxan, mortua est.—Sloġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Concoḃair, la riġ Connaċt 7 la Murċaḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn, ri Temraċ, imailli fris 7 la hAeḋ hUa Ruairc isin Mumain, conroċtadur Glenn-Maġair 7 co tard Des-Mumaín do Mac Carrṫaiġ 7 Tuaṫ-Mumain do macaiḃ Diarmada 7 co tuc a n-giallu diblinaiḃ. Sloġaḋ aile[b] leis co hAṫ-cliaṫ, co tuc mac riġ Themraċ boi illaim Gall 7 giallu Gall faḋéin 7 giallu Laiġen 7 Ossaiġi.—Scel ingnaḋ indisit na hailitriġ: idon, talaṁcumscuġuḋ mór i Sleib-Elpa, co romoḋaiġ ilcaṫraċa 7 ár n-doine inntiḃ.—Sgel ingnaḋ aile[b] a n-Erinn: idon, muirduċón do ġabail d'iasgairiḃ Coraḋ-Lisasglinn i n-Ossaiġiḃ 7 araile ic Port-lairge.—Maidm Cinn-daire for Uiḃ-Eċaċ Ulaḋ ria Murċaḋ hUa Ruaḋaca[i]n, co rolaḋ a n-ár.—Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir,

A.D. 1118. [a] .c., MS. [b] .ii., MS.

1118. [1] *Himself was endangered.*—Literally, *fright* (*happened*) *to himself.* The carrying of so much church plate shows that Cellach was engaged on a visitation of the diocese.

[2] *Paschalis.*—Died Jan. 2, 1118.

[3] *Maria.*—Married in Westminster, 1100; died and was buried there this year, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

Bryan, etc.; *Donell, etc.*—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Earthquake.*—At 1117, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that an earthquake occurred in Lombardy on the Octave of St. John the Evangelist (Jan. 3). As the next preceding event of the same chronicle is said to have taken place on the 17th of the Kalends of January (Dec. 17), the entry in question probably belongs (as in the text) to 1118

Laidhgnen Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach and by the Men of Craibh.—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster and of the Half of Mogh besides, died in great Cork of Munster after unction and penance.—The value of one hundred ounces of the Mass-requisites of Cellach, successor of Patrick, was drowned in the Daball and himself [1] was in danger.—Paschalis,[2] successor of Peter, a religious servant with love of God and of the neighbour, passed to Christ.—Maria,[3] daughter of Mael-Coluim, [i.e.] daughter of the king of Scotland, wife of [Henry] the king of the Saxons, died.—(" Bryan [4] Mac Murough O'Bryan, heyr of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai and by Desmond."—)A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair [that is], by the king of Connacht and by Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, along with him and by Aed Ua Ruairc into Munster, until they reached Glenn-Maghair and he gave Desmond to Mac Carthaigh and Thomond to the sons of Diarmait [Ua Briain] and took their pledges from them both. Another hosting by him to Ath-cliath, so that he took away the son of the king of Tara, who was in custody of the Foreigners and the pledges of the Foreigners themselves and the pledges of Leinster and of Ossory.—A wonderful tale the pilgrims tell : namely, a great earthquake[5] at Mount-Elpha shook many cities and killed many persons therein.—Another wonderful tale in Ireland : a mermaid was taken by fishermen of the Weir[6] of Lisarglinn, in Ossory and another at Port-Lairge.—(" Donell [4] Mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died."—)The defeat of Cenn-daire [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Echach of Ulidia by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, so that slaughter of them was inflicted.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht for a long time, died [in [1118]

[6] *Of the Weir, etc.*— O'Conor's transcript and translation are perhaps worth quotation: *cor adh lis ar glinn in Osraighibh, ocus ar aile ic Puirt-lairge*—cujus longitudo talis, ut extremitas una esset in Ossoria, altera Waterfordiae (quae Surio disterminabantur) !

ri Connaċt fri re ciana, do éc ind[c] ailiṫri[c] isin t-seisiḋ ḃliaḋain ficheᴛ[d] iar n-a ḋalluḋ.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° ix.° Cenn-coraḋ do scaileḋ do Connaċtaiḃ.—Muirceartaċ hUa Briain, ri Erenn 7 tuir ordain 7 aireċais iarṫair in domain, iar m-buaiḋ riġi 7 aiṫriġi i féil Moċoemó[i]c Leiṫ 7 i[a] tert[a] Id Marta, in quinta feria, in uigesima octaua luna, mortu[u]s est.—Cú-collċaille hUa Baiġel-la[i]n, ardollaṁ Erenn ar ḋan 7 ar deirc, ar ainec, ar coindercle coitċinn fri truaġu 7 triunu, do marbaḋ do Feraiḃ-Luirg 7 do Thuaiṫ-Raṫa cum sua uxore et
B 49a duobus filiis | satis bonis et cum triginta quinque ali[i]s, eter ṁuinntir 7 oeġeḋu, in una domu, hi Saṫurn Minċasc 7 hi feil Beca[i]n, maic Cula.—Ruaiḋri hUa Tomrair, aircinneċ [Fh]aṫna-móre, quieuit.—Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Laiḋgnen, ri Fern-ṁuiġi fri ré, do éc.—Ferġail innsi Loċa-Cré, senóir airmitneċ, miliḋ toġaiḋe Dé, ad Christum migrauit.—Conċoḃur hUa Gailmreḋaiġ,

[c-c] A later hand wrote *in perigrinatione* (the Latin equivalent) overhead.
[d] xx., MS.

A.D. 1119. [a-a] i .ui., MS.; "6 Ides" (10 *Martii* was written on the margin by another hand), C.

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[7] 26*th year*.—See 1092, *supra*. The bracketed words are from the C. translation.

1119. [1] *The 3rd*.—This is a typical instance, showing the value of the ferial and lunation. The Dominical Letter was E and the Golden Number XVIII. March 10 of the text would accordingly be Monday, moon 25. On the other hand, Thursday, moon 25, are a double proof that the date was March 13. Consequently, the scribe, by the most frequently recurring of all errors, mistook *ii.* for *u.*, thereby changing 3 (*iii.*) into 6 (*ui.*).

From C. it may be inferred that *ui.* was likewise the reading of A.

The Four Masters followed the *ui.* of the MS. and omitted, as in most of the similar instances, the week-day and lunation. Whereupon, O'Donovan corrects *sixth* into *fourth*, noting that O'Clery's Irish Calendar gives March 12 as the feast of Mochoemoc. This is, however, a mistake. All the native authorities, including O'Clery's *Marytrology of Donegal*, assign the festival to the 13th. The same error of *sixth* for *third* occurs in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

[2] *Donell, etc.*; *Hugh, etc.*—Given in C.; also in *F. M.*

[3] *Both*.—Literally, *between*.

[4] *Little Easter*.—Low Sunday.

Clon-Mac-Nois] in pilgrimage, in the 26th year[7] after his blinding. [1118]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1119. Cenn-coradh was razed by the Connachtmen.—Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland and tower of the splendour and principality of the West of the world, died, after victory of kingship and penance, on the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath and on the 3rd[1] of the Ides [13th] of March, on the 5th feria, on the 28th of the moon.—(" Donell[2] O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachay, killed by Echry Mac Laithvertay O'Hadith, king of O'Neachai after."—) Cucollchaille Ua Baighellain, arch-ollam of Ireland for science and for almsdeeds, for hospitality, for general benevolence towards weak and strong, was killed by the men of Lurg and and by Tuath-Ratha, with his wife and two very good sons and with thirty-five others, both[3] domestics and guests, in the same house, on the Saturday of Little Easter[4] [April 5] and on the feast of [St.] Becan, son of Cula.[5]—Ruaidhri Ua Tomrair, herenagh of [F]athan-mor, rested.—Flaithbertach Ua Laidhgnen, king of Fern-magh for a [long] time, died.—(" Hugh[2] Mac Branan's sonn, king of East Leinster, killed.—Donagh Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyr of Ossory, killed by Ossorij themselves."—) Ferghail[6] of the Island of Loch-Cre, venerable religious counsellor, soldier select of God, passed to Christ.—Conchobur Ua Gailm- [1119]

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[5] *Becan, Son of Cula.*—According to the gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus, he was patron of Imlech-fia (near Kells, co. Meath). Cula, the Martyrology of Tallaght states (L. L. p. 358d), was the name of his mother.

[6] *Ferghail.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* give the obit under the year 1120; which, more probably, is the correct date.

The Ruaidhri item is placed immediately before this in C., which omits the two final entries.

[7] *Three Innocent Children.*—The week-day and moon's age are correct; but I have not found the feast in native authorities. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Niall was killed in the year following. But the data here given are too precise and too much in accord to be erroneous.

toisiuċ Ceniuil-Moeoin, do marbaḋ do [U]ib-Duḃdai 7 do Clainn [Fh]laiṫberṫaiġ.—Niall, mac Domnaill hUi Loċlainn, ridomna Ailiġ 7 Erenn 7 tetra Erenn ar cruṫ 7 ar ċeill, ar aineċ 7 ar ergna, do ṫuitim la Cenel-Moen, isin oċtmaḋ[b] bliaḋain fiċet[b] a aisi, i Luan 7 i n-deċmaḋ[c] [uaṫaḋ ersai] 7 i feil na tri mac n-ennac, in decimo[d] octauo[d] Kalendas Ianuarii.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. u. f., l. [xx.uii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° Sloiġeḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn i foiriḋin Murċaḋa hUi Mael-Seċlainn co hAṫ-Luain, i n-aiġiḋ Connaċt, co tarat Toirrdelbaċ hUa Conċobuir breġsiḋ umpo.—Maidm Maċairi Chille-more hUa Nialla[i]n ria Raġnall, mac Mic Riabaiġ, for Uib-Eaċaċ, co rolaḋ a n-ár.—Conċobur, mac Flandaca[i]n, mic Dúinnċua[i]n, toiseċ Muinntire-Birn, do ġuin i Sleib-[Fh]uait do [U]ib-Cremṫaind 7 a éc de.—Ceallaċ, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Muman, co tuc a ógreir 7 co farsaiḃ bennaċtain.—Branan, mac Gilla-Crist, rí Corco-Aċlann, do éc.—Eċmarċaċ Mac Uiḋrein, toiseċ Cheniuil-Feraḋaiġ, do ṁarbaḋ do Feraiḃ-Manaċ.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° i.° Domnall, mac Ardġair Mic Loċlainn, ardri Erenn, derscaiṫeċ Goeiḋel ar cruṫ 7 cenel, ar ceill 7 gaisceḋ, ar ṡonus 7 sobarṫain, ar ṫidnacal seoit 7 biḋ, do éc a n-Dairí Coluim-cille, isin oċtmaḋ[a] bliaḋain triċat[a] regni sui, isin tres[b] bliaḋain imorro seċtmoġat[b] aetatis

[b-b] .uiii. bliaḋain. xxx.MS. [c] .x.mad, MS. [d-d] decimas octauas, MS.
A.D. 1120. [a] Left blank in MS.
A.D. 1121. [a-a] .uiii. bliadain .xxx., MS. [b-b] .iii. bliaḋain imorro .lxx., MS.; "76th yeare," C. (taking *iii.* to be *ui.*)

1120. [1] *False peace.*—One which events proved he did not intend to observe.

[2] *Circuit.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that this was part of a visitation of all Ireland made by Cellach. The second part of the entry is rendered in C.: "was there much reverenced, that they deserved his benediction"!

1121. [1] *The 4th.*—The F. M. copy

redhaigh, chief of Cenel-Moain, was killed by the Ui-Dubhdai and by the Clann-[Fh]laithbertaigh.—Niall, son of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, royal heir of Ailech and of Ireland and paragon of Ireland for form and for sense, for generosity and for erudition, fell by the Cenel-Moain, in the 28th year of his age, on Monday and on the 10th [of the moon] and on the feast of the Three Innocent Children,[6] the 18th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 15]. [1119]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1120. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, to Ath-luain against Connacht, so that Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir gave a false peace[1] in regard to them.—The defeat of the Plain of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain [was inflicted] by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabaigh, upon the Ui-Eachach, so that their slaughter ensued.—Conchobur, son of Flandacan, son of Donnchuan, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was wounded at Slaibh-[Fh]uait by the Ui-Cremhtaind and he died thereof.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit[2] of Munster, so that he took away his full demand and left a benediction.—Branan, son of Gilla-Crist, king of Corco-Achlann, died.—Echmarchach Mac Uidhrein, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Fir-Manach. [1120 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1121. Domnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lochlainn, archking of Ireland, the [most] distinguished of the Goedhil for form and for birth, for sense and for prowess, for happiness and prosperity, for bestowal of treasure and of food, died in Daire of Colum-cille, in the 38th year of his reign and in the 73rd year of his age and on the night of Wednesday and on the 4th[1] [*recte*, 5th] of the Ides [10th, [1121]

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the mistake of the MS., omitting, as elsewhere, the moon's age, the means whereby the error could be readily rectified.

B 49b sruae 7 i n-aiḋċe Cetaine[c] 7 i quart | Id Febre 7 i n-oċtmaḋ[d] déc [escai] 7 i feil Moċuaró[i]c ind ecnai.—Cu-Maiġi, mac Deoraiḋ hUi Phlaind, ri Derlais, do baḋuḋ i Loċ-Eċaċ, iar n-gabail Innsi-Darcaircrenn fair d'Uiḃ-Eċaċ, du i torcair coicer[e] ar ceṫorċait[e].—Gilla-espcoip-Eogain hUa Aindiaraiḋ, ri Cianaċta, do marbaḋ dia braṫriḃ for Lar Feilgi Benncair.—Sluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Conċobuir 7 la Coiceḋ[f] Con[n]aċt i n-Des-Mumain, co roinnreretar o tá Maġ-Feimín co Traiġ-Lí, eter ṫuaṫa 7 ċealla, idon, seċtmogas[g] ceall, uel paulo plus.—Creaċsluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Conċobair ḃes i n-Des-Mumain, co roaċt Termonn Lismoir 7 co tarraiḋ boroma diarṁe 7 co farcaib Muireḋac hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ, rí Iarṫair Con[n]aċt, 7 Aeḋ hUa n-Eiḋin, ri hUa-Fiaċraċ.—Cloicteċ Telċa-Innmuinn i n-Ossraiġiḃ

[c] .c.aine, MS. [d] .uiii., MS. [e-e] .u.er ar .xl., MS. [f] .u.eḋ, MS. [g] .lxx MS.

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[2] *Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.*—He is thus designated in the Calendar of Oengus also. Mochuaroc signifies *my little* (literally, *young*) *Cuar*. In a Würzburg Latin MS. of the 8th century in Irish character, he is said to have committed to writing, lest it should lapse from memory, a Paschal Computus which his master, Mosinu (or Sillan, third abbot of Bangor: *ob.* 609=610, *supra*), had learned by rote from an erudite Greek (Schepss: *Die äeltesten Evangelienhandschriften der Würzburger Universitätsbibliothek*, p. 27). The introduction of the Decemnovennal Cycle into his monastery would thus account for the epithet "of the Wisdom."

Another appellation of affection is *Cuaran* (*little Cuar*), under which title he is patron of Kilcoran (*Cell Cuarain*, Church of Cuaran—*perierunt etiam ruinae*), about a mile west of Youghal. He is locally remembered in a native couplet as *Cuaran of the None*. The reason is given in a bilingual and partially corrupt gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus. *Is aire atberar 'Mochuaroc na Nona' friss, ar is e toisech rodelig ceilebrad Nóna: quia cum media vel ora* [*pro* vel ora *lege* Hora] *apud antiquos celebra*[*ba*]*tur*—"It is for this *Mochuaroc of the None* is applied (lit. *said*) to him, because he is the first that separated the celebration of None: for by the ancient [monks] it used to be celebrated along with the Middle (Canonical) Hour [Sext]."

This is explained by the *Rule of the*

recte, 9th] of February and on the 18th [of the moon] and on the feast of [St.] Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.[2]—Cu-Maighi, son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, king of Derlas, was drowned[3] in Loch-Echach, after Inis-Darcarcrenn had been taken from[4] him by the Ui-Echach, wherein fell five and forty persons.—Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain[5] Ua Andiaraidh, king of Ciannachta, was killed by his own kinsmen in the centre of the cemetery of Bennchar.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Desmond, so that they laid waste from Magh-Feimen to Tragh-Li, both lands and churches, namely, seventy churches, or a little more.—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair and by the Fifth of Connacht again into Desmond, until he reached the Termon of Lis-mor and obtained cattle-spoil innumerable and he lost[6] Muiredach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht and Aedh Ua Eidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach. — The steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Telach-Innmuinn in Ossory [1121]

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38 *Abbots: A prima hora usque ad horam tertiam Deo vacent fratres; a tertia vero usque ad nonam quidquid iniunctum fuerit . . . faciant* (Cap. x.). Sext was thus deferred from the *sixth* hour (12 noon) until the *ninth* (3 p.m.) and joined to None. In the Benedictine Rule, this deviation was followed from Sep. 15 to Lent: *Hora secunda agatur Tertia et usque ad Nonam omnes in opus suum laborent.* The change effected by St. Cuaran consisted in replacing the celebration of Sext at the proper Canonical hour, thus leaving None to be recited *separately*.

Colgan (*AA. SS.* p. 302) gives the purport of the L. B. gloss as follows: *Vocatur Mochuarocus de Nona, ideo quod sit primus qui curavit celebrationem Missae fieri seorsim, quia cum media Nona apud antiquos celebrabatur.* This is typical of Colgan's work of the kind. The original, needless to say, makes no mention of Mass; *cum media Nona* is meaningless; whilst the *ancient* monks celebrated Mass after Prime, Tierce, Sext and None respectively, according to the different seasons of the liturgical year.

[3] *Drowned.*—The Annals of Innisfallen add that the act was done by himself.

[4] *From.*—Literally, *upon.*

[5] *Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain—Devotee of Bishop Eugene* (founder of Ard sratha, Ard-straw, co. Tyrone).

[6] *Lost.*—Literally, *left* (*dead*) on the battle-field.

do dluigi do ċairṫéineḋ: cloċ do sgeinm ar, co romarḃ macleiġinn isin ċill.—Samual hUa Anglí, epscop Aṫa-cliaṫ, in pace quieuit. Ceallaċ, comarba Patraic, do ġaḃail epscopoiti Aṫa-cliaṫ a toġa Gall 7 Gaeiḋel.—Da sreiṫ Trin-Mhara[i]n, o ḋorus Raṫa co crois m-Briġte, do loscaḋ.—Aṫaċ goiṫi do ṫiaċtain in Non Decimbir, co rola a benncopor do ċloicṫiuċ Aird-Maċa 7 co n-derna riḋar mor fo Erinn uile.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l., xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° ii.° Aeḋ hUa Ruairc, rí Conmaicne, do ṫuitim la Feru Miḋe ic breiṫ creiċe uaṫiḃ.—Scrin Cholmain, mic Luaċain, d'foġḃail i n-ailaiḋ Lainne, ferċubat i talṁain, Dia-Cetain[a] in Braiṫ.—Sluaiġeḋ la Tairrḋelbaċ hUa Concobuir co Loċ-Saileċ i Miḋe, co táinig Mac Murċaḋa, rí Laiġen 7 Gall, i n-a teċ.—Mor, ingen Domnaill hUi Loċlainn, ben Ta[i]rrḋealbaiġ hUi Concobuir, do éc.—Creċ mor la Conċobur hUa Loċlainn, 7 la Cenel n-Eogain, co rangadur Cill-ruaiḋ i n-Ulltaiḃ, co tucsadur boroma diarṁiḋe.—Mael-Coluim hUa Brolċa[i]n,
B 49c epscop Aird-Maċa, do éc i n-a ailiṫri | i n-Disiurt Daire fo buaiḋ martra 7 haiṫriġi.—Aeḋ hUa Duibdirma, toisec na Bredċa 7 cenn eíniġ tuaisce[i]rt Erenn 7 Domnall, a braṫair, mortui sunt.

A.D. 1122. [a] dia .c.ain, MS.

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[7] *Samuel Ua Angli.*—See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 12, sq.

[8] *Ceallach, etc.* — See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 45–6.

[9] *Two streets.*—C. gives *Dasreith*, taking the two native words as one, signifying the propername of a place.

[10] *Door of the Close.*—" The mote doore," C.

[11] *Pinnacle-cover.*—"Brasen topp," C.

[12] *And caused, etc.*—" And maine prodigies were shewn over all Ireland" ! C.

1122. [1] *A man's grave* [*deep*] *in earth.*—" A cubite deep in the ground," C. The original expression occurs in the *Feast of Bricriu* (L. U. 103a, lines 15-6 ; 108b, lines 28-9). The meaning is shown in the Book of Armagh (fol. 8c): Et dixit [angelus] ei : *Ne reliquiae a terra reducuntur*[*-antur*] *corporis tui et cubitus de terra super corpus fiat.* Quod . . factum . . demonstratum est; quia . . . fodientes humum antropi

was split by a thunderbolt: a stone leaped thereout, so [1121]
that it killed a student in the church.—Samuel Ua Angli,[7] bishop of Ath-cliath, rested in peace. Ceallach,[8] successor of Patrick, took the episcopacy of Ath-cliath by choice of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil.—Two streets[9] of Masan-Third, from the door of the Close[10] to the Cross of [St.] Brigit, were burned.—A gust of wind came on the Nones [5th] of December, so that it took off the pinnacle-cover[11] of the steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Ard-Macha and caused[12] great destruction of woods throughout all Ireland.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1122]
1122. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, fell by the Men of Meath, in carrying off spoil from them.—The Shrine of [St.] Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man's grave [deep] in earth,[1] the Wednesday of the Betrayal[2] [March 22].—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Loch-Sailech in Meath, so that Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, came into his house.—Mor, daughter of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, wife of Tairrdealbhach Ua Conchobuir, died.—Great foray by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain, until they reached Cell-ruadh in Ulidia, so that they took away countless cattle-spoil.—Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain, [suffragan] bishop of Ard-Macha, died on his pilgrimage in the Hermitage[3] of Daire, with victory of suffering and of penance.—Aedh Ua Duibdirma, chief of the Bredach and head of the hospitality of the North of Ireland and Domnall, his brother, died.

[ἄνθρωποι] ignem a sepulchro inrumpere viderunt.

For St. Colman, of Lynally, King's County, see Vol. I., p. 87; O'Donovan, Four Masters, I., p. 235–6; *Adamnan*, i. 5, ii. 16 and the notes thereon.

[2] *The Wednesday of the Betrayal.*—"The Wednesday before Easter," C. This is correct.

[3] *Hermitage.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 366. As Cellach was a real archbishop, O'Brolchain was enabled to retire to Derry.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° iii.° Gailenga do ġabail tiġi i n-Daimliac—Cianna[i]n for Murċaḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn, for riġ Teṁraċ, co roloiscset in teċ 7 oċtmoġa[a] taiġi ime 7 co romarbsat soċaidi dia muinnter. Ternai imorro Murċaḋ, do ainiuċ Cianna[i]n, cen marbaḋ, cen loscaḋ.—Ammus anaiċniġ do ṫabairt for Comarba Ailbe (idon,[b] Mael-morḋa, mac Mic Cloṫna[b]): idon, teċ do ġabail fair for lar Imleċa fein 7 for mac Cerbaill hUi Ciarmaic (idon,[c] ri Aine[c]), co romarbaḋ morfeser[d] and. Ternatur imorro na doene maiṫi ass, tria raṫ Ailḃe 7 na hecailsi. Roloisceḋ imorro ann Bernan Ailḃe. Romarbaḋ imorro ria cind mis inti roġaḃ in teċ, idon, in gilla caeċ hUa Ciarmaic—7 deoċain eiriḋe iar n-ainmniuġuḋ—7 ro beanaḋ a cenn de i sarugḋuḋ Ailḃe 7 in Coimḋeġ.—Oenġus hUa Gorma[i]n, comarba Comġaill, do éc i n-ailiṫri i lLismor Moċutu.—Flann hUa Duiḃinnri, airċinneċ Luġmaiġ; Cú-Caisil hUa Cerbaill, rí Fern-ṁuiġi; Mael-Muire hUa Cónduiḃá[i]n, airċinneċ Daire-Luḃrain; Donnsleiḃe Mac Caṫala[i]n, sonus 7

A.D 1123. [a] uiii.moġa, MS. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS.; given in C., with omission of *Mic-Mac*. [c-c] itl., t. h., MS.; given in C. [d] mor.uii., MS.

1123. [1] *Eighty houses.*—"Eight of his household servants"! C.

The reading in B affords a natural explanation of this apparently inexplicable error. The translator took *uii.mogha* to be two words (*uiii.=ocht—eight*; *mogha*, pl. of *mogh—servant*) and *taighi* to be gen. sing. of *tech—house*. Whence "eight [of his] household servants."

[2] *Attack.*—Not mentioned, strange to say, in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Ailbe.*—Bishop of Emly, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Seven.*—Literally, *great six.*

[5] *Gapped* [*Bell*]. — Erroneously rendered *mitre* in C. For the *Bernan Ailbhe*, see Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 335-6.

[6] *Cilla-caech.* — *Purblind gillie.* The soubriquet supplies a probable motive for the outrage. Owing to the visual defect, the bishop had refused to confer the Order of priesthood. Thereby Ua Ciarmhaic (O'Kirby) was effectually debarred from the preferment which lay open to him as a member of the reigning family.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1123. [1123]
The Gailenga captured a house in Daimliac of [St.] Ciannan upon Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they burned the house and eighty houses[1] around it and killed a number of his people. Murchadh, however, escaped by protection of [St.] Ciannan, without being killed or burned.—An unprecedented attack[2] was made upon the successor of [St.] Ailbe[3] (namely, Mael-Mordha, son of Mac Clothna): to wit, a house was seized upon him and upon the son of Cerball Ua Ciarmhaic (that is, the king of Aine), in the centre of Imlech itself, so that seven[4] were killed therein. Howbeit, the noble persons escaped therefrom, through favour of [St.] Ailbe and of the church. There was likewise burned the Gapped [Bell][5] of [St.] Ailbe. Now, he who seized the house was killed before the end of a novena, namely, the Gilla-caech[5] Ua Ciarmhaic—and the same person was a deacon[6] by profession[7]—and his head was cut off, because of[8] the profanation of [St.] Ailbe and of the Lord.—Oenghus Ua Gormain, successor of [St.] Comgall of Bangor, died in pilgrimage in Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu.—Flann[9] Ua Duibhinnsi, herenagh of Lughmagh; Cu-Caisil Ua Cerbaill, king of Fernmagh; Mael-Muire Ua Condubhain, herenagh of Daire-Lubrain; Donnsleibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of all Ulidia, died.—Donnchadh Mac

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[7] *By profession.*—Literally, *according to nomination.*

[8] *Because of.*—Literally, *in.* The offence was homicide (punishable by death), according to Canon xxxi. of the First Patrician Synod: Si quis conduxerit e duobus clericis, quos discordare convenit per discordiam aliquam, prolatum uni e duobus hostem ad interficiendum, homicidam congruum est nominari: qui clericus ab omnibus rectis [recte] habeatur alienus.

This enactment was incorporated into the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (x. *De multimodis causis clericorum*: 23).

[9] *Flann, etc.*—Of the four names in this entry, the last alone is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* But the compiler placed after it the *mortui sunt* of the Ulster Annals.

roḃarṫu Ulaḋ uile, mortui sunt.—Donnċaḋ Mac Gill[a]-Patraic ruaḋ, ri Osraiġi, a suis occisus est —Congalaċ hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ, ridomna Ailiġ, occisus est.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° iiii.° [a] Torrfind, mac Turcaill, priṁoigṫigern[a] Gall n-Erenn, subita morte periit.—Taḋg, mac Mic Carrṫaiġ, ri Deas-Muman[-an], in penitentia mortuus est.—Biḋgaḋ mor do riġ Teṁraċ Dia-Domnaiġ Casc[a]: idon, a ṫeċ Casca do ṫuitim fair 7 for a teġlaċ.—Luimneċ do loscaḋ uile, aċtmaḋ beac.—Alaxandair, mac Mael-Choluim, ri Alban, in bona penitentia mortuus est.—Geill Des-Muman do marbaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa
B 49d Conċobair: | idon, Mael-Seċlainn, mac Cormaic, mic Mic Carrṫaiġ, ri Caisil 7 hUa Ciarmeic a hAne 7 hUa Cobṫaiġ do [U]ib-Cuanaċ-Cnamċaille.—Ardgar, mac mic Aeḋa hUi Mael-Seċlainn, ridomna Ailiġ, do marbaḋ la Muinnter Daire i n-aineċ Coluim-cille.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° u.° Quint Id Ianair imorro for Oen-diden 7 prim [uaċaḋ escai] fuirri. Ocus is innti tuarġbaḋ a buinde diden for in damliac mor Aird-Maċa, iar n-a lanecor do ṡlinntiuċ la Cellaċ, comarba Patraic, isin triċadmaḋ

A.D. 1124. [a] The iiii. were at first uii.; but u was altered into ii, by the text hand.

1124. [1] *Easter house.*—From this expression, taken in connection with the house-seizures mentioned in the Annals, it may be concluded that it was customary for kings to spend the week before Easter or Pentecost at a church, where houses were set apart for themselves and their retinues.

[2] *Died.*—On April 23, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

[3] *Of Ane.*—Literally, *from Aine* (the district around Knockany, co. Limerick). In the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*), the original, *a hAne*, is read *Achaine* and applied as the personal name of Ua Cobthaigh (O'Coffey).

Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Conghalach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, royal heir of Ailech, was slain. [1123]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1124. Torfind, son of Turcall, chief young lord of the Foreigners of Ireland, perished by sudden death.—Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died in penance. —Great peril [happened] to the king of Tara, on Easter Sunday [April 6]: namely, his Easter house[1] to fall upon him and upon his [*lit.*, the]-household.—Limerick was burned, all but a little.—Alexander, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, died[2] in good penance.—The hostages of Desmond were killed by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair: namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Cashel and Ua Ciarmaic of Ane,[3] and Ua Cobthaigh of Ui-Cuanach-Cnamchaille.—Ardghar, grandson of Aedh Ua-Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Ailech, was killed by the Community of Daire, in reparation[4] to [St.] Columcille. [1124 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1125. The 5th of the Ides[1] [9th] of January [was] upon Friday and the 1st [day of the moon fell] thereon. And it is on that [day] its protecting ridge was raised[2] upon the great stone church of Ard-Macha, after its being fully covered with shingle by Cellach, successor of Patrick, in the [1125]

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[4] *In reparation.* — "Within the libertie"! C. I do not know what was the offence.

1125. [1] *The 5th of the Ides, etc.*—The translator of C. mistook the meaning of this entry. "The fift of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmagh broken in the roofe, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick; being unrooffed in an hundred and thirtie years before." The week-day is given, but the lunation omitted, by the Four Masters.

[2] *Ridge was raised.*—That is, the work was formally completed.

bliaḋain ar ċet[a] o n-a raḃai slinntiuċ fair co comlan.—Gilla-braiti hUa Ruairc do baṫuḋ i Loċ-Aillinne.—Sluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Concobuir i Miḋe, co roínnarb Murċaḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn ar a riġi 7 co tarat tri riġa for Feru Miḋe. Marbid tra[b] Domnall Mac Murċaḋa in tres riġ ria cinn nomaiḋe, idon, Mael-Seċlainn, mac Donnċaḋa.—Creċ doċuaiḋ Muirċertaċ hUa Cerbaill, rí Deisce[i]rt Fern-ṁuiġi, i Feraiḃ-Ḃreġ, conursaraiḋ Diarmaid hUa Mael-Seċlainn co Feraiḃ Miḋe 7 co Feraiḃ Ḃreġ, co romarbaḋ Muirċertaċ ann 7 ár a creiċe íme.

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M. c.° xx.° ui.° Ennai, mac Mic Murċaḋa, ri Laiġen, mortuus est.—Sluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Conċobuir i Laiġniḃ, co roġaiḃ a n-giallu.—hUa Maelruanaiġ, rí Fer-Manaċ, a suis occisus est.—Mael-Isu hUa Conne, sui Goeiḋil i senċus 7 i m-breṫeṁnaċt 7 i n-Urd Patraic, iar n-a[i]ṫriġe ṫogaiḋe in Christo quieuit.—Corcaċ mor Muman co n-a tempull do losċaḋ.—Domnall hUa Duḃdai do baḋuḋ, iar n-denam creiċi i Tir-Conaill.—Riġḋerus Toirrḋelbaiġ hUi Conċobuir co hAṫ-cliaṫ, co tard riġi Aṫa-cliaṫ 7 Laiġen dia mac, idon, do Conċobur.—Anḟud

A.D. 1125. [a] .c., MS. [b] h[autem] (the Latin equivalent), MS.

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[3] *Thirtieth year above one hundred.*—At 995 (=996), *supra* (995 according to a quatrain in the *F. M.*), Armagh, including the stone church, was destroyed by lightning. The meaning is, that the restoration of the roof had been carried out at intervals during the period.

[4] *Before the end of a novena.*—"Within three dayes and three nights after"! C. The *F. M.* omit the expression.

1126. [1] *Died.*—In Wexford, according to the List of Leinster kings in L.L. (p. 39d).

[2] *A Goedhel eminent.*—Literally, *a master of a Goedhel.* By an emphatic native idiom, which is still operative, instead of a sb. qualified by an adj., the corresponding sb. of the adj. (or the adj. used as sb.) is employed with the genitive of the sb.

thirtieth year above one hundred[3] since there was a complete shingle roof upon it before.—Gilla-braiti Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-Aillinne.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Meath, so that he expelled Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship and placed three kings over the men of Meath. But Domnall, son of Murchadh, kills the third king, namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Donnchadh, before the end of a novena[4].—Muircertach Ua Cerbaill, king of the South of Fern-magh, went on a foray into Fir-Bregh, until Diarmaid Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the Men of Meath and the Men of Bregha overtook them, so that Muircertach was killed there and slaughter of the foraying force [took place] around him. [1125]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1126. Ennai, son of Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, died.[1]—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir into Leinster, so that he took away their pledges.—Ua Mael-ruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Isu Ua Conne, a Goedhel eminent in history and in jurisprudence[2] and in the Order of Patrick, rested in Christ after select penance.—Great Cork of Munster with its church was burned.—Domnall Ua Dubhdai was drowned, after making a foray in Tir-Conaill.—Royal progress of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Ath-cliath, so that he gave the kingship of [1126]

The *Order of Patrick* may have embodied the primatial rights and privileges, as formulated and claimed with such prominence in the Tripartite Life and the Book of Armagh. The following from Tirechan (Book of Armagh, fol. 11b) is characteristic of the spirit pervading the Patrician Documents in their present form. Si quaereret heres [=*comarba*] Patricii paruchiam [i.e., diocesim] illius, potest pene totam insolam sibi reddere in paruchiam. (Cf. *The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, etc., Trans. R. I. A., xxix. 184.)

[3] *Both laic and cleric.*—Literally, *between land and church.*

[4] *Treacherous foray.*—"A stealing army," C. It signifies that the foray was made when Ua Tuachair was nominally at peace with the Airthir.

coċaiḋ ṁoir i n-Erinn, cor'bo ecen do ċomarba Patraic biṫ mí for bliaḋain fri hArd-Maċa i n-eċtair, oc riṫuġuḋ Fer n-Erenn 7 oc tabairt riaġla 7 soḃesa for caċ, etir tuaiṫ 7 eaclais.—Crec meaḃla la Ruaiḋri hUa
B 50a Tuaċair i n-Airṫeraiḃ, conat|tarṫadar Airṫir, co rolaḋ a n-ar 7 co rodiċennaḋ faḋein.—Muireḋaċ hUa Cuillen, airċinneċ Cloċair, do marbaḋ d'Feraiḃ-Manaċ.—Daṁliac reiglesa Poil 7 Pedair, dorónaḋ la hImar hUa n-Aeḋaca[i]n, do ċoisecraḋ do Cheallaċ, comarba Patraic, i[c] n-dodecim Kallann[c] Nouimbris.—Creċsluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Conċoḃair a n-Des-Mumain, co roaċt Glenn-Maġair 7 co tuc borama diairṁíḋe.

Kal. Ian. uii., f., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° uii.° Sluaġaḋ la Toirrdelbaċ hUa Concobuir i n-Des-Mumain, co roaċt Corcaiġ moir Muman, co tuc giallu Muman co leir.—Airṫir do ġabail taiġi Flainn Mic Sinaiġ i Truin Saxan for Raġnall, mac Mic Riabaiġ, aiḋci Luain Inite 7 a diċennaḋ leó.—Caṫ etir Ultu faḋein, i torcradur da riġ Ulaḋ, idon, Niall Mac Duínnsleiḃe 7 ár Ulaḋ ime 7 Eoċaiḋ hUa Maṫgamna i friṫġuin.—Gilla-Crist hUa hEiciníġ, rí Fer-Manaċ 7 airdriġ Airgiall, do éc i Cloċar-mac-n-Daimín iar n-aiṫrigi ṫoġaiḋe.—Fir Muṁan 7 Laiġin do impoḋ dori[ṫ]isi for Thairrḋelbaċ hUa Conċobuir 7 a n-geill

A.D. 1126. [a-a] iii .xii. Kl., MS.

[5] *The stone church.*—Colgan evades the difficulty of distinguishing between *Damliac* and *Recles* (monastery) by employing the term *Basilica* (*Triad. Thaum.*, p. 300).

[6] *Imar.*—The tutor of St Malachy; *vir sanctissimae vitae*, according to St. Bernard. His name is in the Carthusian Martyrology at Nov. 12 (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 99). The Martyrology of Donegal has it (I know not why) at Aug. 13. He died on a pilgrimage at Rome in 1134.

[7] *He reached.*—"He wasted," C. The same error is repeated in the first entry of next year. It arose probably from mistaking the contraction mark over *s* for the grave accent of *a*; thus reading *roacht* as *ro[fh]ás*.

Ath-cliath to his son, namely, to Conchobur.—A storm of great war in Ireland, so that it was necessary for the successor of Patrick to be a month above a year abroad from Ard-Macha, pacifying the men of Ireland and imposing rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric[3].—A treacherous foray[4] [was made] by Ruaidhri Ua Tuachair into the Airthir, until the Airthir overtook them, so that slaughter of them was inflicted and he was beheaded himself.—Muiredhach Ua Cuillen, herenagh of Clochar, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—The stone church[5] of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter, that was built by Imar[6] Ua Aedhacain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on [Thursday] the 12th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 21].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhair into Desmond, until he reached[7] Glenn-Maghair and took away countless cattle-spoil. [1126]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1127. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Desmond, until he reached great Cork of Munster, so that he took away the pledges of all Munster.—The Airthir seized the house of Flann Mac Sinaigh in the Third of the Saxons upon Raghnall, son of Mac Riabaigh, on the night of Monday of the Beginning [of Lent,[1] Feb. 21]; and he was beheaded by them.—A battle between the Ulidians themselves, wherein fell two kings of Ulidia in combat, namely Niall[2] Mac Duinnshleibhe [Ua Eochada], with slaughter of the Ulidians around him and Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna.—Gilla-Crist Ua hEicnigh, king of Fir-Manach and arch-king of Airgialla, died in Clochar-mac-Daimin after choice penance.—The Men of Munster and the Lagenians turned again upon Tairrdelbach Ua Con- [1127]

1127. [1] *Beginning* [*of Lent*].—See 1109, note 2, *supra*.

[2] *Niall.*—Not given in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d).

[2] *He placed.* — Very gross is the error of the scribe, or compiler, of the (so-called) *Annals of Loch Cé*, who took the *rat sum* of the MS. to

do ḋilsiuġuḋ doiḃ 7 a mac d'aṫriġuḋ do Laiġniḃ 7 do Ghallaiḃ. Araide, dorat sum rí aile[a] forro, idon, Domnall, mac Mic Phaelain.—Cearball, mac Mic Phaelain—7 ár hUa-Faelain ime—do ṫuitim la hUiḃ-Failġi for lar Cille-dara, i cosnum comurbu[i]s Brigte.—Taillтiu, ingen Murċaḋa hUi Mael-Seċlainn, ben Tairrḋelbaiġ hUi Concobuir, d'éc.—Mael-Brigte hUa Foranna[i]n, airċinneċ Arda-sraṫa; Mael-Brigte hUa Cínaeṫa, airċinneċ Airde-Trea, in bona penetencia mortui sunt.—Gilla-Crist hUa Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciarain Cluana-mac-Nois, sonus 7 sobarṫu airċinneċ ċell n-Erenn, in Christo quieuit.

[Bis.] B 50b Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xx.ui., Anno Domini m.° c.° xx.° uiii.° | Bissextilis[a] 7 embolism[atic]us annus. Fir Maiġi-Iṫa (idon,[b] Domnall hUa Gailmredaiġ 7 Cenel-Maein[b]) do gabail taiġi for riġ Fer-Manaċ, idon, for Faelan hUa n-Duiḃḋara 7 aṫuitim leó 7 soċaide do ṁaiṫiḃ Fer-Manaċ íme.—Gill[a]-Patraic, mac Tuaṫail, comarba Coeṁgin, do marbaḋ d'Uib-Muiredaiġ for lar Glínne-da-loċa.—Maidm ria marcsluaġ Concoḃair, mic Mic Loċlainn, for marcsluaġ Tigernain Ua [Ui] Ruairc, i torċair hUa Ciarḋai,

A.D. 1127. [a] .ii., MS.

A.D. 1128. [a] Bissextus, MS. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS.; om., C.

be plural and read *radsat* (they gave). The editor accepts this and improves upon it by taking *eli* (another) to be the local name, *Eli!* (He omits to say whether the territory of the name in Tipperary, or that in the King's Co., is intended.) He ought to have known that the legitimate successor of Enna was Diarmait Mac Murchadha, who brought over the English. But he was probably misled by the translator of C., who has: "his (O Conor's sonn) deposed by Leinster and Galls, through misdemeanours of Danyell O'Eylan, king of Ely." O'Donovan (p. 1027) also took the verb as plural, signifying that the Leinstermen and Foreigners "elected another king over them."!

[3] *Contending.*—That is, which of two nuns belonging respectively to the two tribes mentioned should be the new abbess. The *F. M.* mention the fray, but omit the cause.

1128. [1] *Embolismal.* — That is, having a lunar month *thrown in*

chobuir and their pledges were forfeited by them, and his son was deposed by the Lagenians and by the Foreigners. Howbeit, he placed[2] another king over them, namely, Domnall, son of Mac Faelain.—Cearball, son of Mac Faelain—and slaughter of the Ui-Faelain [took place] around him—fell by the Ui-Failghi in the centre of Cell-dara, in contending[3] for the succession of [St.] Brigit.—Tailltiu, daughter of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, died.—Mael-Brighte Ua Forannain, herenagh of Ard-sratha; Mael-Brighte Ua Cinaetha, herenagh of Ard-Trea, died in good penance.—Gilla-Crist Ua Mael-Eoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, happiness and prosperity of the herenaghs of the churches of Ireland, rested in Christ. [1127]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1128. A Bissextile and Embolismal[1] year. The Men of Magh-Itha (namely, Domnall Ua Gailmredaigh and the Cenel-Maien) seized a house upon the king of Fir-Manach, that is, upon Faelan Ua Duibhdhara; and he fell by them, and a number of the nobles of Fir-Manach around him.—Gilla-Patraic, son of Tuathal [Ua Tuathail], successor of [St.] Coemhgen, was killed by the Ui-Muiredaigh in the centre of Glenn-da-locha.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the horse-host of Conchobar, son of Mac Lochlainn, upon the horse-host of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri [1128 Bis.]

[μὴν ἐμβόλιμος]; thus giving thirteen moons to the year in the luni-solar reckoning. The present is the third Embolism of the Decemnovennal Cycle: Epact 26, Golden Number VIII. (See *Todd Lectures*, Series III, No. IV.)

Its place in the Calendar is indicated in a marginal gloss in the L. B. Cal. of Oengus, opposite March 6: Tertius Embolismus cicli decinnovenalis hic incipit et conturbat regulum [-am]. For the *disturbance*, see Bede, *De temp. rat., c. xx.*

This Embolism is of historical interest. It was the proof assigned in his reply to Pope Leo the Great by Paschasinus, bishop of Lilybaeum, why the Easter of 444 should be celebrated on the Alexan-

rí Cairpri 7 Caṫal hUa Roġeallaiġ 7 Sitriuc hUa Mael-Briġte 7 mac Aeḋa hUi Dhuḃdai, rí hUa-n-Amalġaḋa 7 alii multi.—Muirġis hUa Nio[i]c, airċinneċ Tuama-da-ġualann fri re, do éc i n-Inis-in-ġaill.—Gnim granna, anaiṫníġ, aíniarmartaċ, roṫoill eascoine Fer n-Erenn, eter loeċ 7 cleireċ, do naċ friṫ macsamla i n-Erinn riam, do ḋenaṁ do Thigernan hUa Ruairc 7 do hUi[b]-Briuin: idon, comarba Patraic do noċtsaruġuḋ i n-a ḟiaḋnu[i]se: idon, a ċuideċta do ṡlat 7 dream diḃ do marbaḋ 7 maccleireċ día muinntir féin, dobí fo Chuilebaḋ, do marbaḋ ann. Is e imorro an íarmuirt dofass do'n ṁígnim sa, co naċ fuil i n-Erinn comairce is tairisi do ḋuine foḋesta, no cusroḋiġailter o Dhia 7 o ḋoeiniḃ in t-olc sa. In dínsem sa tra tucaḋ for comarba Patraic, iss amal 7 dinsim in Coimḋeġ; uair adrubairt in Coimḋeo fein isin t-Shoiscéla: Qui[c] uos spernit, me spernit; qui me spernit, spernit eum qui me misit[c].—Creaċ-sluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Concobuir illaiġniḃ, co roaċt Loċ-Carman; aisseis, timcell Laiġen co hAṫ-cliaṫ 7 doroine bo-ḋibaḋ mór in ċonair sin; o Aṫ-cliaṫ, d'a ṫiġ doru[ṫ]isi. Atá tra míċlu an t-sluaiġaiḋ sin for Tigernan hUa Ruairc.—Creaċ la Maġnus 7 la Firu Fern-muiġi hi Tir-Briuin, co tucsad gabala mora.

c-c qui uos, etc., et qui me, etc., C.

-drine date, April 23, in preference to the Roman, March 26.

[2] *In charge of the sacred requisites and relics*—Literally, *under a Culebadh.* This expression, according to the Irish idiom, implies an office. In the Carlsruhe (Irish) Codex of St. Augustine (No. cxcv. fol. 19c), *culebath* glosses *flabellum.* But the context (*quo etiam muscas abigentes aerem commovemus*) shows that here the word is taken literally, *gnat-destroyer.* The employment of the *flabellum*, or fan, at Mass, as in the Greek Church, was too striking a ceremony to escape incidental mention in native hagiography. A *Culebadh* was among the Columban relics at Kells. According to the *Seafaring of Snedgus and Mac Riagail* (*Adamnan*, p. 323), it consisted of a leaf as large as the hide of a great ox. It was to be placed upon the altar. This description appears to identify it with the veil, or *Coopertorium quo altare tegitur cum oblationibus*, of Gregory of Tours

and Cathal Ua Rogheallaigh, and Sitriuc Ua Mael-Brighte, the son of Aedh Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amalghadha, and many others.—Muirghis Ua Nioic, herenagh of Tuaim-da-ghualann for [a long] space, died in Inis-in-Ghaill.—A deed ugly, unprecedented, ill-issuing, that deserved the curse of the Men of Ireland, both laic and cleric, whereof the like was not found in Ireland before, was done by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin: namely, the successor of [St.] Patrick was stark dishonoured in his own presence: that is, his retinue was waylaid, and some of them were killed; and a student of his own household, who was in charge of the sacred requisites and relics[2] was killed there.—Now the result that grew out of this ill deed is this, that there is no protection which is secure for a person henceforth, until this evil is avenged by God and by men. For this disrespect that was put upon the successor of Patrick, it is the same as disrespect of the Lord; since the Lord himself said in the Gospel: "He that despiseth you, despiseth Me; he that despiseth Me, despiseth Him who sent Me" [Luke x. 14].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhuir into Leinster, until he reached Loch Carman: herefrom, around Leinster to Ath-cliath, and he wrought great destruction of cattle on that route; from Ath-cliath, to his house again. But the ill-fame of that hosting is upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc.—A foray by Maghnus and by the men of Fern-magh into Tir-Briuin, so that [1128]

(De Vitis Patr., viii.. Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Trans. R. I. A., vol. xxvii. p. 169). That veil had enough in common with the *muscifugium* to have the Irish equivalent of *flabellum* applied thereto. Thence, in a secondary sense, *culebadh* would come to signify the requisites for Mass and for administration of the Sacraments; *fo culebadh* designating the custodian thereof.

The circumstances of the present outrage suggest a more comprehensive meaning. When engaged upon a visitation, the primate always had the *insignia* (=Irish *minna*; for which see the *Stowe Missal*, *ubi sup.*, p. 174) of St. Patrick carried about with him. These are divided into *consecrated* (insignia consecrata) and *other* (aliorum insignium) in the *Liber Angeli* (Book of Armagh, fol. 21c). The former are intended in a passage of

Beirid Tigernan co n-Ui[b]-Briuin 7 co socaidi moir aili[d] forro ic Ath-Fhirdeadh. Ferthair tra cath etertu 7 meabaidh for Tigernan 7 for Ui[b]-Briuin 7 marbthur tri[e] chet no cethri chet[e] dib, i torus einigh Patraic.—|
B 50c Sluaghadh la Conchobur hUa Lochlainn 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain 7 la Dal-n-Araide 7 la hErgiallaib i Magh-Coba, co tucsat giallu hUa-n-Echach. Impoit iar sin for a laim clí i Feraibh-Bregh, co fargaibset dreim dia muinnter ann 7 co n-dernsat col mór fiadh Dhia 7 fia[dh] dhainibh: idon, loscadh Atha-truim co n-a themplaibh 7 socaide do dhul martra inntibh. Non[f] impetrata pace Dei uel [h]ominum, retro ambulauerunt[f].—Sith m-bliadhna co leth, uel paulo plus, do dhenum do comorba Patraic eter Connachtu 7 Feru Muman.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l., uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° ix.° Mac Mara[i]s hUa Rebocha[i]n, airchinnech Lis-móir Mochutu [do éc].—Gilla-Mochonna hUa Duibdirma do marbadh do Ulltaibh i n-Inis-Táiti.—Ceallach, comarba Patraic, mac oghe 7 airdepscop Iarthair Eorpa 7 oein chenn rosiarairghsetur Goidhil 7 Gaill, laich 7 clerich, iar n-oirdnedh dono epscop 7 sacart 7 ais[i] gacha graidh archena 7 iar coisecradh tempall 7 reilgedh n-imdha, iar tidhnacal seot 7 moeine, iar n-arail riaghla 7 sobera for cach, eter tuaith 7 eclais, iar m-bethaigh ceileburthaigh-aiffrennaigh, oénthigh, earnaighthigh, iar n-ongadh 7 aithrighi thoghaidhe, rofaidh a anmain a n-ucht aingel 7 archaingel, i n-Ard-Patraic, isin Mumain, i Kalainn April, in

d .ii, MS. e-e .ccc. l. .cccc , MS. f-f non impetrat[a], etc., C.

Tirechan, which connects them with a veil. Et ordinavit ibi [Dunseverick, co. Antrim] Olcanum sanctum episcopum, quem nutrivit, Patricius et dedit illi partem de reliquiis Petri et Pauli et aliorum et velum quod custodivit reliquias (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b). The veil here mentioned, it can be inferred, signified the cover, or reliquary. The phrase in the text will thus include a person in charge of relics.

The expression is not translated in C. The whole entry is omitted ("perhaps intentionally," O Donovan, ii. 1029) by the Four Masters.

they took great captures. Tigernan [Ua Ruairc], with the Ui-Briuin and with another large force, comes up with them at Ath-Fhirdeadh. Battle is then fought between them, and defeat inflicted upon Tigernan and upon the Ui-Briuin; and three hundred, or four hundred of them are killed, as a first reparation[3] to Patrick.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain and by the Dal-Araidhe and by the Airgialla into Magh-Cobha, so that they took away the pledges of the Ui-Echach. They turn after that on their left hand into Fir-Bregh, until they lost a party of their people there and did a great crime before God and before men: namely, the burning of Ath-truim with its churches and a multitude underwent violent death in them. They marched back, without having obtained the peace of God, or of men.—Peace of a year and a half, or a little longer, was made by the successor of Patrick between the Connachtmen and the Men of Munster. [1128]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1129. Mac Marais Ua Rebochain, herenagh of Lis-mor of Mochutu [died].—Gilla-Mochonna,[1] Ua Duibdirma was killed by the Ulidians in Inis-Taiti.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, son of purity and eminent bishop of the West of Europe and the one head to whom served the Goidhil and the Foreigners, laics and clerics, after ordaining bishops and priests and persons of every [church] grade besides and after the consecration of many churches and cemeteries; after bestowing of treasures and of wealth; after enjoining of rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric; after a Mass-celebrating, fasting, prayerful life; after Unction and choice penance, he sent forth his spirit into the bosom of [1129]

[3] *First reparation.*—Meaning that other punishments were inflicted subsequently.

1129. [1] *Gilla-Mochonna.—Devotee of (St.) Mochonna.* As Inis-Taiti was an island in Lough Beg, co.

secunda feria 7 isin ceṫramaḋ[a] bliaḋain fiċet[a] a abdaine 7 isin cóicatmaḋ[b] bliaḋain a aisi. Rucaḋ tra a ċorp hi tert[c] Non April co Les-mór Moċutu, do reir a timna faḋéin 7 rofriṫaireḋ co salmaiḃ 7 ymnaiḃ 7 canntaiciḃ. Ocus rohaḋnaiceḋ co honórach i n-ailaiḋ in[n]a n-escop i prid Non April, in quinta feria. Muirceartach, mac Domnaill, d'oirdneḋ i comurbus Patraic inNon April.—Teach Colum-cille i

A.D. 1129. [a-a] .iiii.maḋ —.xx.it, MS. [b] .l.maḋ, MS. [c] .iii., MS.

Londonderry, the saint here intended was one of the two SS. Mochonna venerated in Derry on March 8 and May 13, respectively.

[2] *Ard-Patraic.*—The obit of O'Longan (1113, *supra*), the authorities cited in the note there given and two entries of a similar kind in these Annals explain the presence of Cellach at Ard-patrick. O'Longan belonged to one of the tribes (mentioned in note 4, *infra*) that, by a perversion of the principle regulating succession in endowed churches (*Senchas Mor*, Brehon Laws, i. 73 sq.; Book of Armagh, fol. 16d, 17a), temporarily diverted the primacy into lay hands. The head of the name, Gilla-Crist (Book of Leinster p. 334a, l. 39; Book of Ballymote, p. 115 b, l. 34) and Ua Sinachain of the kindred sept, the Ui-Sinaich, who died respectively in 1072 and 1052 (*supra*), are called *stewards of Munster*. Whence it can be inferred that they were likewise incumbents of Ardpatrick. That church consequently was immediately subject to Armagh: its superiors were the stewards, or custodians, of the primatial cess in Munster and were selected from the families in question.

Cellach had accordingly arrived there, either to visit, whether officially, or through courtesy; or, it may be, in connection with the truce between Munster and Connaught mentioned under the preceding year.

[3] *Tomb of the bishops.*—Colgan, who was advised by the F. M., translates: *in sanctuario episcoporum vulgo appellato!* (Tr. Th., p. 301). The error, as was to be expected, has been copied by O'Conor.

"His [Latin] name [Celsus] is in the Roman Martyrology at the 6th of April. . . . Its being placed at 6 April is owing to another mistake of Baronius [the first mistake, Note to *Rom. Mart.*, Ap. 6, was assigning the death to 1128], who was the first to insert it in the Roman Martyrology, which he revised by order of Gregory XIII. It was already in Molanus' Additions to Usuard, published in the year 1568. . . . As his interment was marked IV. April., this notation was probably mistaken

angels and archangels, in Ard-Patraic[2] in Munster, on the Kalends [1st] of April, on the 2nd feria, and in the 24th year of his abbacy and in the 50th year of his age. His body was then carried on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of April to Lis-mor of Mochutu, according to his own will and it was waked with psalms and hymns and canticles. And it was buried with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the 2nd of the Nones [4th] of April, on the 5th feria. Muircertach, son of Domnall, was instituted[4] [*recte*, intruded] into the succession of Patrick on the Nones [5th] of April.—The house of Colum-cille in Cell-mic-nEnain[5] was seized [1129]

for VI. April., and thus adding a confusion of said day with that of his death, this error seems to have originated" (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 89–91).

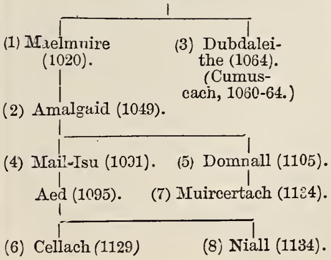
[4] *Instituted.*—As the time was too short for the news to reach Armagh, much less for a canonical election to take place, between Monday and Thursday, the "institution," there can be little doubt, was performed in Lismore. The chief members of the family to which Cellach belonged thus accompanied him to Munster. In the *Liber Angeli*, or Book of primatial privileges, the ordinary retinue is set down as fifty. Receptio archiepiscopi, heredis cathedrae meae urbis, cum comitibus suis, numero quinquaginta (Book of Armagh, fol. 206).

Feidlimid, who belonged to the sixth generation from Conn of the Hundred Battles (2nd cent. A.D.), had amongst his five sons two named Bresal and Echaid: eponymous heads of the Ui-Bresail and the Ui-Echach, whose respective territories were the baronies of Oneilland East and Armagh (co. Armagh).

Sixteenth in descent from Bresal was Cumuscach, great grandson of Erudan, who held forcible possession of the primatial see from 1060 to 1064 and died in 1074 (*supra*).

In the fourth degree from Echaid was Sinach, eponymous head of the Ui-Sinaich. This was the sept that supplied almost all the lay succession in Armagh, as appears from the following table (Book of Leinster, pp. 334b, 338c; Book of Ballymote, pp. 113–4). The genealogy appears defective by comparison with that of the Ui-Bresail; but, for the present purpose, this is immaterial.

Sixth from Sinach was Eochad:



Cill-mic-n-Enain do ġabail d'O Thaircert for Aeḋ, mac
B 50 d. Caṫba[i]rr U Domnaill | 7 a lorcaḋ dó.—Caistel Aṫa-luain do ḋenaṁ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Concobair. —Gilla-Crist, mac Mic Uiḋrin, toiseċ Cenuil-Feraḋaiġ, do lorcaḋ a tiġ a altrann hi Tir-Manaċ, i meḃail. —Niall hUa Criċa[i]n, rí hUa-Fiaċraċ Arda-sraṫa, do marbaḋ d'Uib-Cennetiġ.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. x. uiiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xxx.° Sord Coluim-cille[a] co n-a ṫempall 7 co n-a minnaiḃ imdaiḃ do lorcaḋ.—Cú-Aiffne hUa Concobair, ri hUa-Failġi, do éc.—Aṁlaim, mac Mic Shena[i]n, rí Gaileng (idon,[b] coċoll fliuċ[b]); Oenġus hUa Caindelba[i]n, rí Loegaire 7 soċaide aile do maiṫiḃ do ṫuitim la Firu Breifne i Sleiḃ-Guaire.—Bellum eter Firu Alban 7 Feru Moreb i torcradar ceiṫri[c] mile d'Fheraiḃ Moreb, im a riġ, idon, Oenġus, mac ingine Luluiġ; mile immorro (uel[d] centum, quod est uerius[d]) d'Fheraiḃ Alban i friṫġuin.—Sluaġaḋ la Conċobur hUa Loċlainn 7 la Tuaiscert n-Erenn i n-Ulltaiḃ, go roṫinolsatur Ulaiḋ do ṫabairt caṫa doiḃ. Meḃair immorro for Ulltaiḃ, co roláḋ a n-ár, im Aeḋ hUa Loingsiġ, rí Dal-Araide 7 im Gilla-Patraic hUa Serraiġ, ri Dal-buinde 7 im

A.D. 1130. [a] om., C. [b-b] r. m., t. h., MS.; om., C. [c] .iiii., MS. [d-d] itl., t. h., MS.; om., C. The two first words are written l.c., which should perhaps be read as no, cet—*or, a hundred*, to correspond with the native text.

Cellach was a layman on his accession. Niall died in 1139.

From the foregoing and the notices in the Annals we see that the *plebilis progenies* (the tribe in whose territory Armagh stood) usurped the position and discharged by deputy the sacred functions of the *ecclesiastica progenies* (Book of Armagh, fol. 16d).

Cell-mic-n-Enain.—Church of the Son of Enan. Now (by substitution of *r* for *n*), Kilmacrenan (county Donegal).

[6] *By O'Tairchert.*—The editor of the Annals of Loch Ce says (in a note *ad an.*) that "the F. M. have *Ua Tairchert*, which is likely to be correct, although the form *Tairchert* occurs also in the Annals of Ulster." But he mistook the form *dó = do O* for the preposition *do* (by).

by O'Tairchert[6] upon Aedh, son of Cathbarr Ua Domnaill and he was burned by him.—The castle of Ath-luain was built by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair.—Gilla-Crist, son of Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was burned in the house of his fosterer in Tir-Manach, in treachery.—Niall[7] Ua Crichain, king of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cennetigh. [1129]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1130. Sord of Colum-cille with its church and with its many relics was burned.—Cu-Aiffne Ua Conchobair, king of Ui-Failghi, died.—Amhlaim, son of Mac Senain, king of Gailenga (namely, "Wet Cowl"); Oenghus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loegaire and a number of nobles besides fell by the Men of Breifni at Sliabh-Guaire.—War[1] between the Men of Scotland and the Men of Moray, wherein fell four thousand of the Men of Moray, around their king, namely, Oenghus, son of the daughter of Lulach[2]; one thousand also (or one hundred, which is truer) of the Men of Scotland [fell] in the contest.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland into Ulidia, so that the Ulidians assembled to give battle to them. Defeat, however, is inflicted upon the Ulidians and a slaughter of them ensued, around Aedh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe and around Gilla-Patraic Ua Serraigh, king of [1130]

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[7] *Niall.*—His name terminates the genealogy in the Books of Leinster (p. 338e) and Ballymote (p. 113e), proving that the compilation was made during his life-time. He was tenth from Crichan, who was likewise the tenth from Colla Uais (4th century A.D.)

1130. [1] *War.* — Eodem anno (septimo), Comes Moraviensis, Angusius, apud Strucathrow cum gente sua peremptus est. (Fordun, *Chron. Gent. Scot.*, v. 33.) In the *Gesta Annalia* (*cap.* 1), the place is called *Strucathroch.* It was in Forfarshire. In the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* (Cot. Tib. B IV.), the slaying of *Anagus* is given at this year.

[2] *Lulach.*— Slain in 1058 (*supra*).

Duḃrailḃe Mac Cairtin 7 im ḟoċaide arċena. Innrit imorro in tír co hairṫer na hArda, eter tuaiṫ 7 ċill, co tucsat míle do braid, uel[e] paulo plus[e] 7 ilṁile imorro do ḃuaiḃ 7 do eaċaiḃ. Maiṫi imorro Ulaḋ im a riġ iar sein co hArd-Maċa, i coinḋail Conċoḃair, co n-dernsat siṫ 7 comluiġi 7 co fargsat giallu.—Mear mor ceċ toraiḋ co[e] coitċenn i n-Erinn uile[e] isin bliaḋain si.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini m.° c.° xxx.° i.° Creċsluaġaḋ la Tairrdelbaċ hUa Concobuir 7 la Coiciḋ[a] Chonnaċt i Mumain, co roairgset hUi-Conaill-Ghabra.—Sluaġaḋ la Conċoḃar hUa m-Briain 7 la Firu Muman illaiġniḃ, co roġaḃ a n-giallu 7 iar sein i Míḋe, co roairgseat Inis Loċa-Seiṁdide 7 co rocomruc a marcsluaġ 7 marcsluaġ Connaċt, co remaiḋ for marcsluaġ Connaċt.

[B 50d ends.[b]]

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[B 51 a.[1]]

Rucaḋ ar Loċ-Siġlen 7 robói coictiġis ar ṁis and, no ní is uilliu 7 roḟuasluic in eclus naem 7 raṫ Patraic he 7 romarbaid na coiméḋaigi robadur ic a coimed.—Dorus tempaill Daire do ḋenam la comarba Coluim-

[e] om., C.

A.D. 1131. [a] .u.iḋ, MS.

[b] A chasm occurs in the MS. (B), up to end of A.D. 1155.

[1] On the upper margin, a modern (17th century) hand wrote: "Fower leaves are wanting before this." That is the number of the lost folios.

1131. [1] *Connacht.*— The missing years up to and including portion of 1138 are in great part the same, it is safe to conclude, as those in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* Thenceforward (the Annals of Loch Ce being blank to 1169 inclusive) the entries, though unrecognisable at present, were, there can be no doubt, embodied in the main by the *Four Masters.*

[2] *Mael-Isu.*—Given in C and (in almost the same words) in the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

1132. [1] *The house.*—This imperfect

Dal-Buinde and around Dubhrailbhe Mac Cairtin and around a multitude besides. Moreover, they pillage the country as far as the East of the Ard, both secular and church land,[2] so that they took away a thousand captives, or a little more, and likewise many thousands of cows and of horses. The nobles of Ulidia also [went] after that with their king to Ard-Macha, into the assembly of Conchobhar, so that they made peace and co-swearing and left pledges.—Great crop of every produce generally in all Ireland in this year. [1130]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1131. A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Munster, so that they harried Ui-Conaill-Ghabra.—A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Briain and by the Men of Munster into Leinster, so that he received their pledges and after that [he went] into Meath, so that they harried the Island of Loch-Semhdide and their horse-host and the horse-host of Connacht met and defeat was inflicted upon the horse-host of Connacht.[1] [1131]

(Mael-Isu[2] O'Foglada, episcopus Cassil, in senectute bona quievit.)

(Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1132. The house[1] [of the abbess] of Kildare was made (*recte*, seized) by the Kenselaghs . . .) [1132 Bis.]

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[Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1155.] [1155]

[Tigernan[1] Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after Donnchadh had gone

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entry is given in C. (The luni-solar notation is in Latin.) The remainder, which is contained in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, states that the church was burned, that a large number were slain and that the abbess was violated.

1155. [1] *Tigernan - Cenannus.* — Taken from the Four Masters.

cille, idon, la Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Brolċa[i]n.—Amlaim Mac Canai (muire[a] Ceniuil-[O]engusa[a]), tuir gaisciḋ 7 beoḋaċta Ceniuil-Eogain uile, mortu[u]s est.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. u., Anno Domini M° c.° l.° ui.° Tairrḋelbaċ hUa Concobuir, airdrí Connaċt, tuir ordain 7 oireċu[i]s Erenn uile ar gaisceḋ 7 tiḋnacul sét 7 maine do laeċaiḃ 7 do cleirciḃ, in pace quieuit.—Sluaġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa Loċlainn i n-Ulltaiḃ, co tuc braiġdi fri a reir. Ocus is for an sluaġaḋ sin dano romarbaḋ hUa hIn[n]eirġi for scéimleḋ.—Aeḋ hUa Canannai[i]n, rí Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbaḋ la hUa Caṫa[i]n 7 la Feraiḃ na Craiḃe.—Sluaġaḋ aile[a] dano la hUa Laċlaind co n-Deiscert m-Breġ, co tuc braiġde Laiġen o Mac Murċaḋa tar cenn a Coiciḋ[b] uile. Docuadur iar sein Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Airġialla i n-Ossaiġiḃ, co riaċtadur Clar Dhaire-ṁóir, co tangadur maiṫi Ossaiġi hi teċ hUi Laċlainn.—Mess mor isin bliaḋain si fo Erinn uile. Noi m-bliaḋna o'n ṁes mor aili[a] gusan bliaḋain si.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° uii.° Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrṫaiġ, airċinneċ Corcaiġi, in Ċhristo quieuit.—Cu-Ulaḋ hUa Caindelba[i]n do marbaḋ i meḃail la Donnċaḋ, mac Domnaill ṡucaiḋ hUi Mael-Seċlainn, tar saruġuḋ comarba Patraic 7 Baċlu

A.D. 1155. [a-a] l. m., t. h., MS. This year om., C.
A.D. 1156. [a] .ii., MS. [b] .u.iḋ., MS.

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[2] *Ua Brolchain.*—See the exhaustive note, *Adamnan*, p. 405-6.

[3] *Steward.*—(*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), F. M.

1156. [1] *Tower* (*tuir*).—The F. M. change *tuir* into *tuile* (flood).

[2] *Nine years.*—At 1147 the F. M. record, very likely from the missing portion of these Annals, a great crop throughout Ireland.

1157. [1] *Who thereby dishonoured.*—Literally (lit., *beyond*) *profanation of* (the successor, etc.). "In spight of," C.

Ua Caindelbain (O'Quinlan) was chief of the Ui-Laeghaire (so called from Laeghaire, the contemporary of St. Patrick), whose territory comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, co. Meath. According to Mageoghegan,

to meet him with a small force to Cenannus.] He was [1155]
carried upon [an island of] Loch-Sighlen and was a fortnight above a month therein, or something more and holy church and the favour of Patrick freed him and the guards that were guarding him were killed.—The door of the church of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain.[2]—Amlaim Mac Canai (steward[3] of Cenel-[O]engusa), tower of the championship and activity of all Cenel-Eogain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1156. [1156 Bis.]
Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, tower[1] of the splendour and of the principality of all Ireland for prowess and bestowal of treasures and of wealth to laics and to clerics, rested in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia, so that he took away pledges to his choice. And it is upon that hosting also Ua Inneirghi was killed on a surprise party.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Cathain and by the Men of the Craibh.—Another hosting also by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn to the South of Bregha, so that he took away the hostages of Leinster from [Diarmait] Mac Murchadha in return for [giving to Diarmait] the whole province. After that the Cenel-Eogain and the Airghialla went into Ossory, until they reached the Plain of Daire-mor, so that the nobles of Ossory came into the house of Ua Lachlainn.—Great crop in this year throughout all Ireland. Nine[2] years from the other great crop to this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1157]
1157. Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrthaigh, herenagh of Cork, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain was killed in treachery by Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Mael-Sechnnaehli Merry, who thereby dishonoured[1] the successor

he "was unhappilly and treacherously killed by Donogh mac Donnell [son of Domnall] O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath: having

Issu 7 Mic Laċlaind co maiṫiḃ in Tuaisce[i]rt.—Daiṁ-inis co n-a templuiḃ do loscud.—Comarba Patraic (idon,[a] airdepscop Erenn[a]) do ċoisecraḋ ṫempaill na manaċ i fiaḋnu[i]si cleireċ n-Erenn, idon,
B 51b. in Leġ|aid 7 U[i] Osein 7 Grenne 7 na n-epscop arċena 7 i fiaḋnu[i]se laeċ n-imda, im hUa Laċlaind, idon, im riġ Erenn 7 Donnċaḋ hUa Cerbaill 7 Tigernan[1] hUa Ruairc. Dorad dano Muircertaċ hUa Loċlainn oċt[b] fiċtiu bo 7 tri fiċte[c] ungai d'or do'n Coimdiġ 7 do na cleirċiḃ. Dorat dano baile ic Droċat-aṫa do na cleirċiḃ, idon, Finnaḃair-na-n-ingean. Ocus tri fiċit[c] ungai d'or o hUa Cerbaill 7 tri fiċit[c] unga[i] aili[d] o ingin hUi Mail-Seċlainn, o ṁnai Tigernain hUi Ruairc. Rohescoitcennaiġeḋ dano do'n ċur sin o ṫuaiṫ 7 o eclais in t-ingrinntiḋ[e] mallaċtaċ rosaraiġestar comarba Patraic 7 Baċall Issu 7 cleirċiu Erenn arċena: idon, Donnċaḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn.—Sluaġaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa Laċlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn i

A.D. 1157. [1] Tigernain, MS. [a-a] itl., t. h., B.; given in C. [b] .uiii., MS. [c] .xx., MS. [d] .ii., MS.

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sworne to each other before by the ensewing oathes to be true to one another, without effusion of blood (for performance of which oathes the primatt of Ardmach was bound, the Pope's Legatt, Grenon, archbushopp of Dublyn, the abbot of the monkes of Ireland [Ua Brolchain]) : the coworb [successor] of St. Queran [of Clonmacnoise] with his oaths [=*minna*, relics], the Staff, or Bachall, of Jesus, the cowarb of St. Feichyn [of Fore, co. Westmeath] with his oaths, the oaths [relics] of St. Columb-kill. These oaths and sureties were taken before King Mortagh [Mac Lochlainn], Donnogh O'Kervall king of Uriell, Tyernan O'Royrck, king of the Brenie and Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also. And if there were no such oaths or securities, it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause."

[2] *In presence of.*—The *F. M.* may be pardoned for calling this a Synodal Assembly; but the same excuse cannot be pleaded for Colgan, who gravely sets it down as a Synodal Convention (*Conventus Synodalis*) for consecrating the Basilica of the Monastery (AA. SS., p. 655) ! (*To conse-*

of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and Mac Lachlainn, along with the nobles of the North.—Daimh-inis with its churches was burned.—The successor of Patrick (namely, the archbishop of Ireland) consecrated the church of the Monks [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], in presence of[2] the clergy of Ireland, that is, of the Legate[3] and of Ua Osein and of Grenne and of the other bishops and in presence of many of the laity, around Ua Lachlainn, that is, around the king of Ireland and Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill and Tigernan Ua Ruairc. Moreover, Muircertach Ua Lochlainn gave eight[4] score cows and three score ounces of gold to the Lord and to the clergy. He gave also a townland at Drochait-atha to the clergy, namely, Finnabhair-na-ningen. And three score ounces of gold [were given] by Ua Cerbaill and three score ounces more by the daughter of Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [namely] by the wife of Tigernan Ua Ruairc. On that occasion also was excommunicated by laity and by clergy the persecutor accursed, that dishonoured the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the clergy of Ireland besides, namely, Donnchadh[5] Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the North of Ireland into [1157]

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crate is omitted in O'Donovan's translation.)

The wonder is to find Lanigan (*E. H.* iv. 164) led astray thereby. He adds however: "This synod, or assembly, was held for the mere object of consecrating a church; and in fact very little more seems to have been done by it" (p. 167).

[3] *The Legate.*—Christian Ua Condoirche, bishop of Lismore. The F. M. omit his name, and also those of Ua Osein (archbishop of Tuam) and of Grenne (archbishop of Dublin). The omission is accordingly repeated in the hitherto published accounts of the transaction.

O'Donovan (p. 1126) gives the reading of C. as "the Legat Ui Conorchi and the bishops also." But it is: "the Legat, U Osen, Grene and the bishops also."

[4] *Eight.*—The F. M. give seven (score): whence Colgan has *centum et quadraginta* (*loc. cit.*).

[5] *Donnchadh.*—His offence is stated in the second entry of this year.

According to Mageoghegan, "the

Mumain, co rangadur faiċṫi Luimniġ 7 co tangadur maiṫi Muman im a riġaiḃ i teaċ hUi Laċlainn 7 co fargaiḃset a m-braiġti aicce.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° uiii.° Domnall hUa Longarga[i]n, ardepscop Muman, in Christo quieuit.—Sluaġaḋ dano la hUa Laċlainn hi Tir-Conaill, co romill Fanait do leir.—Senoḋ do tinol la comarba Patraic 7 la cleirċib Erenn isin Bri-mic-Thaiḋg, dú i rabadur coic[a] epscoip fiċet, do erail riaġla 7 soḃesa ar caċ i coitċenn. Is do'n ċur sin rordaiġset cléiriġ Erenn, im Chomarba Patraic 7 im [in] Leġait, caṫair do comarba Coluim-cille, idon, do Fhlaiṫbertaċ hUa Brolċa[i]n, amal gaċ n-epscop 7 ard-abdaine cell Coluim-cille fo Erinn uile co coitcenn.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° ix.° Diarmait, mac Taiḋg hUi Mailruanaiġ, mortuus est.—Sluaġaḋ[a] la Muircertaċ hUa Loċlainn a Miḋe, co fargaiḃ Donnċaḋ hUa Mail-Seċlainn i lanriġe Miḋe, o Shinainn co fairrgi.[a]—Sloġaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa Loċlainn co maiṫiḃ Cheneil-Eogain i foiriḋin Airġiall
B 51c co hAṫ-Fhirdeaḋ. Tangadur | imorro Connaċta 7 Conṁaicne 7 U[i]-Briuin do leir 7 caṫ mor do Muimneċaiḃ conícce Aṫ-na-Cairberna, do tabairt caṫa doiḃ. Atraċtadur imorro Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Airgiallu im hUa

A.D. 1158. [a-a] .u. esp .xx., MS.
A.D. 1159. [a-a] om., C.

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whole kingdome and government [were] given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof.' See 1159, note 1 (*infra*).

1158. [1] *Also.*—That is, as well as into Munster, the incursion into which is the last item of the preceding year.

[2] *The Legate.*—Not mentioned by the *Four Masters*.

[3] *Chair.*—That is, he was made either a mitred abbot, or a bishop with-

Munster, until they reach the Green of Limerick and the nobles of Munster around their kings came into the house of Ua Lachlainn and left their pledges with him. [1157]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1158. Domnall Ua Longargain, archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Ua Lachlainn into Tir-Conaill also,[1] so that he wasted Fanat entirely.—A Synod was assembled by the successor of Patrick and by the clergy of Ireland at the Hill of Mac Taidhg, wherein were five [and] twenty bishops, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one in common. It is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland, along with the successor of Patrick and along with the Legate,[2] appointed a Chair[3] for the successor of Colum-cille, that is, for Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain, the same as [for] every bishop and the arch-abbacy in general of the churches of Colum-cille throughout all Ireland. [1158]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1159. Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaigh, died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn[1] into Meath, so that he left Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn in full kingship of Meath, from [the river] Shannon to sea.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the nobles of Cenel-Eogain to Ath-Fhirdeadh in aid of the Airghialla. Howbeit, the Connachtmen and the Conmaicni and all the Ui-Briuin and a large battalion of Munstermen came as far as Ath-na-caisberna to give battle to them. On the other side, the Cenel-Eogain and Airgialla under Ua [1159]

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out jurisdiction (more probably the former). See 1173, note 1; 1247, note 2 (*infra*).

1159. [1] *Ua Lachlainn.*—He was the principal of those by whom Donnchadh had been deposed in favour of his brother, Dermot, after the excommunication pronounced in 1157!

Loċlainn for amus in Aṫa cetna. Maiḋis tra for Connaċtaiḃ 7 for Conmaicne 7 for Ua-Briuin, amal robatur uile, idon, sé[b] caṫa mora doiḃ 7 lait na dá caṫ aile[c] a n-dergár: idon, ár Connaċt, im Gilla-Crist, mac Diarmada, mic Taiḋg 7 im Muirċertaċ, mac Taiḋg 7 mac Domnaill hUi Fhlaiṫbertaiġ, idon, mac riġ Iarṫair Chonnaċt 7 Brian Maineċ, mac Conċoḃair, mic Thoirrḋelbaiġ 7 hUa Mandaċa[i]n (idon,[d] Muireḋaċ[d]), ri hUa-Briuin na Sinna 7 Branan, mac Gilla-Crist Mic Brana[i]n, idon, rí Corco-Aċlann 7 mac Fhinna[i]n hUi Siḃlen, ri hUa-n-Eċaċ Muaiḋe 7 alii multi nobiles; 7 ár hUa-m-Briuin, im mac Tigerna[i]n hUi Cumra[i]n 7 im mac Gilla-Fhinnen U[i] Rotaiġ 7 mac Suibne hUi Ghala[i]n 7 Mac Conbuiḋe hUi Thormada[i]n 7 mac Aeḋa na n-amus, airri Conmaicne, 7 U[a] Donnċaḋa 7 Finnbarr, mac Finnḃairr O[i] Gherudud, toisec Muinntiri-Geruḋa[i]n. Ocus[e] drem mor do Muimneċaiḃ, im mac Gilla-Ciara[i]n hUi Cennetiġ. Ocus[e] Mac na haiḋċi hUa Cernaċa[i]n do marbaḋ ar naṁarac for creiċ. Ocus tucsadur Cenel-n-Eogain boroma n-diairmiḋe do'n creiċ sin 7 ternatur imorro Cenel-n-Eogain co coscar mór dia tiġiḃ iar séin.—Sluaġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa Laċlainn co Cenul-n-

[b] .ui., MS. [c] .ii., MS. [d-d] itl., t. h., B.; om., C. [e] Et (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), MS.

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[2] *Ford.*—That is, *Ath-na-caisberna*; in the neighbourhood of Ardee (Ath-Fhirdeadh), co. Louth.

[3] *The two other battalions.*—Namely, of the Cenel-Eogain and of the Airghialla.

[4] *Upon them.*—Literally, *their* (*stark slaughter*); the possessive being used objectively. O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 1135) translates *lait na dá cath aile a n-dergár* by "the two other battalions were dreadfully slaughtered." But the list of the slain, which does not include a single Ulster name, places the meaning beyond doubt.

[5] *Brian Mainech.*—So called from having been fostered in Ui-Maine (the O'Kellys' country in cos. Galway and Roscommon).

[6] *Many other nobles.*—The compiler overlooked the fact that the context required the accusative, not the nominative.

Lachlainn advanced to attack the same Ford.[2] But defeat is inflicted upon the Connachtmen and upon the Conmaicni and upon the Ui-Briuin, as they were [in] all, namely, six large battalions of them and the two other battalions[3] inflict stark slaughter upon them[4]: to wit, slaughter of Connachtmen, around Gilla-Crist, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and around Muircertach, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and the son of Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, that is, the son of the king of the west of Connacht, and Brian Mainech,[5] son of Conchobhar, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair] and Ua Mandachain (namely, Muiredhach), king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna and Branan, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Branain, that is, king of Corco-Achlann and the son of Finnan Ua Sibhlen, king of the Ui-Echach of Muaidh; and many other nobles[6] [were slain]; and slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, around the son of Tigernan Ua Cumrain and around the son of Gilla-Finnen[7] Ua Rothaigh and the son of Suibne Ua Galain and the son of Cu-buidhe[8] Ua Tormadain and the son of Aedh "of the onsets," sub-king [?] of Conmaicni and Ua Donnchadha and Finnbharr, son of Finnbharr Ua Gerudhain,[9] chief of Muinnter-Gerudhain. And a large force of Munstermen [was slain], around the son of Gilla-Ciarain Ua Cennetigh. And "Son of the Night"[10] Ua Cernachain was killed on the morrow on a foray. And the Cenel-Eogain took away countless cattle-spoil on that foray. And the Cenel-Eogain returned indeed with great triumph to their homes after that.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn with the Cenel-Eogain and with the Airgialla and the Ulidians and Cenel-Conaill into Connacht, so that [1159]

[7] *Gilla-Finnen.—Devotee of* [*St.*] *Finnian* (of Clonard, co. Meath).

[8] *Cu-buidhe.*—Literally, *canis flavus.*

[9] *Gerudhain.*—Gerudan, C.; Gerudhud, B.

[10] "*Son of the Night.*"—So called, perhaps, from the many nocturnal raids in which he took part.

Eogain 7 co n-Airgiallaiḃ 7 Ulltaiḃ 7 Cenul-Conaill i Connaċtaiḃ, co roloiscet Dún-mór 7 Dun-Ciaraiḋi 7 Dún-na-n-Gall 7 co romillset mor do'n tír arċena, co rosoiset iar sin dia tír, cen siṫ, cen giallu. Ocus is do'n ċur sin tucsat leo hUa Gailmreḋaiġ 7 Cenel-Maien.—Mael-Muire hUa Loingsiġ, epscop Lisṁoir, suam uitam feliciter finiuit.—Murċaḋ hUa Ruaḋaca[i]n, rí Airṫer, mortuus est.—Tri hUi Maeldoraiḋ do marbaḋ la hUa Canannа[i]n hi meaḃail.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. vi. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° Donnċaḋ hUa Mael-Seċlainn, ri Miḋe, do marbaḋ do macaiḃ hUi Ḟindalla[i]n i meḃail.—hUa Canannа[i]n, rí Cenuil-Conaill, do marbaḋ la Cenel-Conaill faḋéin,
B 51d idon, teċ do loscuḋ | d'Ua Baiġill fair.—Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Caṫusaiġ, ri Saitne [do éc].—Finn hUa Gorma[i]n, epscop Cille-dara, abb manaċ Iḃair-Cinntraċta fri ré, ad Christum migrauit.—Brodur, mac Torcaill, ri Aṫa-cliaṫ, do marbaḋ do Deiscert Breġ.—Maidm Maiġi-Luġad ria Cenel-n-Eogain Tolċa-oac for hUa n-Gailmreḋaiġ 7 for Domnall hUa Criċa[i]n 7 for Ua Fiacraċ, co romarbaḋ drem mór diḃ. Ocus is do'n ċur sin doroċair co neiṁċintaċ Muirċertaċ hUa Neill la Loċlann hUa Laċlainn, cotorċair iar sin Loċlann i n-a ḋiġail la mac hUi Neill.—Sluaġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa Loċlainn co Cenuil-Eogain 7 co n-Airgiallaiḃ, co

A.D. 1160. [a] Cinntraċta om., C. [b] The order of this and of the following sentence is improperly reversed in C.

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[11] *Gained over to them.*—Literally, *took with them.* "Won," C. That is, succeeded in getting O'Gormley and his clan to become their allies. How short-lived was the alliance, is shown in the two concluding entries of the following year.

[12] *Mael-Muire.*—*Devotee of Mary.*

1160. [1] *South of Bregha.*—The entry in the Four Masters states that he was slain by Maelcron Mac Gilla-Seachnaill (who was probably the brother of Domnall, lord of Bregia).

[2] *Dishonouring.*—The specific act is not stated.

they burned Dun-mor and Dun-Ciaraidhi and Dun-na-nGall and wasted much of the land besides, until they returned to their own country after that, without peace, without pledges. And it is on that occasion they gained over to them[11] Ua Gailmredhaigh and the Cenel-Maien.—Mael-Muire[12] Ua Loingsigh, bishop of Lis-mor, felicitously finished his life.—Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, king of the Airthir, died.—Three Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by Ua Canannain in treachery. [1159]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1160. Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the sons of Ua Findallain [lord of Delbna-mor] in treachery.—Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by the Cenel-Conaill themselves,—namely, a house was burned by Ua Baighill upon him.—Flaithbertach Ua Cathusaigh, king of Saitni, died.—Finn Ua Gormain, bishop of Cell-dara, abbot of the monks of Ibhar-Cinntrachta for a [long] time, passed to Christ.—Brodur, son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath, was killed by the South of Bregha.[1]—The defeat of Magh-Lughad [was inflicted] by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc upon Ua Gailmredhaigh and upon Domnall Ua Cricain and upon the Ui-Fiacrach, so that a large party of them were killed. And it is on that occasion Muircertach Ua Neill fell innocently [i.e., undesignedly] by Lochlann Ua Lachlainn, [but] so that in revenge of him Lochlann fell afterwards by the son of Ua Neill.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain and the Airgialla, until they came to Magh-dula, to expel Ua [1160 Bis.]

[3] *Oaths.*—Literally, *relics.* From being employed to swear upon, relics, evangelisteria, missals, rituals, croziers, and similar objects of veneration came to have the secondary meaning of oaths. (Cf. *The Stowe Missal,* Tr. R. I. A., xxvii, 174-5.)

rangadur Maġ-n-dula do innarbud hUi Gairmleġaiḋ. Atroċair tra hUa Gairmleġaiḋ i mebail la Domnall hUa Maelruanaiġ, ar erail hUi Loċlainn, iar saruġuḋ cleireċ n-Erenn 7 a ṁind dó. Ocus rucad a cenn co hArd-Maċa i n-éineċ Patraic 7 Coluim-cille.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° i.° Ua hOissein, ard-escop Connaċt, ad Christum migrauit —Cuairt Ossaiġi do ḋenam la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Brolċa[i]n: idon, seċt[a] fiċit[b] daṁ; aċt ar e a fiaċ rotaiḋbeḋ ann,—idon, fiċe[b] 7 ceṫri[c] cet[c] uinge d'argut gil: idon, tri huinge i n-gaċ dam.—Gofraiġ hUa Raġallaiġ do marbaḋ,—Sluaġaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa Loċlainn hi Tir-m-Briuin: issed docuadur dar Comur Cluana-Eois, ar fut an tire, co fargaib Tigernan a longport doiḃ. Assein co Tipprait-Messa[i]n. Airgiallu 7 Ulaiḋ conice sein cucai, 7 Mac Murċaḋa co Laiġniḃ 7 caṫ do Ghallaiḃ, co n-deoċadúr uile i Maiġ-Teṫḃa.[1] Tainig dano hUa Concobuir tar Sinaind aniar 7 dorat braigde d'U[a] Loċlainn 7 dano tuc hUa Loċlainn a ċoiged comlan dósoṁ.—Teċ do gabail do Chaṫal[2] hUa Raġallaiġ for Mael-Seċlainn hUa Ruairc for lar Sláine, co romarbaḋ ann Muircertaċ hUa Ceallaiġ, ri Breġ, co n-dreim do ṁaiṫiḃ
B 52a ime. | Ternai imorro Mael-Seċlainn ass.—Imar hUa hInnreċtaiġ, airċinneċ Mucnoma 7 ri hUa-Meiṫ fri ré, do éc.—Sluaġaḋ aile la hUa Loċlainn hi Miḋe, i com-

A.D. 1161. [1] Teffa, MS. [2] Ghċaṫal, MS. [a] .uii., M.S. [b] .xx., MS. [c-c] .cccc., MS.

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[4] *In reparation to.*—Literally, *in reparation of.*

1161. [1] *Ua hOissein.*—Called *Aed* (Hugh) in the *Annals of Innisfallen;* in which his death is entered under the previous year.

[2] *Pure.*—Literally, *white.*

[3] *For.*—Literally, *in.*

[4] *Killed.*—At Kells, by Mael-Sechlainn O'Ruairc according to the Four Masters. The reprisal made by

Gairmleghaidh [from Cenel-Moain]. But Ua Gairmleghaidh fell in treachery by Domnall Ua Maelruanaigh, by direction of Ua Lochlainn, after the dishonouring[2] of the clergy of Ireland and of his oaths[3] by him. And his [*lit.*, the] head was carried to Ard-Macha, in reparation to[4] [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille. [1160]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1161. [1161] Ua hOissein,[1] archbishop of Connacht, passed to Christ.—The circuit of Ossory was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n: that is, seven score oxen [were given]: but it is their value that was presented there,—namely, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure[2] silver: to wit, three ounces for[3] every ox.—Goeffrey Ua Raghallaigh [lord of Breifni] was killed.[4]—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Tir-Briuin: the way[5] they went [was] past the Confluence of Cluain-Eois, through the length of the country, until Tigernan [Ua Ruairc] abandoned his camp to them. From that to the Well of Messan. The Airgialla and Ulidians [came] to that place to him and Mac Murchadha with the Leinstermen and a battalion of Foreigners [came], so that they all went into the Plain of Tethbha. Then Ua Conchobuir came from the west, across the Shannon and gave pledges to Ua Lochlainn and thereupon Ua Lochlainn gave his entire Fifth [i.e. Province] to him.—A house was seized by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh upon Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc in the centre of Slane, so that Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, was killed there, with a party of nobles around him. Mael-Sechlainn, however, escaped therefrom.—Imhar Ua Innrechtaigh, herenagh of Mucnom and king of Ui-Meith for a [long] time, died.—Another hosting[6] by Ua Lochlainn

Cathal, son of Geoffrey, is told in the next entry but one.

[5] *The way.*—Literally, *It is* [*the way*]. The object was to emphasize the openness of the route; no opposition being dreaded.

[6] *Another hosting.*—The first is mentioned in the third item of this

dail fer n-Erenn eter loeċu 7 cleirċiu, co hAṫ-na-dairbriġe, co rogaḃ a m-braiġde uili. Is do'n ċur sin rosaerait cealla Coluim-cille i Miḋe 7 i Laiġniu la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Brolċa[i]n 7 tucaḋ dó a cain 7 a smaċt, uair robdar doera reimesin.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° ii.° Erscarduġ na taiġi o templuiḃ Daire do denum la comarba Coluim-cille (idon,[a] Flaiṫbertaċ[a]) 7 la riġ Erenn, idon, la Muirċertaċ hUa Loċlainn; dú in rotógbaḋ oċtmoga[b] taiġi, no ni is uilliu. Ocus denam caisil in erlair la comarba Coluim-cille beos 7 mallaċt ar inti ticfa tairis dogres.—Imbleċ-Iḃair co n-a tempall do loscuḋ.—Senaḋ cleireċ n-Erenn, im comarba
A 50a Patraic, idon, im Gilla Mac Liaċ, | mac Ruaiḋri, ic Cloenad,[1] irrabatur[2] ré[c] espuic fiċet,[c] co n-ab[b]aḋaiḃ ímdaiḃ, ic erail riagla 7 sobesa. Ocus is[e] do'n cur sin[f] rocinnset cleiriċ Erenn graḋa ardespuic Erenn do ċomarba Patraic, amail roboi riam 7 na baḋ ferleiġinḋ[3] i cill i n-Erinn neċ[g] aċt[g] dalta Aird-Maċa.—Sloġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa Loċlainn co n-erṁór Leiṫi Cuinn co Maġ-Fiṫarta,[4] co rabatur[2] seċt-

A.D. 1162. [1] Clae-, A. [2]—dur, B. [3]—ginn, B. [4]—Fiḋarda, B. [a-a] l. m. t. h., MS.; om., C. [b] .lxxx., MS. [c-c] .ui.—.xx., A, B. [d-d] co na n-abaḋaiḃ—*with their abbots*, A. [e] om., A. [f] ċur, B. [g-g] in neċ na bu—*the one who should not be*, B.

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year. As the result of these two expeditions, O'Conor called himself king of Ireland.

[7] *Subject.*—That is, to assessment by the respective temporal lords.

1162. [1] *Centre.*—From this account it can be inferred that the churches of Derry stood in proximity. On the removal of the adjacent houses, a circular wall was built, to mark off the space thus acquired as one to which the right of asylum attached. (Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, XXVIII. De civitatibus refugii; XLIV. 2: De debito termino circa omnem locum sanctum.) The *Four Masters* change *churches* into *church*, being followed in the error by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 505).

[2] *Come over it.*—That is, violate the

into Meath, into an assembly of the Men of Ireland, both laics and clerics, at Ath-na-Dairbrighe, so that he received the pledges of them all. It is on that occasion the churches of Colum-cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, and their tribute and jurisdiction were given to him, for they were subject[7] before that. [1161]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1162. Total separation of the houses from the churches of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille (namely, Flaithbertach) and by the king of Ireland, that is, by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn; where were demolished eighty houses, or something more. And the stone wall of the Centre[1] was likewise built by the successor of Colum-cille and malediction [pronounced] upon him who should come over it[2] for ever.—Imblech-ibhair with its church was burned.—A Synod of the clergy of Ireland [was held] around the successor of Patrick, to wit, around Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidhri, at Cloenad, wherein were six [and] twenty bishops, with many abbots, enjoining rule and good conduct. And it is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland assigned[3] the Orders of archbishop of Ireland to the successor of Patrick, as it was before[3] and that no one should be lector in a church in Ireland, except an alumnus of Ard-Macha.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with very large portion of the Half of Conn to Magh-Fitharta, so that they were a week therein, burning the [1162]

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place by forcibly entering to carry off a refugee. (Cf. the *Col. Can. Hib.* XLIV. 7: De violatione templi Dei cum septis punienda. *Templum cum septis* signifies a church surrounded by enclosures.)

[3-3] *Assigned—before.*—That is, it was enacted that henceforth no layman be intruded into the Armagh succession. (Cf. A.D. 1129, note 4, *supra.*) The deep-rooted abuse connected with the primacy was thereby formally eliminated. It is characteristic of the Four Masters

nain ann ic loscaḋ arḃa 7 baileḋ Gall. Tucsatur[2] immorro na Gaill maidm for a marcsluaġ, co romarḃsat feser,[5] no morḟeser,[5] diḃ 7 ni ḟuaratur[2] a reir do'n[6] ċur sin.—Argain Gall[e] Aṫa-cliaṫ la Diarmait Mac Murċaḋa 7 nert mór do ġabail forro, amail na roġaḃaḋ reiṁe o cein ṁóir.—Cuairt[h] Ceneoil-Eogain la comarba Patraic, idon, la Gilla Mic Liac, mac Ruaiḋri, danaċ fuiṫ inntsamail reimpi[h].—Grene, epscop Aṫa-cliaṫ 7 airdescop[7] Laiġen, in Christo quievit. Comarba Patraic do oirdneḋ[8] Lorca[i]n hUi Tuaṫail, comarba Coemġin,[9] i n-a inaḋ.

(Mael-Sechnaill[i] hUa Ruairc occisus est.—Abbacia Buelliae hoc anno fundata est.—An cosnomaiḋ, hUa Dubda, occissus est.[i])

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° iii,° Mael-Isu hUa Laiġena[i]n, epscop 7 ab[b] Imbleċa[1]-ibair 7 abb[2] Bealaiġ-conglais fri ré, in Christo quievit.—Cerball[a] hUa Gilla-Patraic, rí Deisce[i]rt Ossaiġi, mortu[u]s est.[a]—Mael-Issu hUa Corc[r]a[i]n,
B 52b comarba | Comgaill, cenn crabaid Ulaḋ uile, ad

A.D. 1162. [5-5] .uii.ur, no morḟesiur, A.; .uii.ur, no mor.uii.ur, B. [6] do, A. Scribe forgot to place the contraction mark of n over o. [7] aird—, B. [8] oirneḋ, A. [9] Caim—, A. [h-h] om., B, C. [i-i] n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1163. [1] Imleċa—, B. [2] ab, A.—[a-a] om., B, C.

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that they should have passed over a National Synodal Decree of such importance.

[3] *Grene.* — Called Gregory by Ware (*Bishops*, at Dublin), followed by most writers. Lanigan's correction of the native annalists (*E. H.* iv. 173) is noteworthy: "In divers Irish Annals Gregory's death is placed in 1162. But this is a mistake, owing to their having confounded the year of it with that of the accession of his successor, St. Laurence O'Toole, which was in 1162"!

[4] *Lorcan Ua Tuathail.*—That is, St. Laurence O'Toole. For the family and territories, see O'Donovan's valuable note (*F. M.* iii. 515 sq.) Tuathal, mentioned at 1014 (*supra*) as father of Dunlang, king of Leinster, was the eponymous head.

corn and towns of the Foreigners. The foreigners, however, inflicted defeat upon their horse-host, so that they killed six or seven of them and [the Ultonians] got not their demand on that occasion.—Pillaging of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and great sway was obtained [by him] over them, such as was not obtained before for a long time.—The circuit of Cenel-Eogain [was made] by the successor of Patrick, namely, by Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidri, to which nothing similar [in the amount of donations] was found before it.—Grene,[3] bishop of Ath-cliath and archbishop of Leinster, rested in Christ. The successor of Patrick ordained Lorcan Ua Tuathail,[4] successor of [St.] Coemghen, in his stead. [1162]

(Mael-Sechnaill[5] Ua Ruairc was slain.—The abbey of Boyle was founded this year.—The Defender Ua Dubhda was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1163. Mael-Isu Ua Laighena[i]n, bishop and abbot of Imblech-ibair and abbot of Belach-conglais for a [long] time, rested in Christ.[1]—Cerball Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of the South of Ossory, died.—Mael-Issu Ua Corc[r]ain, successor of [St.] Comgall,[2] head of the piety of all Ulster, passed to Christ.—A lime-kiln,[3] wherein [1163]

Seventh in descent from Tuathal was Muirchertach, king of the Ui-Muridaigh. He had seven sons, Lorcan being apparently the eldest. His only daughter, Mor, became the wife of Dermot Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster (L. L. 337d; where the words missing by erasure from the heading of the genealogy are *Ua-Muridaigh*).

[5] *Mael-Sechnaill.*—This entry is given in the *Four Masters*. The remaining two entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle*, at 1161 and 1162 respectively.

1163. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—In Emly, according to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which omit mention of his having been abbot of Baltinglas.

[2] *Successor of [St.] Comgall.*—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[3] *Lime-kiln.*—Literally, *fire of lime*: the contained, by metonymy, for the container. Similarly, *Cenel* (sept),

Christum migrauit.—Tene-aeil i faeil ferca[b] traiġeḋ ar caċ[3] leṫ do denam la Comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flaiṫbertaċ, mac in epscuip hUi Brolca[i]n 7 la samad Coluim-cille, fri ré fiċet[c] laa.

(Niall,[d] mac Muircertaig, mic Mic Loċlainn, do gabail la hU-Maine.[d])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini m.° c.° lx.° iiii.° Donnċaḋ hUa Briain, epscop Cille-da-Lua, in Christo quieuit.—Maiṫi[a] muinnteri Ia,[b] idon, in sacart mor,
A 50b Augustin 7 in ferleiginn (idon,[c] Dubsiḋe[c]) | 7 in disertaċ, idon Mac Gilla-duiḃ 7 cenn na Ceile-n-De, idon, Mac Forcellaiġ 7 maiṫi muinnteri Ia arcena do ṫiaċtain ar cenn comarba Coluim-cille, idon, [Fh]laiṫbertaiċ hUi Brolcain, do gabail abdaine Ia a comairli Somarliḋ 7 Fer Aer[ṫ]er-Gaiḋel[1] 7 Innsi-Gall, co ro[ḟ]astaei comarba Patraic 7 ri Erenn, idon, Ua Loċlainn 7 maiṫi Cene[oi]l-Eogain e.—Gilla-Patraic hUa Mael-Mena do éc.[a]—Soṁarliḋ[2] Mac Gille-Aḋaṁnain 7 a mac do marbaḋ 7 ár Fer Aer[ṫ]er-Ghaeḋel[3] 7 Cinntire 7 Fer Innsi-Gall 7 Gall Aṫa-cliaṫ ime.—Bloḋ d'Ard-Maċa do loscaḋ.—Tempull[4] mór Daire[5] do

[3] gaċ, B. [b] .lx , A, B. [c] .xx., A, B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1164. [1] Earer—(the first e is *caudata*), MS. (A) [2]—liġ, B. [3] n-Goeiḋel, B. [4]—pall, B. [5]—re, B. [a-a] om., B, C. [b] Daire was first written; subsequently, each letter was dotted above and below, to signify deletion, MS.

Clann (clan), *Fir* (men), *Muinnter* (tribe), *Pobul* (people), *Sil* (progeny), *Ui* (descendants), used with the patronymic, sometimes signify the territories, not the inhabitants thereof (prout utrumlibet usus accommodarit, *Ogygia*, III. lxxvi. 361). Compare Blackfriars, Whitefriars.

The *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan, *loc. cit.*) against A, B and C, say the kiln was 70 feet square. Colgan adds that it was built in connection with repairing the church of Derry. On the same page, unconscious apparently of the contradiction, he records the building of the new church of that city.

[4] *Niall.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1164. [1] *Select, etc.*—This incident,

are sixty feet on every side, was made by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille in the space of twenty days. [1163]

(Niall,[4] son of Muircertach, son of Mac Lochlainn, was taken prisoner by the Ui-Maine.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1164. [1164 Bis.] Donnchadh Ua Briain, bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested in Christ.—Select[1] members of the Community of Ia, namely, the arch-priest, Augustin and the lector (that is, Dubsidhe) and the Eremite, Mac Gilla-duib and the Head of the Celi-De, namely, Mac Forcellaigh and select members of the Community of Ia besides came on behalf of the successor of Colum-cille, namely, Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain's acceptance of the abbacy of Ia, by advice of Somharlidh and of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Insi-Gall; but the successor of Patrick and the king of Ireland, that is, Ua Lochlainn and the nobles of Cenel-Eogain prevented him.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Mael-Mena died.—Somharlidh[2] Mac Gilla-Adhamh-nain[3] and his son were killed and slaughter of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Cenn-tire and of the men of Insi-Gall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [took place] around

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so honourable to Ua Brolchain and without which an allusion in his obituary notice (*infra*, 1175) could not be understood, is passed over by the *Four Masters*. See the note in *Adamnan* (p. 407) and the references there given.

[2] *Somharlidh.*—Somerledus itaque, rex Ergadiae . . ., copioso exercitu et maxima classe de Hibernia et aliis diversis locis contracto, apud Reinfrieu [on the Clyde] praedaturus applicuit; sed . . a paucis provincialibus ibidem est occisus. Fordun, *Gest. Annal.*, iv. (*ad. an.*) See also the extract from the *Chronicle of Man*, quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 408.

[3] *Gilla-Adhamhnain.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*] *Adamnan*; (ninth) abbot of Iona from 679 to 704. Adamnan's chief work, the *Life of St. Columba*, has been edited with a wealth of illustration by Dr. Reeves.

[4] *Great church.*—*Tempul mor*; "from which the city of Derry receives its parochial name of Templemore" (*Adamnan*, p. 408).

denum la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flaiṫbertaċ, mac in espuic hUi Brolcain 7 ra samuḋ Coluim[-cille] 7 la Muirċertaċ hUa Loċlainn, la[d] hairdriġ n-Erenn. Ocus[a] tairrnic cloċ in tempaill moir sein Daire, i faelet noċa[e] traiġed, fri re ceṫorċat[f] laa.[a]

(Aṁlaim,[g] mac Gilla-Caimġin U Cheinneidig, do ḋallaḋ.[g])

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. u., Anno Domini m.° c.° lx.° u.° Tairrḋelbaċ hUa Briain do innarba[ḋ] a riġi[1] Muman la a[a] mac, idon, la Muirċertaċ 7 re fein do ġabail riġi[1] d'eis a aṫar.—Doṁnall[b] hUa Gilla-Patraic, ri Tuaisce[i]rt Osraiġi, 7 Concobur hUa Broigṫe, ri Cinn-caille 7 Paitin hUa hAeḋa, cainneal hUa-Ceinnselaiġ uile, do ṁarbaḋ do Ma[c] Craiṫ hUa Morḋai 7 do Laiċis tria droċḟaṫa.—Cocaḋ eter Firu Miḋe 7 hUiḃ-Briuin 7 isin ċocaḋ sin romarbaḋ Sitriuc hUa Ruairc la hUa Ciarḋai 7 la Cairpri.[b]—Impuḋ Ulaḋ dano[a] for Ua[2] Loċlainn[3] 7 creċ leo for hUiḃ-Meiṫ, co[c] rucsat bú imda 7 co romarbsat soċaiḋe[d] do dainiḃ. Creċ dono leo for Ui[b]-Bresail oirrṫer 7 creċ aile for Dail-ríatai.—Sluaġaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa Loċlainn, eter Conall 7 Eogan 7 Airgiallu, i n-Ulltaiḃ, co roairgset in tir uile, cenmoṫat primċella Ulaḋ 7

(A) [c-c] itl., t. h., MS. (A) [d] om., B. [e] .lxxxx., MS. (A) [f] .xl., MS. (A) [g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1165. [1] riġe, B. [2] hUa, A. [3] Laċ—, B. [a] om., A. The la is probably=la a—*with his*. [b-b] om., B, C. [c] ocus co—*and so that*, B. [d] ar n-díairmide—*slaughter hard to number*, B. C. follows A.

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[5] *Ninety.*—Mistaking the original, the *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan) say *eighty*.

[6] *Amhlaim.*—Given (the verb is omitted in O'Conor's text) in the *Annals of Boyle*. The *Four Masters* add that the deed was done by Toirrdelbach Ua Briain (Turlough O'Brien). The entry is not given (perhaps intentionally) in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

[7] *Gilla-Caimghin.* — *Devotee of* [*St.*] *Kevin* (of Glendalough).

1165. [1] [*Mac*] *Gilla-Patraic.*—

him.—Portion of Ard-Macha was burned.—The great church of[4] Daire was built by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille and by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And the [top] stone of that great church, wherein there are ninety[5] feet [in length], was completed within the space of forty days. [1164]

(Amhlaim,[6] son of Gilla-Caimghin[7] Ua Ceinnedig, was blinded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1165. Tairrdelbach Ua Briain was expelled from the kingship of Munster by his son, that is, by Muircertach and he [Muircertach] himself took the kingship after his father.—Domnall Ua [*recte*, Mac[1]] Gilla-Patraic, king of the North of Ossory, and Conchobar Ua Broighte, king of Cenn-caille and Paitin Ua Aedha, the candle of all Ui-Ceinnselaigh, were killed by Ma[c] Craith Ua Mordhai and by the Laichsi for evil causes.—War [took place] between the Men of Meath and the Ui-Briuin and it is in that war Sitriuc[1] Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Ciardhai and by the Cairpri.—The turning of the Ulidians upon Ua Lochlainn [took place] and a foray [was made] by them upon the Ui-Meith, so that they took away many cows and killed a multitude of persons. A foray also [was made] by them upon the eastern Ui-Bresail and another foray upon Dal-riatai.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, [along with] both [Cenel-] Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n and the Airgialla, into Ulidia, so that they harried all the country, except the chief churches of the Ulidians and killed a countless [1165]

So called in the Ossorian list of kings (L. L. 41a), which agrees with the text in stating that he was slain by the Laichsi (the sept that inhabited and gave the name to Leix, Queen's Co.)

[2] *Sitriuc.*—The *Four Masters* make this portion a distinct item, and omit the connection between the war and the death of Sitriuc.

co romarbsat ár n-diairṁiḋe[4] dib, im Eċmarcaċ, mac
A 50c Mic Gilla-espuic 7 im hUa[e] | Lomanaiġ 7 co roínnarbsat Eoċaiḋ Mac Duinnsleiḃe a hUltaiḃ 7 co[5] n-darait[5] hUa Loċlainn riġe do Dun[n]sleiḃe 7 co n-dartsat[6] Ula[i]ḋ uile a n-geill d'U[a] Loċlainn tria nert riġe.—Diarmait Mac Arta[i]n, toiseċ Clainne-Ḟogartaiġ, eneċ 7 eġnuṁ hUa-n-Eċaċ uile, mortuus est.—Toċustal Saxan 7 Gall Aṫa-cliaṫ la mac na Persi do ġaḃail forḃairi for Bretnaiḃ 7 robatar uile re ré leiṫbliaḋna ic[7] a[7] toġail 7 nír'ḟetsat. Et reuersi sunt sine pace retro.—Mael-Coluim Cennmor, mac Eanric, ardri Alban, in cristaiḋe as ferr do bai do Gaiḋelaiḃ[8] re muir anair, ar deirc 7[f] aineċ 7[f] crabuḋ, do éc.—Triallaiḋ[a] Eoċaiḋ do riḋiri riġi Ulaḋ do ġaḃail, co rodiċuirset Ula[i]ḋ he, ar huaṁon hUi Loċlainn 7 co rogeiṁliġeḋ he la Donnċaḋ hUa Cerbaill, la hardriġ Airgiall, tre ḟorċongra hUi Loċlainn. —Sluaġaḋ aile la Muirceartaċ hUa Loċlainn co Cenél-Eogain co hInis-
B 52c Laċain, | co roloiscet in indsi 7 co rusmúrsat 7 co tucsat Ula[i]ḋ uile a m-braiġti d'U[a][g] Loċlainn. Tecait iarsin[h] Cenel-n-Eogain im hUa[9] Loċlainn dia tiġiḃ, co coscur mor 7 co longaiḃ ímdaiḃ leo 7 co setaiḃ imdaiḃ arċena. Asseiḋe hUa Loċlainn d'Ard-Maċa. Ticc iar sein Donnċaḋ hUa Cerbaill, airdri Airgiall 7 Eoċaiḋ Mac

[4]—ṁi, B. [5-5] co n-dorat, A. [6] tardsat, B. [7-7] ca (aphaeresis of i), A. [8] Ghoeḋeal—, B. [9] O, A.—[e] om., A; given in C. [f] ar—*for*, B. [g] du hUa, B. [h] iarum—*afterwards*, B.

[3] *Mac Duinnsleibhe.*—(Mac Dunlevy.) The Donnsleibhe from whom the family name took its origin was slain in 1091, *supra*. Eochaid mentioned in the text according to the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d), was son of Conchobur, son of Cu-Ulad Ua Flathrai (killed 1072, *supra*).

[4] *Donnsleibhe.*—There can be little doubt that he was the same as the Donnsleibhe mentioned in the second entry of the following year. The *Four Masters* omit this portion.

[5] *For the space of half a year.*—"Half a yeare bickering and battering and yet could not prevayle," C. *Brut y Tywysogion* states (*ad an*). that the king remained many days in camp at Caerleon, until ships from

number of them, including Echmarcach, son of Mac Gilla-espuic and including Ua Lomanaigh and they expelled Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe[5] [Ua Eochadha] from Ulidia. And Ua Lochlainn gave the kingship to Donnsleibhe [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] and all the Ulidians gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn, through the might of his regal power.—Diarmait Mac Artain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh, hospitality and benefaction of all Ui-Echach, died.—An expedition of the Saxons and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [set out] with the son of the Empress, to subjugate the Britons and they were all for the space of half a year[5] attacking them and they availed not. And they returned without peace backwards.—Mael-Coluim Great-head, son of Henry, arch-king of Scotland, the best Christian that was of the Gaidhil [who dwell] by the sea on the east for almsdeeds, hospitality and piety, died.—Eochaidh [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] again attempts to obtain the kingship of Ulidia; but the Ulidians expelled him through fear of Ua Lochlainn and he was fettered by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, by order of Ua Lochlainn.—Another hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain to Inis-lachain,[6] so that they burned the Island [Inis-lachain] and razed it. And all Ulidia gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn. After that, the Cenel-Eogain around Ua Lochlainn come to their houses with great triumph and with many ships and numerous treasures beside. From here Ua Lochlainn [goes] to Ard-Macha. After that, Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [1165]

Dublin and other cities in Ireland came to him. Finding these forces insufficient, he gave them presents and dismissed them; himself and his army returning to England.

[6] *Inis-lachain.—Duck-island*: Inis-loughan, co. Antrim. See the description by Fynes Moryson, quoted in O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1154).

Duinnsleiḃe i comdail hUi Loċlainn, do ċuinnciḋ riġi do Mac Duinnsleiḃe, co n-darait[10] hUa Loċlainn uile do Mac Duinnsleiḃe tar[11] cenn[11] giall Ulaḋ uile: co n-tarait[12] Mac Duinnsleiḃe mac ceċ toisiġ d'Ulltaiḃ[13] 7 a ingin féin i[14] m-braiġtecus d'O Loċlainn. Ocus tucta seoit imḋa dó, im claiḋiuḃ mic ind Iarla 7 co n-dorat Bairċe do[15] hUa[15] Loċlainn; co[16] n-darait[16] hUa Loċlainn do[15] hUa[15] Cerbaill é. Ocus tucaḋ dono baile do cleirċiḃ Sobaill, tria raṫ riġi hUi Loċlainn.

(Doṁnall[i] Mac Gilli-Patraic, ri Osraiġi; Maġnus hUa Canannan, ri Ceineoil-Conaill; 7 Gilla-Crist hUa Mail-Brenaind, taiseċ Clainni-Concobuir, 7 Ma[c]-Craiṫ hUa Concobuir, ri Ciarraiḋe-Luacra, mortui sunt.[i])

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° ui.° Domnall[a] Mac Gille-Moċolmo[i]c do marbaḋ do
A 50d Laiġniḃ | fein.—Cucuaċ Mac Gilli-érpuic do marbaḋ do Dun[n]sleiḃe, mac mic Eoċaḋa.[a]—Aeḋ hUa Maelfaḃaill, ri Cairrce-Bracaiḋe, do marbaḋ la Muircertaċ hUa Loċlainn per dolum.—Ard-Maċa do loscaḋ

[10] n-dorat, B. [11-11] dar g-cenn, A. [12]—tartait, A. [13] do U—, B. [14] a, A. [15-15] dO=do O, A. [16-16] co tarait, B. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1166. [a-a] om., B, C.

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[7] *Sword.*—O'Donovan (p. 1155) says this was evidently won by Mac Duinnsleibe from the Danes of the Hebrides. But he gives no authority for the statement.

[8] *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The first is a replica of the initial item in the second entry of this year. The *Annals of Boyle*, in agreement with the original text, state that he was slain.

[9] *King of Ciarraidhe Luachra.*—*Lord* (*tigherna*) of Ciarraighe-Luachra, *Four Masters*. O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "lord of Conchobhair" (ii. p. 1156).

The *Annals of Boyle*, according to O'Conor's text, have: Gilla-Crist U[a] Mail-Brenaind and M[ac] Craith Ua Conchubur Chiarraigi (O'Conor Kerry) die.

Mail-Brenaind signifies *devotee of*

[Ua Eochadha] come into the presence of Ua Lochlainn, to ask for the kingship for [Eochaidh] Mac Duinnsleibhe, so that Ua Lochlainn gave the entire [kingship] to Mac Duinnsleibhe, in return for the pledges of all Ulidia. So that Mac Duinnsleibhe gave the son of every chief of Ulidia and his own daughter in pledge to O'Lochlainn. And there were given to him [Ua Lochlainn] many treasures, including the sword[7] of the son of the Earl and he [Mac Duinnsleibhe] gave Bairche to Ua Lochlainn [and] Ua Lochlainn gave it to [Donnchadh] Ua Cerbaill. And, moreover, there was given a townland to the clergy of Saball, by reason of the prosperity of the reign of Ua Lochlainn. [1165]

(Domnall[8] Mac Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory; Maghnus Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mael-Brenaind, chief of Clann-Conchobuir and Ma[c] Craith Ua Concobuir, king of Ciarraide-Luachra,[9] died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1166. Domnall[1] Mac Gilla-Mocholmoic was killed by the Lagenians themselves.—Cucuach Mac Gilla-espuic was killed by Donnsleibhe, grandson of Eochaidh[2] [Ua Eochadha].—Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe, was killed by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn in treachery.—Ard-Macha was burned the day of the feast of [St.] Senan[3] and Wednesday in the incidence[4] of the day of [1166]

(*St.*) *Brenann* (of Clonfert, county Galway).

1166. [1] *Domnall.*—His name is the last in the genealogy (L. L. 337d) of the kings of the Ui-Dunchadha (a sept that inhabited the portion of Dublin county through which flows the Dodder). He was fourth in descent from the eponymous head, Gilla-Mocholmoic (*devotee of St. Mocholmoc—my young Colum—* of Terryglas, co. Tipperary, whose feast was Dec. 13). In the pedigree given by O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 846), insert "son of Cellach" (L. L. *loc. cit.*) before "son of Dunchadh."

[2] *Eochaidh.*—Died 1061, *supra.*

[3] *Senan.*—Of any of the known saints of this name, no feast fell on Wednesday, May 11, in this year. *Senan* may perhaps be a scribal

la ḟeile Sena[i]n 7[a] Cetain ar ai laiṫi seċtmaine 7 oċtmaḋ[b] uaṫaḋ ar aí aessa esci[a]: idon, o cros Choluim-cille, na di sreiṫ co cros espuic Eogain 7 o cros espuic Eogain in d-ara sreiṫ co cros doruis Raṫa 7 in Raiṫ uile co n-a templaiḃ,—cenmoṫa reclés Poil 7 Petair 7 uaiti do taiġiḃ arċena—7 sreiṫ fri Raiṫ aníar,—idon, o ta cros Seċnaill co crosa Briġti, aċtmaḋ becc.—Cenannus 7 Luġmaġ[1] 7 Inis-cain-Dega 7 cella imda aile cremata[e] sunt.—Et Daire Coluim-cille ex maiore parte cremata est 7 in dubreicles do losaḋ: quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.—Ocus Ard-mbó do losaḋ o Ruaiḋri, mac Mic[2] Canaí 7 o mac Gille-Muire hUi Monrai[3] 7 o Crotraiġiḃ.—Eoċaiḋ Mac Duinnsleiḃe do ḋallaḋ la Muirċertaċ hUa Loċlainn, tar slanaċus Comarba Patraic 7 Baċla Isu 7 Donnċaḋa hUi Cerḃaill, idon, airdri Airgiall.—Sluaġaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair i Miḋe, co rogaiḃ braiġti Fer Miḋe. Arriḋe co hAṫ-cliaṫ, co rogaiḃ braiġti Gall 7 Mic Murċaḋa 7 Laiġen uile. Arriḋe co Droċat-aṫa doċum Airgiall, co tainig Donnċaḋ hUa Cerbaill, ri Airgiall,
B 52d i n-a ṫeċ 7 co tar|at braiġti dó 7 co n-deċaiḋ slan iar sin dia ṫiġ, iar n-innarba[ḋ] Diarmata Mic Murċaḋa, riġ Laiġen, dar muir.—Sluaġaḋ la Donnċaḋ hUa

[1]—buḋ, A. [2]ic, A. [3]Mornai (by metathesis) B. [b] .uiii., MS. (A)

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error for *Senach* (of Loch Erne), whose festival corresponded with the textual solar and lunar criteria. The saint's name and the data relative to the day are all omitted by the Four Masters.

[4] *In the incidence.*—Literally, *on the unit* (particular day).

[5] *Bishop Eogan.*—Patron of Ard-straw (*Ard-sratha*), co. Tyrone. He is probably the *son of Erc* whom Tirechan mentions as consecrated by St. Patrick. Et venit in Ardd-sratho et Macc Ercae episcopum ordinavit (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b).

[6] *Sechnall.*—See A. D. 419, note 1; A.D. 447, note 3, *supra.*

[7] *Blinded.*—The same is stated in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d);

the week and the 8th lunar day in the incidence[4] of the age [1166
of the moon: that is, from the Cross of Colum-cille, the two streets to the Cross of Bishop Eogan[5] and from the Cross of Bishop Eogan one of the two streets, up to the Cross of the door of the Close and all the Close with its churches—except the monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter and a few of the houses besides—and a street towards the Close to the west,—namely, from the Cross of [St.] Sechnall[6] to the Crosses of [St.] Brigit [was burned], except a little.—Cenannus and Lughmagh and Inis-cain of [St.] Daig and many other churches were burned.—Daire of Colum-cille was burned for the greater part and the Penitentiary was burned,—a thing unheard of from ancient times.—And Ard-bo was burned by Ruaidhri, son of Mac Canai and by the son of Gilla-Muire Ua Monrai and by the Crotraighi.—Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] was blinded[7] by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and of the Staff of Jesus and of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, namely, the arch-king of Airgialla.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair into Meath, so that he received the pledges of the Men of Meath. From this, [he marches] to Ath-cliath, so that he received the pledges of the Foreigners and of Mac Murchadha and of all Leinster. From this, to Drochait-atha, to the Airgialla, so that Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, came into his house and gave pledges to him. And he went safe to his house after that, after expelling[8] Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, over sea.—A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, with the Airghialla

according to which Eochaidh (having become incapacitated to reign) was succeeded by his brother, Maghnus.

[8] *Expelling.*—The date of Mac Murrough's expulsion is fixed by a contemporaneous marginal note in the Book of Leinster (275, marg. sup.

[A] Muiri, is mor in gnim dorinģned i n-Erind indiu (idon, [i] Kalaind Auguist):

Cerbaill co n-Airgiallaiḃ 7 co n-Ui[b]-Briuin 7 Con-
maicniḃ hi Tir-n-Eogain d'innraiġiḋ hUi Loċlainn tria
erail Ceniuil-Eogain[5] fein, ar trecaḋ doiḃ hUi[6] Loċ-
lainn, airdriġ Erenn. Co táinic sim co dreim uaṫaḋ do
Ceneol-Eogain Tailċa-o[i]g do ṫabairt ammuis forru i
Fiḋ-O-n-Eċtaċ. Ocus cid iatriḋe, dotreicsit eisim. Co
torċair ann Muircertaċ (mac[c] Neill[c]) hUa Laċlainn,
airdriġ Erenn, 7 rob' é Augusṫ Iarṫair Tuaisce[i]rt
Eorpa uile, ar egnaṁ 7 gairceḋ. Ocus romarbaḋ
uaṫaḋ do Cenel-Eogain ann, idon, tri fir déc. Mir-
bail mor 7 firt aṁra dorigneḋ annsin: idon, rí Erenn
do ṫuitim cen caṫ, cen cliaṫaḋ, iar sarugaḋ dó Com-
arba Patraic 7 Baċlu Isu 7 Comarba Coluim-cille 7
Soscela[i] Martain 7 cléireċ imda aile. Rucaḋ tra a
ċorp co hArd-Maċa 7 rohaḋnaċt and, tar sarugaḋ
A 51a Comarba | Coluim-cille co n-a ṡamuḋ 7 rotroisc
budéin Colum-cille ime 7 toiseċ macleiġind[7] Daire im
a breiṫ d'a[d] reilic.—Diarmait Mac Murċaḋa, toiseċ
Muinnteri-Birn, a suis fratribus interfectus [est].
—Sluaġaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair 7 la Tiġernan
hUa Ruairc co hEs-ruaiḋ, co tangatur Cenel-Conaill
i[e] n-a ṫeċ,[e] co tardsat a m-braiġti do hUa[f] Concobair[f],
co tarat[8] oċt ficti bó doiḃ, i n-ecmais oir 7 etaiġ.

[5] Cenel-n-Eo—.A. [6] O, A. [7] —inn, A. [8] tard, B.—[c-c] itl., t. h., A; om. B, C. [d] di—*to*, B; with which C agrees. [e-e] i teċ hUi Choncobair,—*into the house of Ua Conchobair*, B. C is in agreement. [f-f] om., B, C. The do which precedes hUa in the text is consequently, according to B and C, to be translated *to him* (Ua Conchobair); not, *to* (Ua Conchobair).

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idon, Diarmait, mac Donnċ[aḋ]a Mic Murċaḋa, ri Lagen 7 Gall, do innarba[ḋ] do Ḟheraib hErend dar muir. Uċ! Uċ! a Choimdiu, cid dogen?

[O] Mary, great is the deed that has been done in Ireland to-day (namely, [on Monday] the Kalends [1st] of August): to wit, Diarmait, son of Dondchadh Mac Murchadha, king of the Lagenians and Foreigners, to be expelled by the Men of Ireland. Alas! alas! O God, what shall I do?

and with the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, into Tir-Eogain, to attack Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Cenel-Eogain themselves, in consequence of Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland, being abandoned by them. So that [Ua Lochlainn] came, with a small party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-og, to deliver an assault upon them at Fidh-O-n-Echtach. And even those very men, they abandoned him. So there fell in that place Muircertach (son of Niall) Ua Lachlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And he was the Augustus of all the North-West of Europe for valour and championship. And a few of Cenel-Eogain were killed there, namely, thirteen men. A great marvel and wonderful deed was done then: to wit, the king of Ireland to fall without battle, without contest, after his dishonouring the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Colum-cille and the Gospel[9] of Martin and many clergy besides [by blinding Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha]. Howbeit, his body was carried to Ard-Macha and buried there, in dishonour of the successor of Colum-cille with his Community and Colum-cille himself[10] and the head of the students of Daire fasted[10] regarding it,—for his being carried to [Christian] burial.[11]—Diarmait Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc to Ess-ruadh, so that the Cenel-Conaill came into his house [and] gave their pledges to Ua Conchobair [and] he gave them eight score cows, besides gold and clothing. [1166]

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[9] *Gospel of Martin.*—Traditionally believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours. (*Adamnan*, p. 324, sq.)

[10] *Himself fasted.*—That is, in the person of his successor, the abbot of Derry. C. has: "Kolum Kille himself fasted;" not, "the Coarb of Colum Kille," etc., as O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1161) reads.

[11] *To burial.*—Literally, *to his burial.*

(Sluaiġeḋ[g] la Ruaiḋri hUa Conċobair 7 la Diarmait hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlainn 7 la Tigernan hUa Ruairc i Laiġnib, i n-Osraiġib, hi Mumain, co tangadur rigraiḋ Leṫi Moga uile hi teċ Ruaiḋri hUi Conċobair, co forigrat he.—Gilla Mac Aiblen, comarba Brenaind Cluana-Fearta, quievit.[g]—Toirrdelbaċ[h] hUa Briain regnavit iterum, Anno Domini 1166.[h]—No,[i] comad ar in Kalainn si tis tic marbaḋ Muircertaiġ.[i])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° uii.° Muircertaċ, mac Lagmaind[1] hUi Duiḃdirma, ri Fordroma, tuir aireċais Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn uile,[2] do marbaḋ i meḃail la Donnċaḋ hUa Duibdirma 7 lasin[3] Bretaiġ[4] for lar Muiġi-bile 7 da mac tó do marbaḋ ar namáraċ 7 mac do ḋalluḋ.—Sluaġaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Conċoḃair co maiṫiḃ Erenn uime co hArd-Maċa. Assiḋe co Belaċ-grene 7 airiḋe co Fernaċ-na-mebla 7 B 53a co fotinolsat Cenel-n-Eogain im Niall Mac Loċlainn | grinne caṫa, do tabairt ammais longpuirt for Feraiḃ Erenn. Rotairmesc tria Día féin, tria bennactain Patraic 7 tria raṫ Ruaiḋrí hUi Concobair 7 Fer n-Erenn arċena, co roiaḋsat Cenel-n-Eogain im muine faileċ isricht na sluaġ, co n-deċaiḋ caċ i n-ár a ċeile annsin, cenmoṫat doine do marbaḋ. Co rotriallsad na sluaiġ iar sin im hUa[5] Conċobair[5] dul[6] do innreḋ 7 loscuḋ Ṫire-Eogain, co tangadur drem do Chenel-

g-g n. t. h., A; om., B, C. h-h 50d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. i-i 50d, r. m., opposite the Sluaġaḋ entry, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1167. [1] Laḋmuinn, B. [2] --li, B. [3] Lasan, B. [4] m-B—, B. [5-5] O C—buir, A. [6] dol, B.

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[12] *A hosting, etc.*—Found in substance in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[13] *Gilla Mac Aiblen, etc.*—Given also in the *Four Masters.* The *Annals of Innisfallen* add the surname, *Ua Anmchadha* and omit the place. The patronymic (see 1099, note 1, *supra*) leaves little doubt that the see in question was Ardfert, not Clonfert.

[14] *Toirrdelbach, etc.*—This item is contained in the *Annals of Boyle.*

(A hosting[12] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Diarmait Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc into Leinster, [and] into Ossory [and] into Munster, so that the kings of all the Half of Mogh came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair [and] made him [arch-] king.—Gilla Ma[i]c Aiblen[13] successor of [St.] Brenand of Cluain-fearta, rested.—Toirrdelbach[14] [Ua Briain] reigned again, A.D. 1166.—Or it may be on this year below [next year] the killing of Muircertach [Ua Lochlainn] occurs.) [1166]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1167. Muircertach, son of Lagmand Ua Duibhdirma, king of Fordruim, tower of principality of all the North of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma and by the Bretach in the centre of Magh-bile and two sons of his were killed on the morrow and a son was blinded.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair with the nobles of Ireland about him to Ard-Macha. From this [they marched] to Belach-grene and from this to Fernach-na-mebhla, until the Cenel-Eogain collected a fighting force around Niall Mac Lochlainn, to deliver a camp attack upon the men of Ireland. Howbeit, God prevented that, through the benediction of Patrick and through the felicity of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair and of the Men of Ireland likewise. For [*lit.*, so that] the Cenel-Eogain closed around a sallow brake that appeared like[1] the [opposing] forces, so that each [of them] proceeded to slaughter the other there, except that persons were not killed. So the hosts after that proceeded under Ua Conchobair to go to pillage and burn Tir-Eogain, until some [1167]

1167. [1] *That appeared like.*—Literally, *in the appearance* (of). The translator of C. mistook the meaning: "For Kindred Owen strayed into a grove of willowes and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it and killed some of themselves."

Eogain i n-a ṫeċ 7 co n-darorat braiġti do 7[a] co n-deċatar iar sin, ar fut Fer-Manaċ 7 do Ess-ruaiḋ, ímslan dia tiġ.—Mael-Miċel[b] Mac Doiṫeċa[i]n uasalsacart 7 ferleiġinn i n-Ard-Maċa, suam uitam feliciter finiuit.[b]—Muireḋaċ Mac Canai do marbaḋ do macaiḃ Meic Loċlainn i n-éineċ Patraic 7 Baċlu Isu, iar n-a erail dia braiṫriḃ fein.

(Uatu[c] hUa Conċenainn, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, in cler[i]catu moritur.—Diarmait Mac Murċaḋa do ṫuideċt tar muir in bliaḋain si.—Toirrdelḃaċ hUa Briain do eg in bliaḋain si.[c])

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° uiii.° Muircertaċ, mac Toirrdelbaiġ hUi Briain, rí Dail[1]-
A 51b Cais, do marbaḋ ic Dun-na- | sciaḋ do mac Murċaḋa Mic Carṫaiġ, rí Des-Muman. Romarbaḋ fo ċetoir mac mic Concoḃair i[2] n-a[2] diġail la Diarmait Finn 7 la hUa Faela[i]n 7 seċt[a] meic riġ co n-a muinnteraiḃ.—Flannacan hUa Duḃtaiċ, espcop na Tuaṫ (Sil-[b] Muireḋaġ[b]), sui ecnai 7 senċais Iarṫair Erenn uile, i Cungu ic ailiṫri mortu[u]s est.—Sluaġaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir co hAṫ-luain, co táinic Ua Gilla-Patraic, rí Ossaiġi i n-a ṫeċ[3] 7 co taraít ceiṫri[c] braiġti do ainnsein[4] 7 sosleic a sluaġu réime dar Aṫ-croċa isin Mumain 7 se féin dar Aṫ-luain i Maġ-Léna i conne Fer n-Erenn : co rangadur

[a]om., B. C follows A. [b-b] om., B, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1168. [1] Dal, B. [2-2] na (aphaeresis of a), B. [3] teġ, A. [4] ainn—, A. [a] .uii., A, B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [c] .iiii., A, B.

[2] *In reparation, etc.*—This portion is omitted by the Four Masters. The offence is not stated in any authority accessible to me. For the vendetta, see the first item of 1170.

[3] *A cleric.*—In Clonmacnoise according to the *Four Masters*, who give the three items. The second is found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*; the third, in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[4] *From over sea.* — According to

of the Cenel-Eogain came into his house and gave hostages to him. And they went after that, through the length of Fir-Manach and to Ess-ruadh, safe to their home[s].—Mael-Michel Mac Doithechain, eminent priest and lector in Ard-Macha, felicitously finished his life.—Muiredhach Mac Canai was killed by the sons of Mac Lochlainn in reparation[2] to Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, by direction of his own kinsmen. [1167]

(Uatu Ua Conchenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata, dies a cleric.[3]—Diarmait Mac Murchadha came from over sea[4] this year.—Toirrdelbach[5] Ua Briain died this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1168. Muircertach, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Dal-Cais, was killed at Dun-na-sciath by the son[1] of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond. The grandson of Conchobar [Ua Briain] was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmait the Fair and by Ua Faelain and seven sons of kings with their retinues [were killed].—Flannacan Ua Dubhtaich, bishop of the Tuatha (Sil-Muiredaigh) [Elphin], the master of wisdom and history in [*lit.*, of] all the West of Ireland, died in pilgrimage at Cunga.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir to Ath-luain, so that Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, came into his house and gave four hostages to him on the occasion. And he sent his hosts forward, past Ath-crodha, into Munster and himself [went] past Ath-luain into Magh- [1168 Bis.]

Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* I. 2), he had gone to Henry II. (who was in Aquitane) and procured letters patent in his favour. He then returned to England, obtained promises of aid from Robert Fitz Stephen and Maurice Fitz Gerald, sailed from Bristol about August 1, and spent the winter in concealment at Ferns.

[5] *Toirrdelbach.*—In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called king of the *Half of Mogh* (the southern moiety of Ireland).

1168. [1] *Son of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh.*—This (which is likewise the reading of C.) must be an error. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority not likely to err on a matter of the kind, state that the

co Grein-cliaċ, co táinic Mac Carṫaiġ i n-a ṫeċ 7 co tarait noi[d] m-braiġti dó annsein[e] 7 co roroinneḋ in Muma i n-dó eter mac Cormaic 7 Doṁnall hUa Briain 7 co rucaḋ da fiċit[f] dec bó fo tri, i n-aineċlann Muir-certaiċ hUi Briain, for Des-Mumain. Co roimpaí hUa Concobair dia tiġ.—Donnċaḋ hUa Cerbaill, airdri[5] Airġiall, do letraḋ do ṫuaiġ gillai [f]riṫolṁa dó féin, idon, Ua Duibne do Ceniul[6]-Eogain 7 in rí for mésca 7 a éc dé.

(Maidm[g] Aṫa-in-ċomair for Art hUa Mail-Seċlainn 7 for Airṫir Miḋe. Diarmait U Mail-Seċlainn 7 Ia[r]ṫar Miḋe uictores fuerunt.—In gilla leiṫderg, idon, hUa Concobair Corcumruaḋ, occisus est.[g])

B 53b Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. xx. ix[a], Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° ix.° Daṁliac Cianna[i]n do lorcaḋ.—Diarmait hUa Mael-Seċlainn, rí Míḋe, do marbaḋ do mac a braṫar, idon, do Domnall Bregaċ 7 do Donnċaḋ Ceinnselaċ hUa Ceallaiġ.—Isin bliaḋain cétna dorat Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair, rí Erenn, deiċ m-bú ceċa[1] bliaḋna uaḋ féin 7 o caċ[2] riġ i n-a ḋegaiḋ co braṫ do ferleiginn Aird-Maċa, i n-onoir Patraic, ar leiġinn do ḋenaṁ do macaib leiġinn Erenn 7 Alban.

A. [5]—riġ, A. [6]—neol, A. [d] .ix., A, B. [e] om., A, C. [f] .xx.it., A, B. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1169. [1] gaċa, A. [2] gaċ, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; a blank was left by the original scribe. [b] om., A.

slayer was Conchobar, grandson of Conchobar Ua Briain. This agrees also with the next assertion of the present entry.

[2] *Whilst.*—Literally, *and.* The altercation was provoked by the king when intoxicated.

[3] *Died.*—Not immediately. According to the entry in the Four Masters, O'Carroll died "after victory of Unction and penance and after granting three hundred ounces of gold for love of the Lord to clerics and to churches." His death is given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* under the following year.

This, most likely, is the true date. For according to a eulogistic obit in the *Antiphonary of Armagh*, he

Lena, to meet the Men of Ireland, until they reached Grian-cliach, so that Mac Carthaigh came into his house and gave nine hostages to him on the occasion. And Munster was divided in two, between the sons of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh] and Domnall Ua Briain and thrice twelve score cows were levied upon Munster in honour fine [of the killing] of Muircertach Ua Briain. So Ua Conchobair returned to his house.—Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, was mangled with the [battle-]axe of a serving gillie of his own, namely, Ua Duibhne of Cenel-Eogain, whilst [*lit.*, and] the king [was] drunk and he died[3] thereof. [1168]

(The defeat[4] of Ath-in-chomair [was inflicted] upon Art Ua Mail-Sechlainn and the West of Meath were victors. —"The Half-red[-faced][5] Gillie," namely, Ua Concobair of Corcumruadh, was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1169. Damhliac of [St.] Ciannan was burned.—Diarmait Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the son of his brother, namely, by Domnall of Bregha[1] and by Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Ceallaigh.—In the same year, Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Ireland, gave[2] ten cows

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died in 1170, B. 1. 1., T.C.D.: the—left-hand—page opposite the opening of the Calendar; the luni-solar criteria of the year are given. See Petrie, *Round Towers*, p. 391, where for conuenꞅ the MS. has conueꞃꞅ—*lay-brothers* (not, "*conventuals*").

[4] *The defeat, etc.*—This item is given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*, and more circumstantially in the *Four Masters*. The other entry is given in both and in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[5] *Half-red*[*-faced*].—Cf. the *Feast of Bricriu* (L. U. 106a, ll. 34–5): *Drech lethderg, lethgabur laiss*—countenance half-red, half white had he [*lit.*, with him].

1169. [1] *Domnall of Bregha.*—"Donell Bregagh (id est, liar)" ! C. But *Bregach* here is not from *breg*, a lie, but from *Breg*, (the plain of) Bregia, the eastern portion of Meath; from having been fostered in which Domnall was so called.

[2] *Gave.*—This endowment shows that O'Conor claimed to be supreme king of Ireland.

(Ferċair[c] hUa Niallain, taiseċ Clainni-Uataċ, mortuus est.—Loinges Roberd mic Stemin do ṫiaċtain i n-Erinn, hi forighin Mic Murċaḋa.—Ragnall hUa Mailmiaḋaiġ, taiseċ Muinntiri-hEolais, mortuus est.—Congalaċ hUa Tomaltaiġ, ferleiġinn Cluana-mac-Nois 7 uasalsaccart, quieuit.[c])

Kal. Ian. u[a]. f., l. x[a]., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° Concoḃar, mac Muirċertaiġ hUi Loċlainn, ri Ceneoil-Eogain 7 ridomna Erenn uile, do marbaḋ do Aeḋ bic Mac Canae[1] 7 do[2] Uib[2]-Caraca[i]n, Dia-Saṫairn Casc, ar lar Trin moir i n-Ard-Maċa.—
A 51c | Donnċaḋ Ceinnsealaċ hUa Ceallaiġ do marbaḋ do Laiġniḃ.

(Sluaiġeḋ[b] la Ruaiḋri hUa Conċobair 7 la Mail-Seaċlainn 7 la Tigernan hUa Ruairc 7 la Murċaḋ hUa Cerḃuill cu hAṫ-cliaṫ i n-airis caṫa do Mac Murċaḋa 7 do'nḋ Iarla. In tan tra roḃadar ar i n-aiġṫi ic [ḟ]irnaiḋi in ċaṫa, nuċurraṫreigset nucuḟaccadar in dun tre ṫeiniḋ, idon, teni ḋi aitt. Rosoi dono iar sen hUa Conċubair, iar femiuḋ ċaṫa do tabairt ḋo. Roċuaiḋ iar sein Mac Murċaḋa inn-Aṫ-cliaṫ, iar taḃairt breiṫri do Ghallaiḃ Aṫa-cliaṫ ḋo. Ocus roḟeall for a ḃreiṫir 7 romarbaḋ daine imḋa ann 7 roinnarb na Galla.—Braiġde Mic Murċaḋa, idon, a m[h]ac fein 7 mac a m[h]ic, idon, mac Doṁnaill Chaeṁanaiġ 7 mac a

c-c n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1170. [1] Cana, B. [2-2] dUib = do Uib, B. [a-a] n. t. h., a blank was left by the first scribe, A. [b-b] 51c, f. m.; 51d, t. m., n. t. h., with corresponding marks on the margin at end of the Ath-cliath item and prefixed to the added entry, A; om., B, C.

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[3] *Students.*—"Scollers," C.; not, "strollers [i.e. poor scholars]," as in O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1174).

[4] *Ferchair, etc.*—All these entries are given by the *Four Masters.* The two first are found in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[5] *Fitz Stephen.* — See Gilbert's *Viceroys of Ireland*, p. 12 sq. Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* i. 3), states that he arrived with 390 men in three ships, landing at Bannow about May 1.

1170. [1] *Was killed.*—See the last

every year from himself and from every king after him [1169]
to doom to the lector of Ard-Macha, in honour of [St.] Patrick, to give lectures to students[3] of Ireland and Scotland.

(Ferchair[4] Ua Niallain, chief of the Clann-Uatach, died.—The fleet of Robert Fitz Stephen[5] came to Ireland in aid of Mac Murchadha.—Ragnall Ua Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, died.—Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, lector of Cluain-mac-Nois and eminent priest, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1170]
1170. Concobhar, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain, royal heir of all Ireland, was killed[1] by Aedh Mac Cana the Little and by the Ui-Caraca[i]n, Easter [Holy] Saturday [April 4], in the centre of the Great Third in Ard-Macha.—Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Cellaigh was killed by the Leinstermen.

(A hosting[2] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Mael-Sechlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by Murchadh Ua Cerbuill to Ath-cliath to give battle to Mac Murchadha and to the Earl.[3] When, however, they were face to face preparing for the battle, they noticed no[thing] until they saw the fort on fire, that is, [by] fire of lightning. Howbeit, after that Ua Conchubair turned back, after refusal of battle was offered to him. Thereafter, Mac Murchadha went into Ath-cliath, after giving his word to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. And he failed upon his word and many persons were killed there and he expelled the Foreigners. The hostages of Mac Murchadha, namely, his own son[4] and his grandson, that is, the son of

(original) entry under 1167 (*supra*).

[2] *A hosting, etc.*—This hosting occurred prior to the second capture of Dublin, the chief item in the following entry. The sequence intended (textual note b-b) by the interpolator is consequently erroneous.

[3] *The Earl.*—Strongbow. See Gilbert, *loc. cit.*

[4] *Son.*—Conchobar (Conor), the

c[h]omaltha, idon, mac hUi Chaellaidhe, do marbadh la Ruaidhri hUa Conchubair, tre arlach Tigernain hUi Ruairc.[b])

Ath-cliath do milledh do Dhiarmait Mac Murchadha 7 do Allmurchaibh[3] tuc leis anair do milliudh na hErenn i[4] n-digail a innarb[th]a dar muir as a ferunn fein 7 a mic do marbadh. Tucsat dono ar for Gallaibh Atha-cliath 7 Puirt-lairgi 7 tuctha tra áir ímda forrusum. Do milltea dono Laigin 7 Fir-Midhe, etir cella 7 tuatha, leó 7 rogabsat Ath-cliath 7 Purt-lairgi.

Gnim mór áinsial do denum do'n manach, idon, do Amlaím, mac Comarba Finnéin Muighi-bile 7 do Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe, do righ Uladh, co toisighibh Uladh 7 co n-Ultaibh archena, cenamotha Mael-Isu, espuc 7 Gilla-Domanghairt Mac Cormaic, comarba Comgaill 7 Mael-Martain, comarba Finnéin co n-a muinnteraibh: idon, Coimtinol Canonach Riagulla co n-a n-abaidh, rooirdaigh Mael-Moedoic hUa Morgair, Leghait Comarba Petair, i Saball Patraic, do innarba[dh] asin Mainistir rocumdaigsetar féin 7 do[c] arcain[c] co leir, etir libru 7 aidhmí, bu 7 dainiu, eochu 7 cairchiu 7
B 53c na huile rotinoilat ann o áimsir in Leg|ait remraiti

[3] Allmar—, B. [4] a, A. [c-c] a n-argain—*they were despoiled* (lit., *their despoiling*), B; followed by C.

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only legitimate son of Mac Murrough. The phonetic form is accurately given by Cambrensis (*Cnuchurum. Exp. Hib.* i. 10).

[5] *Domnall Caemanach.* — Anglicized Kavanagh. He was so called, according to Keating (O'Donovan, *F. M.* ii. 1143), from having been fostered at Cell-Caemhain (church of St. Caemhan; Kilcavan, near Gorey, co. Wexford). He was the illegitimate son of Dermot and eponymous head of the Mac Morrough Kavanaghs. (See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii., 20.)

[6] *Ath-cliath.*—Opposite this word, on the right margin, in A, there is a Latin note which is partly cut away, in consequence of trimming the edges. The remainder is, except a few isolated words, wholly illegible. Iste [Mac] [Mur]chad . . filius . . uxorem . . Hiberniae . . . ab Hibernia ex[pulsus] in sui subsidium ad Hiberniam . . .

Domnall Caemanach[5] and the son of his foster-brother, to wit, the son of Ua Caellaidhe, were killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, through suggestion of Tigernan Ua Ruairc.) [1170]

Ath-cliath[5] was destroyed by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and by the transmarine men he brought with him from the east to destroy Ireland, in revenge for his expulsion over sea out of his own land and of the killing of his son. Howbeit, they inflicted slaughter upon the Foreigners of Athcliath and Port-lairgi and, on the other hand, many slaughters were inflicted upon themselves. Moreover, Leinster and the country of Meath, both churches and territories, were destroyed by them and they took Ath-cliath and Port-lairgi.

A great, unbecoming deed was done by the monk, namely, by Amlaimh, son of the successor of [St.] Finnian of Magh-bile and by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, along with the chiefs of Ulidia and with the Ulidians besides, except the bishop, Mael-Isu and Gilla-Domanghairt[7] Mac Cormaic, successor of [St.] Comgall and Mael-Martain, successor of [St.] Finnian, with their communities: that is, the Congregation of Canons Regular, with their abbot, whom Mael-Moedoic Ua Morgair, Legate of the successor of [St.] Peter, instituted in Saball of [St.] Patrick, were expelled out of the

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tum primum . . . Maricium . . . atque . .

The meaning was probably in substance that Mac Murrough was expelled from Ireland for the abduction of O'Rourke's wife and engaged Fitz Gerald and Fitz Stephen to aid him in recovering his kingdom.

The textual entry displays considerable confusion. The order of the events is as follows: (1) East Leinster laid waste; (2) Dublin submits to Mac Murrough; (3) Waterford taken with great loss of life; (4) Dublin taken, followed by slaughter of the citizens; (5) Meath laid waste; (6) Mac Murrough's son (and the other hostages) slain by O'Conor.

[7] *Gilla-Domanghairt.*—See 1058, note 2, *supra*.

coníce féin, cenmoṫat na ínair 7 na capai robatar[5] ímpu isind uair sein, tria format 7 baiḋ collaiḋe 7 saint onóiri dó féin. Uair rodíċuirsetar manaiġ Droċait-aṫa é asan abdaine, tria ċuirib dliġteċaib. Uċ! Uċ! Uċ! tra. Mairg dorone 7 mairg ṫir[d] i n-dernaḋ[d] in gnim. Aċt ní deċaiḋ[6] cen inneċaḋ[7] o'n Coimdiġ; uair romarbait i n-oínfeċt[8] o uaitib namat na toisiġ dorone 7 rogonaḋ in rí 7 romarbaḋ gar bic iartain co haínfeċtnaċ[9] isin baile i n-dernaḋ in comairle aínfisen sin, idon, i n-Dun. Dia-Mairt tra rodíċuireḋ in Coimtinol. Dia-Mairt tra,[e] i cinn bliaḋna, romarbait maiṫi Ulaḋ 7 rogonaḋ a riġ. Dia-Mairt, gairit iartain, romarbaḋ é fein o [a] derbraṫair i n-Dun.—Diarmait hUa Ainbfeiṫ,[10] rí hUa-Meiṫ 7 toisec marcsluaiġi riġ Ailiġ, do marbaḋ do longais táinic a hInnsib-Orcc isin innsi rocumtaiġeḋ aca féin for Loċ-Ruiḋe,[f] idon, for Inis-Lacain.[f]

A 51d Kal. Ian. vi.[a] f., l. xx. i.,[a] Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° i.° Diarmait Mac Murċaḋa, rí Coiciḋ Laiġen, iar milleḋ ceall n-imḋa 7 tuaṫ, do éc i Ferna, cen ongaḋ, cen Corp Crist, cen aiṫriġi, cen timna, i n-eineċ Coluim-cille 7 Finnein 7 na naem arċena, isa cella romill.—Ascall, mac Torcaill, ri Aṫa-

[5] batar B. [6] deo—, A. [7] innea—, A. [8] oin[f]ect (f om.), A. [9] han-fectna, B. [10] Ainfeiṫ, A.—d-d repeated without being deleted, B. e om., A. f-f n. t. h. (from Ruiḋe inclusive), A. Omitted by oversight, most likely.

A.D. 1171. a-a n. t. h., on blank left by first scribe, A.

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[8] *Drochait-atha.*—The monastery of Mellifont, near Drogheda (*Drochait-atha—Bridge of the Ford*), is intended. The charges against Amlaimh, abbot of Saul (Sabhall), co. Down, were investigated in that community, with the result stated in the text.

[9] *For, etc.*—See the fifth entry under the following year.

[10] *He himself.*—That is, the king. The monk, Amlaimh, became bishop (1175, *infra*).

1171. [1] *Without Unction, etc.*—In the List in L.L. (p. 39d), on the other hand, he is said to have died

monastery they themselves built and were despoiled completely, both of books and furniture, cows and persons, horses and sheep and all things they had collected therein from the time of the Legate aforesaid to then, save the tunics and the capes which were upon them at that hour,—through carnal jealousy and self-love and desire of honour for himself. For the monks of Drochait-atha[8] deposed him from the abbacy [of Saball] for just causes. Alas! alas! alas! in sooth. Woe who did and woe the country wherein was done the deed. But it went not without vengeance from the Lord; for[9] the chiefs who did it were killed at one and the same time by a few enemies and the king was wounded and killed unhappily a little while after, in the place wherein that unrighteous counsel was decided upon, namely, in Dun. Now, on Tuesday the Congregation was expelled; on Tuesday, at the end of a year, the nobles of Ulidia were killed and the king was wounded; on Tuesday, a little after, he himself[10] was killed by his brother in Dun.—Diarmait Ua Ainbfheith, king of Ui-Meith and leader of the horse-host of the king of Ailech, was killed by a fleet that came from the Islands of Orcc to the Island that was built by himself upon Loch-Ruidhe, namely, upon Inis-Lachain. [1170]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1171. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of the Fifth of Leinster, after destroying many churches and territories, died in Ferna without Unction,[1] without Body of Christ, without penance, without a will, in reparation to Columcille and Finnian and to the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—Ascall,[2] son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath [1171]

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in the 61st year of his age and the 46th of his reign, after victory of Unction and penance. The compiler of the List adds: *Saxain iar sin* (The Saxons after that) miserabiliter regnant. Amen, Amen.

[2] *Ascall—John*.—See the account

cliath 7 Eoan (mear[b]) a hInnsib-Orc (tainic[b] a fortacht Ascaill 7 Ghall Átha-cliath[b]) do marbadh do na Gallaib cetna.—Domnall[c] hUa Focarta, rí Eile-deiscirt, do marbadh la Osraighib.[c]—Sadhbh, ingen Gluniairnn Mic Murchadha, comarba Brighte, do ec i n-aithrighe.—Crech mór la Magnus Mac Duinnsleibhe co n-Ultaib uile i Cuil-in-tuaisce[i]rt, co roairgset Cuil-rathain 7 cealla aile, co rucsat uatadh bec do Chenel-Eogain forro[d], im Conchobur Ua Catha[i]n 7 co tucsat cliathadh 7 co romarbsat fer ar fichit[2], eter toisechu 7 macu toisech[1] 7 sochaidhe aile maille friu 7 rogonadh Maghnus féin.[d]
B 53d Ocus in Maghnus sin dono, | domarbadh gairit iartain[e] do Dunnsleibhe, idon[d], d'a derbrathair féin 7 do Gilla-Oenghusa Mac Gilla-espuic, idon, do rechtaire Monach, i n-Dun, iar n-olcaib moraib imdaib do dhenum dó: idon, iar lecudh a mná posta fein 7 iar m-breith a mná o [a] aiti, idon, o Choín-maighi hUa[3] Fhlainn 7 si ac a derbrathair fein ar tús, idon, ic Aedh; iar tabairt eicin do[d] dono for mnai a derbrathar aile, idon, Eochadha; iar sarughudh cloc 7 bachall, cleirech 7 cell. Donnsleibhe do ghabail righi i[f] n-a[f] degaidh.—Ane, ingen Mic Duinnsleibhe, rigan Oirghiall, do éc.—Maidm (idon,[g] maidm in luaithredh[g]) for Tigernan hUa Ruairc 7 for[h] Feraib Midhe 7 ar Feraib Fern-muighi imal[l]e[4] ar faichti Átha-cliath ria Milo de Cogan[5] co n-a muinnter, dú i torchair sochaidhe

A.D. 1171. [1] toisiuch, A. [2] xx. it, A, B. [3] O, A. [4] male (aphaeresis of i), A. [5] Gogan, B. [b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., A. [e] iar sein—*after that*, B. n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [g-g] c. m., n. t. h., A, C; Maidm an luathraigh, secundum quosdam—*Defeat of the Ashes, according to some*, r. m., n. t. h., B. [h] ar—*on*, B.

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of their deaths in Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.*), or Gilbert (*ubi sup.* p. 19 sq.).

[3] *Mad.* — Duce Johanne agnomine *the Wode*, quod Latine sonat Insano, vel Vehementi (*Exp. Hib.* i. 21).

[4] *Cuil-in-tuaisceirt.*—*Corner of the North* (of co. Antrim); in which *Cuil-rathain,*—*Corner of the fern,*—Coleraine, is situated.

and John[3] (the Mad) from the Islands of Orc (who came in aid of Torcall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath) were killed by the same Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, was killed by the Ossorians.—Sadhbh, daughter of Iron-knee Mac Murchadha, successor of [St.] Brigit [i.e. abbess of Kildare] died in penance.—Great foraying force [was led] by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with all Ulidia into Cuil-in-tuaisceirt[4], so that they plundered Cuil-rathain and other churches, until a small number of the Cenel-Eogain under Conchobur Ua Cathain overtook them and gave battle and killed one and twenty men, both chiefs and sons of chiefs, and a multitude of others along with them. And Maghnus himself was wounded. And moreover that Maghnus was killed shortly after in Dun by Donnsleibhe, that is, by his own brother and by Gilla-Oenghusa Mac Gilla-espuic, namely, by the lawgiver of Monaigh,[5] after great evils had been done by him,—namely, after leaving his own wedded wife and after taking his wife from his fosterer, that is, from Cu-maighi Ua Flainn and she [had been] the wife of his own brother at first, namely, of Aedh; after inflicting violence upon the wife of his other brother also, that is, of Eochaidh; after profanation of bells and croziers, clerics and churches. Donnsleibhe took the kingship in his stead.—Ane, daughter of the Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] queen of Airghialla,[6] died.—Defeat (namely, the Defeat of the Ashes[7]) [was inflicted] upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc and upon the Men of Meath and upon the Men of Fern-magh, all together, on the Green of Ath-cliath [1171]

[5] *Lawgiver of Monaigh.*—"The monks heard, or servant!" C. The translator took Monaigh, a local name, to be genitive of *manach* a monk.

[6] *Queen of Airghialla.*—According to the entry in the Four Masters, she was wife of Murrough O'Carroll, king of that territory.

[7] *Defeat of the Ashes.*—So called perhaps from having been inflicted on Ash-Wednesday. But Cam-

mór, im Aeḋ hUa Ruairc, rí Maċaire-Gaileng 7 riḋomna hUa-Briuin 7 Conmaicne. Romarbṫa dono ann cóic toisiġe do Feraiḃ Fern-ṁuiġe, idon, Mael-Moċta Mac Conḟebla 7 Conċoḃur, a derbraṫair, da ṫoisec Cheneoil-Feraḋaiġ.—Féniḋ hUa Conġaile, cainnel gaiscidh 7 einiġ Oirġiall,[6] mortuus[i] est.[i]—Raġnall[c] hUa Tuaṫċair, toisec Clainni-Ruaḋraċ; Gilla-geimriḋ Mac-in-ġabann, toisec Fer-Darcaċa 7 soċaiḋe aile maille friu, non longe post supradicta, decimo sexto Kalendas Nouem-
A 52a bris[c] [mortui sunt].— | Uenit in Hiberniam Henricus (mac[b] na Peirisi[b]), potentissimus rex Angliae et idem Dux Normanni[a]e et Aquitani[a]e et Comes Andegauu[a]e et aliarum multarum terrarum dominus, cum ducentis quadraginta nauibus. (Comaḋ[j] esin primus aduentus Saxanaċ in Hiberniam.[j]) Ocus tainic hi tir oc Purt-lairgi 7 roġaḃ giallu Muman. Tanic iar sein co hAṫ-cliaṫ 7 roġaḃ giallu Laiġen 7 Fer Miḋe 7 hUa-m-Briuin 7 Airġiall 7 Ulaḋ.—Petrus (hUa[b] Morḋa[b]), episcopus hUa-Maine 7 Connaċt (no,[k] espuc Cluana-ferta-Brenainn[k]), manaċ craiḃdeċ 7 fer auġtorḋa, do baḋuḋ isin t-Sinainn (idon,[b] ic Purt-da-Chaineg[b]), id[l] est, sexto Kalendas Ianuarii.[l]

(Tomas[m] Cantuariensis martirizatur.[m]—Domnall hUa Mail-muaid, ri Fer-Cell, occisus [est].—Mael-cron Mac Gilli-Seċnaill, ri Deisce[i]rt Breġ, moritur.[n])

[6] Oer—, A. [i-i] om., A. [j-j] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [k-k] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [l-l] .i. ui. kl. Ienair (the native rendering of the Latin of A), B. [m-m] 51d, r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [n-n] 51 d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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brensis states that it took place about Sept. 1 (*Exp. Hib.* i. 29).

[8] *Son of the Empress.*—Opposite *Mac na Peirisi*, on the right margin, in B, by another hand is: *Alias, na hImpera*[*si*], *quia fuit, Imper*[*atricis*] *filius*—Otherwise, [son] of the *Empress* [Matilda], etc. (The bracketted letters were cut off in trimming the edge.) The meaning is that *hImperasi* was the true reading, being derived from *Imperatrix*. Also, on the centre margin, is written: *Rex Angliae venit in*

by Milo De Cogan with his people, wherein fell a large number around Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Machaire-Gaileng and royal heir of the Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni. There were also killed there five chiefs of the Men of Fern-magh [and two others], namely, Mael-Mochta Mac Confhebla and Conchobhur, his brother,—two chiefs of Cenel-Feradhaigh.—Fenidh Ua Conghaile, candle of the championship and hospitality of Oirghialla, died.—Raghnall Ua Tuathchair, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach; Gilla-geimridh Mac-in-Ghaband, chief of Fir-Darcacha and a number of others along with them died not long after the aforesaid events, on the 16th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 17].—There came into Ireland Henry (son of the Empress[8]), most puissant king of England and also Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou and Lord of many other lands, with 240 ships. (So that that was the first advent of the Saxons into Ireland.) And he came to land at Port-lairgi and received the pledges of Munster. He came after that to Ath-cliath and received the pledges of Leinster and of the Men of Meath and of the Ui-Briuin and Airgialla and Ulidia.—Peter (Ua Mordha), bishop of Ui-Maine of Connacht (otherwise,[9] bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann), a devout monk and authoritative man, was drowned in the Sinand (namely, at Port-da-Chaineg), namely, on the 6th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 27]. [1171]

(Thomas of Canterbury is martyred.[10]—Domnall Ua Mail-muaid, king of Fir-cell, was slain.[11]—Mael-cron[12] Mac Gilli-Sechnaill, king of the South of Bregha, dies.)

Hiberniam hoc anno. For Henry's doings in Ireland, see Benedict of Peterborough and Hoveden (A.D. 1171-2).

[9] *Otherwise.*—The Ui-Maine of Connaught included the diocese of Clonfert. The alternative reading is that given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and of *Boyle*.

[10] *Martyred.*—On December 29 of the preceding year, in the Cathedral of Canterbury. See the account in Benedict of Peterborough (*ad an*).

[11] *Slain.*—By the people of Monaghan, according to the F.M.

[12] *Mael-cron.*—Given in the Four Masters.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. 11., Anno Domini M. c.° lxx.° ii.° Ri Saxan (idon, Henricc, mac na Perisi[b]) do ḋul a hErinn Dia-Domnaiġ Casc, iar ceilebraḋ Aifrinn.—Tigernan hUa Ruairc, ri Breifne 7 Conmaicne, fer[1] cumaċta more fri re fota, do marbaḋ do Shaxanaiḃ cetna 7 do Domnall, mac Annaiḋ, dia ceniul féin imaille[2] friu. A diċennaḋ dono doiḃ 7 a cenn 7 a corp do breiṫ co docraiḋ
B 54a co hAṫ-cliaṫ. In cenn | do ṫogbail for dorus in duine i n-a sgaṫ derg truaġ do Ghaiḋelaiḃ. In corp dono do croċaḋ i n-inud aile 7 a cossa súas.—Tigernaċ[c] hUa Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciarain (Cluana[d]-mac-Nois[d]), quieuit in Christo.—Inis-Eogain do [f]asuġuḋ la Cenel-Conaill 7 ar do ċor for a doeniḃ.[e]—Maidm for Cenel-n-Eoġain la Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Maeldoraiḋ 7 la Cenel-Conaill 7 ár lanmor do ċor forru. Mirbuil tra do noeṁaiḃ in Coimdeḋ[3] in[4] ní sin,[4] idon, do Patraic 7 do Colum-cille 7 do na naemaiḃ arċena, isa cella romillset.—Mael-Muire[c] Mac Murċaḋa, toiseċ Muinntiri-Birn 7 to[i]se[ċ] 7 ri hUa-n-Eċaċ, do marbaḋ la hAeḋ Mac Oenġusa 7 la Clainn-Aeḋa[e] hUa[e]-n-Eċdaċ Ulaḋ.[e]—Lancuairt Coiciḋ Connaċt in ceṫramaḋ feċt la Gilla Mac Liac, comarba Patraic, idon, la Primaiṫ[5] Erenn, co hArd-Maċa.—Domnall hUa Ferġail, ard toiseċ Conmaicne, do marbaḋ la muinnter riġ Saxan.—Gilla-Aeḋa, espuc Corcaiġi, fer lan do raṫ Dé, in bona senectute quieuit.

A.D. 1172. [1] fear, A. [2] male (aphaeresis of i). A. [3]—deġ, B. [4-4] misin, A. [5]—imfaiṫ (*chief prophet!*), B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank left by scribe, A. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d-d] partly on c. m., partly on l. m., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] Eaḋa hUi—, MS. (A).

1172. [1] *The king.*—Opposite these words, on the centre margin in B, is: *Rediit in Angliam.* According to Benedict, the royal retinue sailed on Easter Sunday and the king on the following day.

[2] *With.*—Literally, *and.*

[3] *Mael-Eoin.* — *Devotee of* [*St.*] *John* (the Evangelist). This may be the *Maeliohain epscop* (*Mael-Iohain, bishop*) of the Clonmacnoise tombstone (O'D., F.M. iii, 4).

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1172. The king[1] of the Saxons (namely, Henry, son of the Empress) went from Ireland on Easter Sunday [April 16], after celebration of Mass.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni and Conmaicni, a man of great power for a long time, was killed by the same Saxons and by Domnall, son of Annadh [Ua Ruairc] of his own clan along with them. He was beheaded also by them and his head and his body were carried ignominiously to Ath-cliath. The head was raised over the door of the fortress,—a sore, miserable sight for the Gaidhil. The body was hung in another place, with[2] its feet upwards.—Tigernach Ua Mael-Eoin,[3] successor of Ciaran (of Cluain-mac-Nois), rested in peace. —Inis-Eogain was wasted by the Cenel-Conaill and slaughter inflicted upon its inhabitants.—Defeat [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Eogain by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh and by the Cenel-Conaill and great slaughter was put upon them. A marvel [wrought] by the saints of God [was] that thing: namely, by Patrick and by Colum-cille and by the saints besides, whose churches they destroyed.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn and chief and king of the Ui-Echach, was killed by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia.—The full circuit [cess] of the Fifth of Connacht [was carried] for the fourth time by Gilla Mac Liac, successor of Patrick, namely, by the Primate of Ireland, to Ard-Macha.—Domnall Ua Fergail, arch-chief of Conmaicni, was killed by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilla-Aedha,[4] bishop of Cork, a man full of the grace of God, rested in good old age. [1172 Bis.]

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[4] *Gilla-Aedha.—Devotee of* (*St.*) *Aed* (perhaps of Rahugh, co. Westmeath). According to the obit in the Four Masters (where the surname is O'Muidhin—O'Muigin, *Annals of Boyle*,— which was unknown to O'Donovan, iii. 3), he had been a monk of Errew in Lough Con, co. Mayo. In the *Annals of Innisfallen*, he is called *bishop* (the compiler

(Murchadh[f] Mac Murchadha 7 Murchadh hUa Br[i]ain occisi sunt.—Gilla-Crist, mac comarba Ciarain Cluana-mac-Nois, quieuit.—Diarmoid hUa Caellaidhe occisus [est.][f])

A 52b Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° iii.° Cinaeth hUa Ronan, espuc Glinne-da-locha,[1] do cumsanad co [sithamail].—Muiredach hUa Cobhthaigh,[3] espoc Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn uile, in mac óge 7 in lec loghmur 7 in gem gloine 7 in retlu solusta 7 cisti taisceda ind[3] ecnai[3] 7 croebh cnuasaigh na Canoine 7[c] tobur na derce 7 na cennsa 7 na hailgeine 7 in colum ar gloine craidhe 7 in turtur ar ennga 7 in noem De eter doinibh, iar n-ordnedh do sacart 7 deochaine 7 oes[a] cecha graidh archena,—idon, sechtmogha[d] sacart, 7 iar n-athnughadh eclus n-imdha 7 iar coisecrad tempall 7 reilec 7 iar n-denum mainistrech 7 reicles n-imda 7 cech[a] lubrai eclustactai archena 7[c] iar tidhnucul bidh 7 etaigh do bochtaibh, iar m-buaidh crabadh 7 oilithri 7 aithrighe,[4] rofaidh[5] a spirut dochum nime i n-dubreicles Coluim-cille i n-Daire, i quart Id Febrai, in sexta [septima] feria. Doronadh dono mirbuil mor isin aidhche adbath,—in adhaigh[6] do solustughudh o ta Iarmeirghi co gairm in coiligh 7 in doman uile for lasadh 7 coer mor

f-f f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1173. [1]—lacha, A. [2]Copt—, B.[3-3] na hecna (i.e. the scribe took the word to be feminine), B. [4]—ghi, A. [5]foeidh, B. [6]aghaidh, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on space left blank, A. [b-b] in pace quieuit (the Latin equivalent of the A—text), B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] .lxx., MS. (A).

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evidently deemed it superfluous to add the place) and *head of the piety of Ireland.* In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called bishop of Cork.

[5] *Murchadh, etc.* — The first and third of these entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle* and the *F.M.*, respectively.

[6] *Were slain.*—Insimul occisi sunt, *Annals of Boyle.*

[7] *Gilla-Crist.—Devotee of Christ.* He may have been the son of O'Malone, who died this year.

1173. [1] *Bishop of Cenel-Eogain.*—That is, of Derry (*North of Ireland* may signify Raphoe). This proves

(Murchadh[5] Mac Murchadha and Murchadh Ua Briain were slain.[6]—Gilla-Crist,[7] son of the successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Diarmod Ua Caellaidhe was slain.) [1172]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1173. Cinaeth Ua Rona[i]n, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, rested.—Muiredhach Ua Cobhthaigh, bishop of Cenel-Eogain[1] and of all the North of Ireland, the son of chastity and the precious stone and the gem of purity and the shining star and the preserving casket of wisdom and the fruitful branch of the Canon and the fount of charity and meekness and kindliness and the dove for purity of heart and the turtle for innocence and the saint of God among men, after ordaining priests and deacons and persons of every [church-]grade besides,—namely, seventy priests and after renovating many churches and after consecrating churches and cemeteries and after building many monasteries and regular churches and [performing] every ecclesiastical work besides and after bestowal of food and clothing to the poor, after victory and piety and penance and pilgrimage, he sent forth his spirit unto heaven in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille in Daire, on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of February, on the 6th [*recte*, 7th] feria.[2] Now, a great marvel was wrought on the night he died,—the night was illuminated from Nocturn[3] to the call of the [1173]

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that O'Brolchain was not made bishop of the first-named see in 1158 (*supra*).

[2] *6th feria.—Sixth feria* is the reading of the *Annals of Loch Ce* also. From this it is evident that the compiler did not understand these criteria, but copied what he found in the MS. The Four Masters omit the week-day. In 1173, February 10 fell on the seventh feria, or Saturday.

[3] *Nocturn.*—Literally, *after rising;* here employed to denote midnight. The time and rationale are given in the *Vita Columbae* and *Navigatio Brandani.* Media nocte, pulsata personante clocca, festinus surgens, ad ecclesiam pergit (*Vita Col.* iii. 23). Vir Dei et qui cum illo erant

teineḋ d'eirġi os in baile 7 a toċt soirḋes 7 eirġi do ċaċ uile, indar leo roḃ' é in laa. Ocus roboi amlaiḋ sein re muir anair.—Etrú hUa Miaḋaċain, espuc Cluana, in bona senectute quieuit.—Creċ mor la Aeḋ Mac Oengusa 7 la Clainn-Aeḋa, co roairset Trian mor (i[e] n-Ard-Maċa[e]). Ocus romarbaḋ in fer sin i cind tri mis, iar n-argain Aird-Maċa do.

(Domnall[f] Bregaċ hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlainn, ri Miḋe, obiit.—Mael-Moċta hUa Fiadbra (no[g], hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlainn[g]), abb Cluana-mac-Nois, quieuit.—Mael-Isu Mac in Baird, espcop Cluana-ferta Brenaind, quieuit.—Imar, mac [Mic] Cargamna[f] [toiseċ Muintire-Mail-finna moritur].)

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° iiii.° Flann[1] hUa Gorma[i]n, ardḟerleiġinn Aird-Maċa 7
B 54b Erenn | uile, fer eolaċ, comarṫamail i n-ecna diaḋa 7 domunda, iar m-beiṫ bliaḋain ar ficit[b] i Francaiḃ 7 i Saxanaiḃ ic foġlaim 7 fiċe[b] bliaḋain ic follamnuġaḋ scol n-Erenn, atbaṫ co riṫamail i tredecim[c] Kallann[c] Aprilis, Dia-Cetain ria Caisc, septuagesimo aetatis su[a]e anno.—Mael-Patraic O Bana[i]n, espuc Condeire
A 52c 7 Dail-Araiḋe, fer eirmiṫneċ, lán do noeimḣe | 7 do ċennsa 7 do ġlaine criḋe, do éc co lanfeċtnaċ i n-hI

e-e itl., n. t. h., A.; om., B, C. f-f n. t. h., A; om., B, C. g-g itl., MS. (A).

A.D. 1174. [1] Florinnt (=Florentius), A. [2] Coimde, B. [a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] .xx., A, B. [c-c] .xiii. kl., A, B.

dederunt corpora quieti, usque ad tertiam noctis vigiliam [i.e. mediam noctem]. Evigilans vero vir Dei, suscitavit fratres ad vigilias noctis (*Nav. Bran.* c. v).

[4] *Call of the cock.*—The *Gallicinium* (3 a.m.) is meant.

[5] *By the sea on the east* (*re muir anair*).—That is, in Scotland. The expression is employed in this sense in the obit of Malcolm Cennmor, 1165 (*supra*). The meaningless reading of B is: *co romhuir in aair—so that it overcame the [night] air.* Following this, C renders it "untill the ayer was cleered."

[6] *Cluain[-a(i)rard].*—The square bracketted portion is given in C.

[7] *Great Third.*—See *supra*, A.D. 1074, note 5.

[8] *Domnall, etc.*—*Domnall of*

cock[4] and the whole world [was] a-blaze and a large mass of fire arose over the place and went south-east and every one arose, it seemed to them it was the day. And it was like that by the sea on the east.[5]—Etru Ua Miadhachain, bishop of Cluain[-a(i)rard],[6] rested in good old age.—Great foray by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha, so that they pillaged the Great Third[7] (in Ard-Macha). And that man was killed before three months, after the pillaging of Ard-Macha by him. [1173]

(Domnall[8] Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn the Bregian, king of Meath, died.—Mael-Mochta[9] Ua Fiadbra (or[10] Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn), abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Mael-Isu Mac-in-Baird,[11] bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.—Imar[12] son [of Mac] Cargamna [chief of Muinnter-Mail-Shinna, dies].)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1174. Flann Ua Gorma[i]n, arch-lector of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, a man learned, observant in divine and human wisdom, after having been a year and twenty learning amongst the Franks and Saxons and twenty years directing the schools of Ireland, died peacefully on the 13th of the Kalends of April [March 20], the Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th year of his age.—Mael-Patraic O'Banain,[1] bishop of Condeiri and Dal-Araidhe, a venerable man, full of holiness and of meekness and of purity of heart, died full piously in I[ona] of Colum-cille, after [1174]

Bregha was slain. Annals of Boyle. He was fostered in Bregia.

[9] *Mochta.*—The patron saint of Louth.

[10] *Or, etc.*—This is the surname given in the *F.M.* The remaining items are found in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[11] *Mac-in-Baird.—Son of the Bard.* Anglicized Mac Ward. The family were hereditary poets of O'Kelly of Hy-many (O'Donovan, F. M. iii. 11.)

[12] *Imar, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1174. [1] *O'Banain.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan* p. 408, and the works there referred to.

Colum-cille iar sentataiḋ toġaiḋe.—Gilla-Mac-Liac, mac Ruaiḋri, comarba Patraic, ardespuc 7 primaiṫ Aird-Maċa 7 Erenn uile, mac óge lán do ġlaine criḋe 7 do ṡiṫamla, do éc co ṡeċtnaċ iar[d] sentataiḋ toġaiḋe[d], i[e] sext Kalann April,[e] Dia-Cetain iar Caisc, octogesimo septimo aetatis suae anno, episcopatus hautem trigesimo septimo. Roboí in fer uasal sin sé[f] bliaḋna dec[f] co lanonoraċ i n-abdaine Colum-cille i n-Daire ria comurbus Patraic.—Gilla-Moċaidbeo, abb Maín-istreċ Petair 7 Poil i n-Ard-Maċa, moġ trebair, tairisi do'n Coimdiġ, do éc pridie[g] Kalendas[g] Aprilis, septuagesimo [a]etatis su[a]e anno.

(Caṫ Durluis la Domnall hUa m-Briain 7 la Conċobur Maenmaiġi for muinntir mic na Persi (idon, riġ Saxan[i]).—Maelruanaiġ hUa Ciarḋa, ri Cairpri, occisus est.—Senoḋ Birra[h].—A.[j]D. 1174. Mael-Isu hUa Connaċta[i]n, episcopus Shil-Muireḋaiġ, quieuit.—Amlaim hUa Cuind, taiseaċ Muinntiri-Gillga[i]n, mortuus est.—Muirgius hUa Dubṫaiġ, cet abb na Buille,

d-d om., B, C. e-e i .ui. kl. April, B; .i. .ui. kl. Aprilis, A. f-f .x.ui. bl., A, B. g-g .ii. kl., A, B. h-h n. t. h., A; om., B, C. i-i itl., MS. (A). j-j 52b, f.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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[2] *Son of Ruaidhri.*—In the colophon to the exquisite Evangelisterium of Mael-Brigte in the British Museum (Harleian, 1802, fol. 156b). Cf. *Appendix to Report on Rymer's Foedera, Supplement*, Pl. XVI.; Reeves, *Proc. R.I.A.* v. 62–3), he is called *grandson of Ruaidhri.* According to an interlinear gloss in the original hand he was *son of the poet of the Ui-Birn*—mac ind [f]ir dana do [U]ib-Birn (a Tyrone sept whose territory bounded part of Monaghan). In the list of *Successors of Patrick* (L. L. 42d), he is likewise styled *son of the poet.*

[3] *March 27th, the Wednesday after Easter.*—The *F.M.* copy these data and, nevertheless, place the obit under 1173,—a year in which the Wednesday in Easter week fell on April 11! O'Donovan left th error uncorrected (iii. 13).

Gelasius is given in the Martyrology of Donegal at March 27.

[4] *87th of his age.*—He was consequently born in 1087. Yet O'Conor

choice old age.—Gilla Mac Liac [Gelasius], son of Ruaidhri,[2] successor of Patrick, archbishop and primate of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, son of chastity, full of purity of heart and of peace, died piously after choice old age, on the 6th of the Kalends of April [March 27], the Wednesday after Easter,[3] in the 87th year of his age,[4] the 37th of his episcopacy.[5] That noble man was sixteen years full honourably in the abbacy of Colum-cille in Daire before [receiving] the succession of Patrick.—Gilla-Mochaidbeo,[6] abbot of the Monastery of Peter and Paul in Ard-Macha, a diligent, steadfast servant to the Lord, died on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Kalends of April [March 31], in the 70th year of his age. [1174]

(The battle[7] of Durlus [was gained] by Domnall Ua Briain and by Conchobur Maenmhaighi upon the people of the son of the Empress (namely, of the king of the Saxons).—Maelruanaigh[8] Ua Ciarda, king of Cairpri, was slain.—The Synod[7] of Birr [was celebrated].—A.D. 1174. Mael-Isu[7] Ua Connachtain, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh [Elphin], rested.—Amlaim Ua Cuind, chief of Muinnter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Muirguis[7] Ua Dubhthaigh, first abbot

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(*R. H. S.* ii. *Annals of Boyle*, p. 17) confidently states that Mac Liag, who died in 1016 (*supra*), was his father!

[5] *37th of his episcopacy.*—He became archbishop on the resignation of St. Malachy in 1137. There is independent evidence that he was primate in 1138. According to the colophon, he was in the *succession of Patrick*, when the Mael-Brigte Codex was written; *namely, in the year of the sixteenth Epact [falling] upon Jan.* 1—ıᴅon, ı m-bliaᴅain ᴅano ꞅeꞅıᴅe ᴅeac ꞅoꞃ Kalainn Enaiꞃ.

[6] *Mochaidbeo.*—His name is in the Martyrology of Donegal at October 11.

[7] *The battle, etc.*; *The Synod, etc.*; *Mael-Isu, etc.*; *Muirgius, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*.

For the battle of Thurles (which is also found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*), see the masterly note of O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 16 sq).

To the Synod of Birr is perhaps to be referred the transfer of Westmeath to the See of Clonmacnoise, recorded by the F.M. at this year.

[8] *Maelruanaigh, etc.*—A more detailed account is in the F.M.

quievit.—Imar, mac Mic Cargamna hUi Gilla-Ulta[i]n, toiseċ Muinntiri [Mail-Sinna,[k] moritur[k]].)

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. u., Anno Domini M.[c] c.° lxx.° u.° Mael-Isu (idon,[b] mac in ċleiriġ cuirr[b]), espuc Ulaḋ, sui ecna[i] 7 craḃa[i]ḋ, plenus dierum in Christo quievit.—Flaiṫbertaċ[1] hUa Brolċa[i]n, comarba Colum-cille, tuir ecna[i] 7 einiġ, fer dia tucadur cleiriġ Erenn caṫair espuic ar[c] ecna[i] 7 ar[c] ḟebus 7 dia tarcus[2] comursus hIa, do éc co reċtnaċ iar treblait toġaiḋe i n-dubrecles[3] Colum-cille. Gilla Mac Liac hUa Brana[i]n do oirdneḋ i n-a inaḋ i comursus Colum-cille.—Mac comarba Finnein (idon,[b] Amlaiṁ[b]), abb Saball, do éc i n-escopoiti Ulaḋ.—Mac Cormaic espuc Ulaḋ, do éc.—Concobur,[d] mac Mic Conċaille (segánaiġ[e]), abb reiclesa Poil 7 Petair 7 comarba Patraic iartain, do éc i Roim, iar toċt d'acallaim comarba Petair.[d]—Maidm ar Cenel-n-Enna ria n-Eċmarċaċ hUa Caṫa[i]n 7 re Niall hUa n-Gailmreḋaiġ 7 ár mór do ċur forru.

k-k Cut away in binding; Mael-Sinna is certain.

A.D. 1175. [1] Laiṫ—(ḟ om.), A. [2]—sus, B. [3] reic—, A. a-a n. t. h., on blank space, A. b-b itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. c ar a—*for his*, B, C. d-d om., B, C. e itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

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[9] *Boyle.*—Respecting the history of the foundation of this abbey given by O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 14) from the *Annals of Boyle*, it may be well to quote the original entries.

Abbatia de Buellio hoc anno fundata est, anno Dominic[a]e Incarnationis MCXLVIII.

Abbatia Buellensis hoc anno fundata est iuxta Buellium MCLXI; ab initio vero mundi VICCCLX. Primo incepit esse apud Grellechdinach; secundo, apud Druimconaind; tertio, apud Bunfinni; quarto, apud Buellium.

In primo loco, primus abbas Petrus Ua Morda fuit; in secundo, Aed Ua Maccain per duos annos. Post eum Mauricius in eodem loco per vi. annos ("nearly three years," O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*), et apud Bunfinni duos et dimidium. In Buellio vero abbatizavit xiii. et dimidium.

[A.D. MCLXXIV.] Murgius Ua Dubtaich, primus abbas Buellii et

of Boyle,[9] rested.—Imar[10] son of Mac Cargamna Ua Gilla-Ultain,[11] chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, dies.) [1174]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1175. Mael-Isu (namely, son of "the Stooped Cleric"), bishop of Ulidia [Down], master of wisdom and piety, rested full of days in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, successor of Colum-cille, tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom the clergy of Ireland gave the chair[1] of a bishop for wisdom and for his excellence and to whom was offered[2] the succession of Ia, died piously, after choice tribulation, in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brana[i]n[3] was instituted in his stead in the succession of Colum-cille.—The son of the successor of [St.] Finnian (namely, Amlaimh[4]) [deposed] abbot of Saball, died in the episcopacy of Ulidia.—Mac Cormaic, bishop of Ulidia, died.—Conchobur,[5] son of Mac Conchaille (the wild-deer hunter), abbot of the Regular abbey of [SS.] Paul and Peter and successor of Patrick afterwards, died in Rome, after arriving to confer with the successor of Peter.—Defeat [was inflicted] on the Cenel-Enna by Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n and by Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh and great slaughter was put upon them. [1175]

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tertius secundum antiquitatem domus, quievit.

[10] *Imar, etc.*—Compare the final (additional) item of the preceding year.

[11] *Gilla-Ultain.—Devotee of* [*St.*] *Ultan* (probably of Ardbraccan, co. Meath).

1175. [1] *Chair of bishop.—Supra*, 1158.

[2] *Was offered.*—In 1164 (*supra*).

[3] *Ua Brana*[*i*]*n.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 408.

[4] *Amlaimh.*—The same who procured the expulsion of the Canons Regular from Saball (Saul) in 1170. The *F. M.* omit the obit.

[5] *Conchobur.*—He was the immediate successor of Gelasius. *Segdnach* (for which compare *ség*, *a wild-deer*, in Cormac's *Glossary*) forms part of the text in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[6] *Was slain.*—By the son of Mac Coghlan (lord of Delvin Eathra, the barony of Garrycastle, King's Co.), according to the entry in the Four Masters.

(Gilla-Colum[f] hUa Maelṁuaiḋ, ri Fer-Ceall, occisus est.—Magnus hUa Mael-Sheaċnaill do ċroċaḋ la Gallaiḃ.—Miḋe d'ḟasuġuḋ o Aṫ-Luain gu Droċet-aṫa.—Domnall Caemanaċ, mac Diarmoda Mic Murċaḋa, ri Laiġean [occisus est].—Sluaġaḋ la Gallaiḃ gu Luimneaċ, gu n-deaċadair fair.[f])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. u., f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° ui.° Saxain do innarba[ḋ] do Domnall hUa Briain a
B 54c Luimniuċ | tre ḟorbairi[1] do denum forru.—Bean-Miḋe, ingen Donnċaḋa hUi Cerbaill, ben Con-maiġi[2] hUi Fhlainn,[3] rigan hUa-Tuirtri 7 Fer-Lí, do éc.—Ingen
A 52d Ruaiḋri hUi Conċoḃair, ben [Fh]laiṫbert|aiġ hUi Maeldoraiḋ, do marbaḋ do macaiḃ hUi Cairella[i]n.—Fabor 7 Cenannus do ḟasuġaḋ[4] do Ghallaiḃ 7 do hUib-Briuin.—Niall,[a] mac Mic Loċlainn, do marbaḋ do Muinnter-Branain.[a]—Luġmaḋ do ḟasuġaḋ do na Saxaiḃ.—Caistel Gall 'ga ḋenaṁ i Cenannus.—In t-

[f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1176. [1] orbairi (ḟ om.), A. [2]—ḋe, B. [3] Lainn (ḟ om.), B. [4] as— (ḟ om.), A. [5] sa (aphaeresis of i), A. [a-a] om., B, C.

[7] *Maghnus.*—He was lord of East Meath. The Four Masters state he was hanged by the Foreigners (English), after they had acted treacherously towards him (most likely, by seizing him at a conference) at Trim.

[8] *Wasted.*—This was probably the incursion described by Cambrensis: Rothericus vero Connactensis, Sinnenensis fluvii fluenta transcurrens, in manu valida Mediam invasit, cunctaque ejusdem castra vacua reperiens atque deserta, usque ad ipsos Dubliniæ fines igne combusta soloque confracta redegit (*Exp. Hib.*, ii. 2).

[9] *Domnall.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

In the Four Masters it is stated that he was treacherously slain by O'Foran and O'Nolan.

[10] *A hosting.*—Given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and in the *Annals of Boyle.* For a characteristic description of the capture by Cambrensis, see the chapter *Nobilis Limerici expugnatio* (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 7).

1176. [1] *The Saxons.*—On the right hand margin, a 17th-century hand wrote in B: *Anglici* [*expul*]*si ex Limerice a Domnalldo.* Cambrensis, however, states (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 14) that, on hearing of the death of

(Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmhuaidh, king of Fir-cell, was slain.[6]—Maghnus[7] Ua Mael-Seachnaill was hanged by the Foreigners.—Meath was wasted[8] from Ath-luain to Drochait-atha.—Domnall[9] Caemanach, [illegitimate] son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster [was slain].—A hosting[10] by the Foreigners to Limerick, so that they overcame it.) [1175]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1176. The Saxons[1] were expelled by Domnall Ua Briain from Limerick, by a leaguer being made against them.—Bean-Midhe[2], daughter of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, wife of Cu-maighi[3] Ua Flainn, queen of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li, died.—The daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, was killed by the sons of Ua Cairella[i]n.—Fabor and Cenannus were wasted[4] by the Foreigners and by the Ui-Briuin.—Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, was killed by Muinnter-Branain.—Lughmadh was wasted by the Saxons.—A castle[5] of the Foreigners [1176 Bis.]

Strongbow, Raymond Le Gros set out for Dublin, having committed Limerick to Donald (O'Brien), as baron of the king and received hostages and multiplied oaths respecting its safe custody and restitution and the preservation of peace. But, no sooner had the English left than Donald, with the characteristic infidelity of his nation, set the city on fire in four places! Giraldus took no trouble to enquire what motive could have prompted O'Brien to burn a place that thus peaceably reverted to his possession.

[2] *Bean—Midhe.—Woman of Meath.* "It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also Bean-Muman, meaning *woman, or lady, of Munster*" (O'Donovan, F.M. iii. 24).

[3] *Cu-Maighi,—Hound of the plain*; *Cu-Midhe,—Hound of Meath.*—Both these names were employed amongst the family of O'Flynn (O.'D. F.M. iii. 25).

[4] *Wasted.*—That is, in consequence of the battles fought thereat between the opposing forces.

[5] *A castle.*—The compiler of the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes this into "The castles of the Foreigners and of Cenannus were a-building" (*Caislen Gall ocus Cenantus ag a ndenum*)! The editor takes *Gall* for a local name and gravely says that

Iarla Saxanaċ do éc i n-Aṫ-cliaṫ do bainne aillsi rogab ar a ċois tria mirbuilib Brigti 7 Coluim-cille 7 na noeṁ arċena, isa[5] cella roṁill.—Caistel Slaine i raibe Ricard Pléimenn[6] co n-a sluaġ, ar a raḃus ic milliuḋ Airgiall 7 hUa-m-Briuin 7 Fer-Miḋe, do milliuḋ la Mael-Seċlainn, mac Mic Loċlainn, la riġ Ceneoil-Eogain 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain buḋein 7 la hAirgiallaib, dú in romarbaḋ cet, no ní is moo, do Ghallaiḃ, re taeḃ ban 7 lenum 7 eċ in ċaisteoil do marbaḋ, co na terna duine i m-beṫaiḋ asin caistel. Ocus rofasaiġti tri caisteoil i Miḋe iar[b] nabaraċ[b] ar uaṁan Ceniuil[7]-Eogain, idon, caistel Cenannsa 7 caistel Calatruma 7 caistel[8] Daire-Phatraic.—Cu-maiġe hUa Flainn, rí hUa-Tuirtri 7 Fer-Lí 7 Dal-Araide, do marbaḋ do Coin-Miḋe, d'a braṫair fein 7 do Feraiḃ-Lí.

(Diarmoid,[c] mac Cormaic Mheg Carrṫaiġ, ri Desmuṁan, do gabail la a mac fein, idon, la Cormac Liaṫan.[c])

Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° uii.° Dun-daleṫglas do ṁilleḋ do hEoan[1] do-Chuirt 7 do na riderib tangadur imaille ris 7 caistel do ḋenaṁ doib ann, asa tucsat maidm fa ḋó for Ulltaiḃ 7 maidm for Cenel-n-Eogain 7 for Airġiallaiḃ, dú in romarbaḋ Concobur hUa Cairell-a[i]n (idon,[b] toiseċ Clainni-

[6] Plem,—B. [7] cenel, A. [8] cairlen, B. [b-b] ar nabaraċ—*on the morrow*, B; followed by C. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1177. [1] Feon, B. [a-a] blank in A. [b-b] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C.

there is no trace of any "castle of Gall" (p. 152).

[6] *Saxon Earl.*—See O'Donovan (*loc. cit.*) and Gilbert (*Viceroys*, p. 40, sq.).

[7] *Alive.*—Literally, *in life.*

[8] *Diarmoid.*—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*); which add that Cormac was treacherously slain and his father again reigned in the same year.

1177. [1] *John De Courcy.*—According to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17), he marched, with 22 knights and 300 men, in three days through Meath and Oriel and, on the morning of the fourth day, about Feb. 1, entered Down: the king,

was a-building at Cenannus.—The Saxon Earl[6] [Strongbow] died in Ath-cliath of an ulcer he got on his foot, through the miracles of Brigit and Colum-cille and the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—The castle of Slane, wherein was Ricard Fleming with his host, wherefrom the Airgialla and Ui-Briuin and Fir-Midhe were being pillaged, was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves and by the Airgialla; where were killed one hundred or more of the Foreigners, besides women and children and the horses of the castle that were killed, so that no person escaped alive[7] out of the castle. And three castles in Meath were razed on the morrow for fear of the Cenel-Eogain, namely, the castle of Cenannus and the castle of Calatruim and the castle of Daire of [St.] Patrick.—Cu-maighi[3] Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li and Dal-Araidhe, was killed by Cu-Midhe[3], his own brother and by the Fir-Li. [1176]

(Diarmoid,[8] son of Cormac Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, that is, by Cormac the Gray.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1177. Dun-da-lethglas was destroyed by John De Courcy[1] and by the knights that came with him, and a castle[2] was made by them there, wherefrom they twice[3] inflicted defeat upon Ulidia and defeat upon Cenel-Eogain and upon Airgialla; where was killed Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n [1177]

Dunlevy (who succeeded his brother, Roderick in the kingdom of Ulidia in 1171, *supra*), having taken to flight.

[2] *Castle.*—Exili municipio, quod in urbis angulo tenuiter erexerat (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

[3] *Twice.*—Giraldus states (*loc. cit.*) that the first defeat was inflicted after the Purification (Feb. 2), upon a force of 10,000; the second, on the Nativity of St John (June 24), upon 15,000.

Diarmata[b]), 7 Gilla Mac Liac hUa Donngaile, toiseċ Fer-droma 7 in rogonaḋ do saiġtiḃ Domnall hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ—7 marḃ é do na gonaiḃ sin i reicles Phoil i n-Ard-Maċa, iar caiṫim Cuirp Crist 7 iar n-a ongaḋ—7 in romarbait[2] maiṫi | imḋa aili. Dorat dono
B 54d Conċobur hUa Carella[i]n reimeris (idon,[c] isin n-erraċ[c]) maidm for hUa Maeldoraiḋ 7 for Cenel-Conaill, dú in romarbaḋ ár Ceneoil-hEnna[i] 'ma[3] mac hUi Sherraiġ 7 ima[3] maiṫiḃ imdaiḃ arċena.—Miliḋ Gocan co n-a ridiriḃ do breiṫ do mac Ruaiḋri (idon,[d] Murċaḋ[d]) hUi
A 53a Concoḃuir co Ros-Comain do milliuḋ Connaċt | ar ulcaiḃ re [a] aṫair. Roloiscset imurra Connaċta sa cetoir Tuaim-da-gualann 7 cealla arċena in tire[e] ar ulcaiḃ risna Gallaiḃ 7 tucsat maidm forsna Gallu 7 rodicuirset ar eicin as a tir iat. Roḋall dono Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir in mac sin (idon,[f] Murċaḋ[f]) iar sin, i n-diġail in turuis sain.—Aeḋ hUa Neill (idon,[g] in macaṁ toinlesc[g]), ri Cene[oi]l-Eogain re heḋ 7 ridomna Erenn uile, do marbaḋ la Mael-Seċlainn, mac Mic Loċlainn 7 la hArdgal, mac Mic Loċlainn (idon,[f] mac do'n Mael-Seċlainn sin[f]). Ardgal dono fein do marbaḋ do hUa Neill ic a marbaḋ annsein.—In timpanaċ, hUa Coinnecen, ardollam Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn

[2] romarbaḋ, A. [3] im, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; isin erraċ, c. m., t. h., B; "in the Lent," C. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; Muirċertaċ, itl., t. h., B; "Murtagh," C. [e] (cealla arċena in tire) do milliuḋ—(*moreover, the churches of the territory*) *were* (lit., *to be*) *despoiled*, added, B; followed by C. The fatal objection to this reading is the introduction of an Infinitive between two Indicatives. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [g-g] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C.

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[4] *Milo Cogan, etc.*—In the *Exp. Hib.* (ii. 19) no mention is made of Murchadh O'Conor. De Cogan is said to have had 40 knights and 500 men. The Connaughtmen burned cities, towns, churches and such provisions as they were unable to conceal. They likewise cast down crucifixes and images of Saints in presence of the enemy. The invaiding force advanced as far as Tuam. There it remained

(namely, chief of Clann-Diarmata) and Gilla Mac Liac Ua [1177]
Donngaille, chief of Fir-Droma, and wherein was wounded with arrows Domnall Ua [F]laithbertaigh—and he died of those wounds in the monastery [of Canons Regular] of Paul [and Peter] in Ard-Macha, after partaking of the Body of Christ and after his anointing—and wherein were killed many other nobles. Now, Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n before that (namely, in the Spring) inflicted defeat upon the Cenel-Eogain and upon Ua Maeldoraidh; where a great number of the Cenel-Eogain were killed, around the son of Mac Sherraigh and around many nobles besides.—Milo Cogan[4] with his knights was taken by the son of Ruaidhri (namely, Murchadh) Ua Conchobhuir to Ros-Comain to destroy Connacht, for evil[5] towards his father. The Connachtmen, however, immediately burned Tuaim-da-gualann and the churches of the country besides, for evil[5] towards the Foreigners and they inflicted defeat upon the Foreigners and drove them by force out of the country. Moreover, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir blinded that son (namely, Murchadh) afterwards, in revenge of that expedition.—Aedh Ua Neill (namely, "The lazy youth"[6]), king of Cenel-Eogain for a time and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn and by Ardgal, son of Mac Lochlainn (that is, son to that Mael-Sechlainn). But Ardgal himself was killed by Ua Neill at his [Ua Neill] being killed there.—The Timpanist[7] Ua Coinnecen, arch-ollam of the North of Ireland, was

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eight days; but, finding the land void of sustenance, returned to the Shannon. In a wood close by the river, King Roderick was encountered at the head of three large armies. A fierce conflict ensued. The English lost three, slew many of the enemy and escaped safe to Dublin! Credat Judaeus.

[5] *Evil.*—Plural in the original.

[6] *Lazy youth.*—So called, doubtless, by antiphrasis.

[7] *Timpanist.*—For the Timpanist, see O'Curry (*Manners and Customs*, etc., iii. 364 sq.) For the stringed instrument, the Timpan, see *ib.*, 359 sq., and i dxxviii—ix.

do marbaḋ do Chenel-Conaill co n-a mnai 7 co n-a muinnter.—Sluaġaḋ la hEoan[1] do-Cuirt 7 lasna ritiriḃ i n-Dal-Araiḋe, (7[f] gu Dun-da-leṫglas[f]), d'ar'marbrat Domnall, mac mic Caṫusaiġ, rí Dal-Araiḋe. Tainic dono hEoan[1] do'n turus cetna i n-hUib-Tuirtri 7 i Feraiḃ-Li, co roloisc Cú-Miḋe hUa Flainꝺ Airṫear-Maiġi réiṁe 7 co roloiscset Cuil-raṫain 7 ċealla imḋa eile. Niall hUa Gailmreḋaiġ, rí Fer-Maiġi-Iṫa 7 Cheneoil-Enna[i], do marbaḋ do Donnċaḋ hUa Chairel-la[i]n 7 do Clainn-Diarmata, ar lar Daire Colum-cille 7 teċ[4] do loscaḋ air ann, co tainig as amaċ, co romarbaḋ i n-dorus in taigi. Doroine dono Donnċaḋ hUa Cairella[i]n,[5] toiseċ Clainni-Diarmata, siṫ re Colum-cille 7 re Muinnter Daire annsein tar a cenn fein 7 a mic 7 a oa: idon,[h] [a] maínċene féin tria biṫu 7 a meic 7 a oa 7 a iarmoa co braṫ do[h] Colum-cille 7 do Mhuinnter Daire 7 baile-biataiġ i[6] farraḋ Dom-naiġ-moir. Ocus Mac-riaḃaċ, idon, corn is ferr do[7] boi i n-Erinn, do tabairt do Mhuinnter Daire i[6] n-gill re tri fiċtiḃ bó. Ocus teċ ḋo denum do'n cleiriuċ, isa B 55a teċ ro|loisceḋ for Ua n-Gairmleḋaiġ[8] 7 a croḋ uile do ic fris doneoċ ro loiscset imí. Clann-Diarmata imurra arċena do ḋenum ṡiṫa tar a cenn fein.

(Uiuianus[i] Cardinalis uenit in hiberniam. Senuḋ ċlereaċ Erinꝺ i nꝺ-Aṫ-ċliaṫ cum Uiuiano.—Conċuḃar

[4] teaċ, A. [5]—illan, B. [6] a, A. [7] om., B. [8] n-Gailm—, B. [h-h] 7 a iarmoa 7 a mainċeine fein tria biṫu do—*and of his posterity and his own monastic service for ever to,* B; which C follows. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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[8] This expedition is not mentioned by Cambrensis.

[9] *Monastic service.*—For the *mainchine*, or Monastic Service, see the *Senchas Mor* (*Brehon Laws*, iii. 36, 68).

[10] *Ballybetagh.*—That is, *townland of a Biatach* (one who held his land on condition of supplying food (*biad*) to those billeted upon him by the chief). "A Ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or seisreaghs, each sies-

killed by the Cenel-Conaill with his wife and with his people. [1177]
—A hosting[8] by John De Courcy and by the knights into Dal-Araidhe (and to [*recte*, from] Dun-da-lethlas), on which they killed Domnall, grandson of Cathusach [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha], king of Dal-Araidhe. Moreover, John went during the same expedition into Ui-Tuirtri and into Fir-Li, until Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn burned Airthir-Maighi before him and they [John's forces] burned Cuil-rathain and many other churches.—Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh, king of the Men of Magh-Itha and of Cenel-Ennai, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by the Clann-Diarmata, in the centre of Daire of Colum-cille: and [it happened thus:] a house was burned upon him there, so that he came out from it [and] was killed at the door of the house. However, Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n, chief of Clann-Diarmata, made peace with Colum-cille and with the Community of Daire then, on behalf of himself and his son and his grand sons,—to wit, the monastic service[9] of himself for ever and of his son and of his grandsons and of his posterity to doom unto Colum-cille and unto the Community of Daire and [to give] a ballybetagh[10] in the neighbourhood of Domnach-mor. And "The Gray Son," that is, the best goblet that was in Ireland, was given to the Community of Daire, in pledge for three score cows. And [he agreed] to make a house for the cleric whose house was burned upon Ua Gairmledhaigh and to pay him all the chattel that they burned about him. The Clann-Diarmata also made peace on their own behalf.

(Cardinal[11] Vivianus[12] came into Ireland. A Synod[13] of the clergy of Ireland along with Vivianus.—Conchubar[11]

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reagh containing 120 acres of the *large* Irish measure" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 27).

[11] *Cardinal; Conchubar.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*, with the father's name omitted from the second entry.

[12] *Vivianus.*—Cardinal priest of

Maenmaiḋe do ġabail la aṫair, idon, la Ruaiġri hUa Conċobair.[i])

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° uiii.° Idon, cet bliaḋain noidecta[i]. Concobur, mac
A 53b Conallaiġ hUi Luiniġ, do ġabail to|risiġeċta Cenuil-Maien[1] 7 Domnall, mac Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiġ, do innarba[ḋ] a Muiġ-hIṫa i[2] n-Inis-n-Eogain docum Donnċaḋa hUi Duibdirma. Cenel-Maien imurro isin bliaḋain cetna, idon, i cinn oen raiṫi, do ḋenaṁ aṫtoiriġ do mac Conallaiġ 7 do tabairt toirisiġeċta do Domnall, mac Domnaill.—Muinnter Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiġ, idon, mac Gille-caiċ hUa n-Eiderla 7 hUa [Fh]lannaca[i]n, do marbaḋ mic Conallaiġ hUi Luiniġ, ar lar tiġi Domnaill hUi Gailmreḋaiċ, i meḃail 7 hairċinneċ na hErnaiḋe[3] maroen ris ic a ċomairce. Aṫtoireċ dono do ḋenum do Domnall hUa Gailmredaiġ 7 Cenel-Maien do ṫabairt toirisiġeċta do Ruaiḋri hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ. Mebol imurro do ḋenum do tri macaiḃ hUi [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ for Cenel-Moen 7 do Clainn Domnaill arċena. Domnall dono, mac Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiġ, do marbaḋ inntiriḋe[b] 7 Tigernan, mac Raġnaill mic Domnaill 7 oċtur lanbiataċ do maiṫiḃ Cene[oi]l-Moen maroen[4] riu.—Raġ-

A.D. 1178. [1] Ceneol-Maiean, A. [2] a, A. [3]—naiġi, B. [4] aroen, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] isin meḃoil sin—*in that treachery*, B; "in that murther," C (following B).

St. Stephen on the Coelian Mount and Papal Legate. Hoveden (in agreement with Benedict of Peterborough) states that he spent the Christmas of 1176 in Man with Guthred, the king. After the Epiphany he set sail for Ireland and landed at Down. On his way thence, along the coast, to Dublin, he was arrested by the army of De Courcy (and apparently brought back to Down). John, however, allowed him to proceed and, at his request, liberated the bishop of Down, who had been taken prisoner in the first battle of Down.

Maenmhaidhe was taken prisoner by his father, namely by Ruaighri Ua Conchobhair.) [1177]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1178. Namely, the 1st year[1] of the Decemnovennal [Cycle]. Conchobur, son of Conallach Ua Luinigh, took the chieftaincy of Cenel-Maien and Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was expelled from Magh-Itha into Inis-Eogain, to Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma. The Cenel-Maien, however, in the same year, namely, before the end of one quarter, deposed the son of Conallach and gave the chieftaincy to Domnall, son of Domnall.—The people of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, that is, the son of "the blind gillie" Ua Eiderla and Ua [F]lannacain, killed the son of Conallach Ua Luinigh in the centre of the house of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, in treachery and the herenagh of the Ernaidhe [was] with him, protecting him. However, Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was deposed and Cenel-Maien gave the chieftainship to Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh. Nevertheless, a treacherous attack was made by the three sons of Ua [F]laithbertagh and the Clann-Domnall also upon the Cenel-Moien. Howbeit, Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was killed in that same [attack] and Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domnall [was killed] and eight full biatachs of the nobles of Cenel-Moien along with them [were killed].— [1178]

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[13] *A Synod.*—Of bishops, held in Dublin, according to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 11). The Legate (*ib.*) proclaimed the right of the English king over Ireland and the papal confirmation thereof, and commanded clergy and laity to submit, under threat of anathema. And, it being customary (in time of war) for the Irish to carry provisions for safety to churches, he empowered an English expeditionary force, when victuals were not otherwise obtainable, to extract those found in churches, on payment of a fair price!

1178. [1] *1st year.*—The Epact, ix., sufficiently denoted the initial year of the Decemnovennal Cycle.

naill, mac Eċmarcaiġ hUi Chaṫa[i]n, do marbaḋ do Cenel-Maia[i]n i tosaċ in t-sam̄raiḋ sin. Conad i n-a diġail riḋe doroċair Galaċ hUa Luinniġ 7 Muircertaċ hUa Peata[i]n 7 is 'n-a diġail doronaḋ mebol Clainni-Dom̄naill, for Cenel-Moen.—Isin[5] bliaḋain sin dono tainic morġaiṫ aḋbuil, co rotrascair bloḋ[6] dermair do ċaillṫiḃ 7 do ḟiḋbaḋaiḃ 7 do railġiḃ dímóraiḃ for[7] lár 7 for[7] lantalmain. Rotrascair[c] dono se[8] fiċit[8] ralaċ, uel paulo plus, i n-Daire Colum-cil[l]e.—Is[d] inntisin[d] dono táinic hEoan co n-a ritiriḃ o Dhun ar creċaḋ co-Machaire-Conaille, co n-dernsat[e] airġṫi ann[e] 7 co rab-
B 55b atur aiḋċi illongport[9] i n-Glind-Riġi. Táinic imurro[10] Murċaḋ hUa Cerḃaill, rí Airġiall 7 Mac Duinnsleiḃe, ri Ulaḋ, cu[f] n-Ulltaiḃ[f] cucu[11] in aiḋċe sin 7 tucsat taelcaḋ doiḃ. Romebaiḋ dono for Gallaiḃ 7 rocuireḋ dergár forru. Táinic dono in t-Seoan cetna ar creċaiḃ i n-Dal-n-Araiḋe 7 i n-hUiḃ-Tuirtri. Tuc dano Cu-Miḋe hUa Flainn, ri hUa-Tuirtri 7 Fer-Lí tailcaċ doiḃ. Romaiḋ dono in caṫ sin for Gallaiḃ 7 rocuireḋ a n-ár.

(Ammus[g] Cualgni la hUlta 7 la Galla for Sean do-Cuirti.[g]—Gilla-Crist[h] hUa hEoḋaiġ, episcopus Conm̄aicne, quieuit.—Am̄laiḃ hUa Domnalla[i]n, ollam Connaċt, quieuit.[h])

[5] is (in om.), A. [6] brodd, A. [7] fri—*against*, B. [8] .ui. xx.it., A, B. [9] The il is om., probably from oversight, A. [10] dono, B. [11] cuq, B; i.e., q=cu, by an absurd scribal affectation of Latin. [c] Co (rotrascair)—*So that* (*it prostrated*), B. [d-d] Isin bliaḋain sin—*in that year*, B; "in that same yeare," C. [e-e] co roairgset muinntera imda—"that they spoyled many people [territories]," B and C respectively. [f-f] om., B, C. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [h-h] f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[2] *Made an onset upon them.*—Literally, *gave an onset to them.*

[3] *Defeat was inflicted.*—This is the fourth battle of Cambrensis. Quartum apud Uriel (Oirghialla), ubi multi quoque suorum interempti et alii in fugam conversi (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

[4] *Fir-Li.*—Cambrensis erroneously makes this the third battle. Tertium erat apud Ferli, praeda captione, ubi, ob arctum viae

Raghnall, son of Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, was killed by the Cenel-Maien in the beginning of that summer. So, in revenge of that, fell Galach Ua Luinigh and Muircertach Ua Peatain and it is in revenge of it the treacherous attack of the sons of Domnall was made upon the Cenel-Moien.—It is in that year also there came a wonderful, violent wind which prostrated a very large portion of woods and forests and very great oaks full flat on the ground. It prostrated also six score oaks, or a little more, in Daire of Colum-cille.—It is in that year likewise went John [De Courcy], with his knights, pillaging from Dun to the Plain of Conaille, so that they took many preys therein and were a night in camp in Glenn-righi. Howbeit, Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, and Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, with the Ulidians came up with them that night and made an onset upon them.[2] Thereupon defeat was inflicted[3] upon the Foreigners and stark slaughter was put upon them. The same John, notwithstanding, went for preys into Dal-Araidhe and into Ui-Tuirtri. But Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li[4], made an onset upon them[2]. That battle also went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted. [1178]

(The attack of Cualnge[5] [was gained] by Ulidians and by Foreigners over John De Courcy.—Gilla-Crist[6] Ua hEodhaigh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.—Amhlaibh[6] Ua Domnalla[i]n, ollam of Connacht, rested.)

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transitum, . . . sic pars Johannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemorosa dispersis, ut vix Johanni undecim milites superstites adhæsissent. Ipse vero . . . per triginta stadia se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis, usque ad castrum suum, duobus diebus et noctibus jejuni, armati, pedites, miro conatu memoriaque dignissimo, evaserunt.

[5] *Attack of Cualgne.*—This is the first defeat mentioned in the final original entry of the present year.

[6] *Gilla-Crist; Amlaibh.*—Given in *Annals of Boyle*; the second is in the Four Masters also.

A 53c Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° ix.° Idon, [in] d-ara bliaḋain do Noiḋeċta, in[b] tres bliaḋain for bissex.[b] Siḋ do ḋenum do Ḋhonnċaḋ hUa Cairella[i]n 7 do Clainn-Diarmata uile re Cenel-Moien[1] 7 ri hUa n-Gailmreḋaiġ, idon, ri hAmlaim, mac Menma[i]n,[2] idon, derbraṫair mna Donnċaḋa hUi Cairella[i]n, ar lar tempaill Arda-sraṫa, ima minnaiḃ Domnaiġ-moir 7 na hErnaiḋi 7 Arda-sraṫa. hUa Gailmreḋaiġ dono do taideċt isin loo[3] ar nabaraċ do ġabail tuilliḋ slan[4] co teċ Donnċaḋa hUi Cairella[i]n. Mebol ainḟial do denum for[5] lar in aireċta i n-dorus taiġi hUi Cairilla[i]n, i fiaḋnu[i]se a derbṡeṫar fein,[d] idon, mna Donnċaḋa: idon, triar d'a muinnter do marbaḋ maroen fris fein, idon, Cinaeṫ, mac Airt (idon, lanbiaṫaċ) hUi Braca[i]n 7 mac Gilla-Crist mic Cormaic, mic Reoda[i]n, idon, derbcoṁalta do Donnċaḋ hUa Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Maċa do loscaḋ ex maiori[6] parte: idon, na huile reiclesa 7 in[n]a huile tempaill robatar[e] ann, uile do loscaḋ,[e] cenmoṫa reicles Briġti 7 tempoll na Ferta.—hUa Ruaḋaca[i]n, rí hUa-n-Eċaċ, do ec do ġalar tri n-aiḋċe iar n-a innarba[ḋ] 7 iar saruġuḋ Canoine Patraic do gar roime.—Cealla Thire-hEogain o Shleib faḋes do ḟolṁuġuḋ tria ċocaḋ 7 tria doċmataiḋ isin bliaḋain sin.—Gilla-Domnaiġ hUa Faranna[i]n,[7] airċinneċ Arda-sraṫa 7 Mael-Muire,

A.D. 1179. [1]—Maian, A. [2]Menmaien, B. [3]Loa, A. [4]Lan (s om.), A. [5]ar—*on*, B. [6]maiore, B. [7]For—, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] om., A. [c] dono—*indeed*—added, B. [d] om., A; C follows B. [e-e] om., B, C.

1179. [1] *Inhospitable.—assembly.*—"A filthy murther committed in midest of the congregacion," C.

[2] *Three.*—Himself, perhaps, and the two here mentioned.

[3] *Church of the relics.* — This church is twice mentioned in the Book of Armagh. First, in connexion with the donation of the place by Daire to St. Patrick. Dedit [Daire] illi [Patricio] locum alium in inferiori terra, ubi nunc est *Fertae Martyrum* [shrine of the relics] iuxta *Ardd-Machae* (Fol. 6d). Secondly, in connexion with the Sunday procession: in Alto-*Machae*

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1179. Namely, the 2nd of the Decemnovennal [Cycle], the 3rd year above a Bissextile. Peace was made by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by all Clann-Diarmata with the Cenel-Moien and Ua Galmredhaigh: namely, with Amlaim, son of Menman, that is the brother of the wife of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the centre of the church of Ard-sratha, upon the relics of Domnach-mor and of the Ernaidhe and of Ard-sratha. Thereupon Ua Gailmredhaigh came on the morrow, to receive additional sureties, to the house of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n. Inhospitable treachery[1] was committed in the midst of the assembly,[1] at the door of the house of Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the presence of his [Amlaim's] own sister, namely, the wife of Donnchadh: that is, three[2] of his [Amlaim's] people were killed along with himself, namely, Cinaeth (that is, a full Biatach), son of Art Ua Braca[i]n and the son of Gilla-Crist, son of Cormac Mac Reodain, to wit, the very foster-brother to Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Macha was burned for the greater part: that is, all the houses of Canons Regular and all the churches that were in it, all were burned, save the house of the Canons Regular of Brigit and the church of the Relics.[3]—Ua Ruadhacain, king of Ui-Echach, died after three nights' illness, after his expulsion and after his profanation[4] of the Canon of Patrick a short time before. —The churches of Tir-Eogain from the mountain southwards were desolated through war and through dearth in that year.—Gilla-Domnaigh[5] Ua Faranna[i]n, herenagh of [1179]

ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on the margin *du ferti martur*—to the shrine [*lit.* grave] of the relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum (Fol. 21d).

[4] *Profanation.*—This took place, probably, by breaking an engagement ratified by oath on the Book of Armagh, anciently called the *Canon of Patrick.*

[5] *Gilla-Domnaigh.* — *Devotee of Sunday*; i.e., one zealous for the observance of that day.

mac Gilla-Cumain, secnap in baile cetna[i], in Christo quieuerunt.—Colman[e] hUa Scannla[i]n, airchinneach Cluane, mortu[u]s est.[e]—Cluane[8] 7 Ard-sratha 7 Domnach-mór 7 in[d] Airnaiḋe do ḟolmuġuḋ do[9] Ḟeraiḃ Muiġi-Iṫa.—Noenenaċ,[e] mac in ḟirleiġinn, Ua Touaid, toiseċ Clainne-Finġin 7 a n-airċinneċ arċena 7 a comuirleċ, mortu[u]s est.[e]

(Raġnall,[f] mac Mic Raġnaill, toiseaċ Maintiri-hEolais, occisus est.—Tuaṫal hUa Connaċtaiġ, episcopus Thiri-Briuin, quieuit.—Sneaċta na mure hoc anno.[f])

B55c[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° Gilla-in-Coimdeḋ[1] hUa[2] Cara[i]n, comarba Patraic, do éc.—Mac Neill hUa Coeṁa[i]n do marbaḋ do Dhonnċaḋ Mac Caṫmail 7 a ṁarbaḋ fein ann.—Raġnall hUa Cairella[i]n do marbaḋ do Cenel-Moen i[3] n-eineċ Coluim-cille ar[b] lar Daire.[b]—Mac Aindilis
A 53d hUi Doċurtaiġ do m|arbaḋ do mac Maġnus[a] hUi Cellaca[i]n.[c]—Mac-Craiṫ hUa Daiġri, airċinneċ Daire, do éc.—Donnċaḋ hUa Cairella[i]n do marbaḋ do Ceneol-Conaill tria mirbuil Coluim-cille.—Aindiles hUa Doċartaiġ do ec i n-Daire Coluim-cille.

(Caṫ[d] na Conċuḃar, idon, Conċuḃar Maenṁuiḋe, mac

8—no, B. 9 o—*by*, B. f-f n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.
A.D. 1180. 1 Coimdeġ, B. 2 O, A. 3 a, A. a-a blank space, A b-b om., A ; "in the middest of Dyry," C. c-c om., B, C.

6 *Magh-Itha.* — C adds : "and O'Moltoray [Ua Maeldoraidh] at Drumchey [Drumcliabh, Drumcliff]. They burnt Esdara throughly and turned againe to Conaght ; they went into their houldings. Conaght and Mounstermen sett uppon them and killed most of them and the Galls [Foreigners, i.e. English] left the country forcibly with some bickering.—And O'Cuin's daughter, queen of Mounster, pylgrimaging at Dyry [Derry], dyed, with overcoming the divell and the world.'

The original of the foregoing is the conclusion of 1188. *Magh-Itha* is the last word on B 55b. The

Ard-sratha and Mael-Muire, son of Gilla-Cumain, vice-abbot of the same place, rested in Christ.—Colman Ua Scanla[i]n, herenagh of Cluain [-Umha], died.—Cluane and Ard-sratha and Domnach-mor and the Ernaidhe were desolated by the Men of Magh-Itha.[6]—Noenenach Ua Touaid, son of the Lector, chief of the Clann-Finghin and their herenagh besides and their counsellor, died. [1179]

(Raghnall, son of Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was slain.—Tuathal[7] Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Tir-Briuin [Enaghdune], rested.—"The snow of the destruction"[8] [fell] this year).

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1180. Gilla-in-Coimdedh[1] Ua Cara[i]n, successor of Patrick, died.—The son of Niall Ua Coema[i]n was killed by Donnchadh Mac Cathmail and [Donnchadh] himself was killed therein.[2]—Raghnall Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Maien in the centre of Daire, in reparation to Colum-cille.[3]—The son of Aindiles Ua Dochurtaigh was killed by the son of Maghnus Ua Cellaca[i]n.—Mac-Craith Ua Daighri, herenagh[4] of Daire, died.—Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Eogain through miracle of Colum-cille.—Aindiles Ua Dochartaigh died in Daire of Colum-cille. [1180 Bis.]

(The battle[5] of the Conchubhars: namely, Conchubhar

translator turned over two folios and began with 56c. "Houldings" arose from mistaking the local name *Segdais* for *tegdais*. "Some bickering" is also wrong.

[7] *Tuathal.*—Given in the *Four Masters.*

[8] *Of the destruction.*—*Cf.* perdidisti—*ro múris* (L. B. 43b). The reading in the *Annals of Boyle* is *na nemi* (O'Conor's *n anemi*)—*of the venom.* The snow was doubtless so called from the great loss of life and property caused thereby.

1180. [1] *Gilla-in-Coimdedh.* — *Devotee of the Lord.*

[2] *Therein.*—That is, in the act of slaying.

[3] *In reparation to Colum-cille.*—"Being uppon Columkill's protec cion!" C.

[4] *Herenagh, etc.*—"Archdeane of Dyry, kylled," C.

[5] *The battle.*—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Boyle.*

Ruaiġri hUi Chonċubair 7 Conċobur hUa Ceallaiġ, du i torċair Conċobur hUa Ceallaiġ 7 a mac, idon, Tadg 7 a derbraṫair, idon, Diarmuid 7 mac Diarmoda, idon, Mael-Seaċlainn 7 mac Taidg hUi Conċobuir, idon, cliamuin.—Gilla-Crist, mac Mic Carrdamna, taiseċ Muinntiri Mail-Shinna, occisus est.[d])

Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° i.° Aeḋ Mac Murċaḋa, riġtoiseċ Muinnteri-Birn 7 Airṫer 7 in Triċa-ceṫ, do marbaḋ do Mac Maṫgamna i mebail airecta.—Isin[b] bliaḋain si dono[b] robris[c] Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Maeldoraiḋ, idon, rí Ceneoil-Conaill,[1] caṫ for macaiḃ riġ Connaċt, idon, Dia-Saṫairn Cengciġis 7[d] romarbad imorro[e] sé[2] meic riġ déc do macaiḃ riġ Connaċt ann[e] 7 dergár Connaċt arċena.—Sloġaḋ la Domnall, mac Aeḋa hUi Loċlainn 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain Tolċa-óac i n-Ultaiḃ 7 dobrisedur caṫ ar Ulltaiḃ 7 ar hUib-Tuirtri 7 ar Feraiḃ-Li um[3] Ruaiḋri Mac Duinnsleiḃe 7 im Coin-Miḋe hUa Fhlaínd.—Creaċ[b] mor la Feraiḃ Maiġi-hIṫa im O Caṫa[i]n idon, Eċmarcaċ 7 Cenel-m-Binniġ Glinne, co n-deċatur tar Tuaim 7 cor'airgsetar Fhiru-Lí 7 hUa-Tuirtri 7 gu rugsatur ilmile do buaiḃ.[b]—Tomaltaċ hUa Conċobair do ġaḃail comurbu[i]s Patraic 7 co n-dernaḋ[4] cuairt Ceneoil-Eogain leis,[b] co ruc cuairt moir[b] 7 co tuc bennactain fariḃ.[f]

d-d n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1181. [1] Cenel—, A. [2] .uí., A, B. [3] im, B. [4] n-dernaiḋ—*he made*, B. a-a blank space, A. b-b om., B, C. c dono—*indeed*—added, B. d dú in—*a place in which*, B; followed by C. e om. (being unnecessary, in consequence of the reading in the preceding note), B, C. f om., B, C.

[6] *Gilla-Crist.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.* The two additional entries are reproduced in the Four Masters.

1181. [1] *Cantred.*—In the original, *Tricha-cet:* for which see 1106, note 4; 1177, note 10.

[2] *Battle.*—For a fuller account, see the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*).

Maenmhuidhe, son of Ruaighri Ua Conchubair and Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, wherein fell Conchobuir Ua Ceallaigh and his son, that is, Tadg and his brother, namely, Diarmuid and the son of Diarmuid, namely, Mael-Sechlainn and the son of Tadg Ua Chonchobuir, that is, the son-in-law.—Gilla-Crist,[6] son of Mac Carrdamna, chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, was slain.) [1180]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1181. Aedh Mac Murchadha, royal chief of Muinnter-Birn and the Airthir and the Cantred,[1] was killed by Mac Mathgamna in treachery, at a meeting.—In this year also Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, namely, king of Cenel-Conaill, gained a battle[2] upon the sons of the kings of Connacht, that is, on the Saturday of Pentecost [May 23] and there were killed indeed sixteen sons of kings of the sons of kings of Connacht and [there was] stark slaughter of Connacht besides.—A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc into Ulidia and they gained a battle over the Ulidians and over Ui-Tuirtri and over Fir-Li, around Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] and around Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn.—A great foray by the Men of Magh-Itha around O'Cathain, namely, Echmarcach and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glenn, until they went past Tuaim [on the Bann] and harried Fir-Li and Ui-Tuirtri and took away many thousands of cows.—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair assumed the succession of Patrick[3] and the circuit of Cenel-Eogain was made by him, so that he took away large circuit [cess] and gave a blessing to them. [1181]

The *Annals of Innisfallen* merely say: "A battle between the Connachtmen and Cenel-Eogain;" the *Annals of Boyle*, with still greater brevity: "the battle of the royal-heirs."

[3] *Succession of Patrick.*—That is, he was made archbishop of Armagh,

(Domnall[g] hUa Ceinneidig, ri Ur-Muman, occisus [est].—Donnsleibhe O Gadhra, ri Sleibe-Lughu, occisus [est].—Domnall hUa Concenainn, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, occisus [est].—Acan hUa Fallamhain, taisech Clainni-Uadach, moritur.—Cath na righdomna, du i torcradar da mac Toirrdelbaigh hUi Concobair, idon, Brian Luighnech 7 Magnus 7 tri meic Aedha, mic Toirrdelbaigh U[i] Conchobuir, idon, Mael-Sechnaill 7 Muiredhach 7 Muircertach et ceteri.[g])

Kal. Ian. vi[a]. f[a]., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° ii.° Sluaghadh la Domnall hUa Lochlainn co Dun-mbó i n-Dal riatai 7 cath do tabairt dó[b] do Ghallaibh annsein 7 maidm for[c] Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Raghnall O Breislen do marbadh ann 7 Gilla-Crist O Catha[i]n do[d] marbadh ann[d] et alii multi. Ocus Soscela Martain do br[e]ith do Ghallaibh leó.

(Domnall[e] hUa hUallacha[i]n, ardepscop Muman, quievit.—Milid Goccan 7 Remonn 7 Cenn-cuilind 7 da mac Steimin et alii multi occisi sunt.—Maidm reim

g-g n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1182. a-a blank space, A. b doibh—*to them*, B, C. c ar—*on*, B. d-d om., B, C. e-e n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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in succession to Ua Carain, who died in the previous year.

4 *Domnall; Donnsleibhe.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

5 *The battle, etc.*—This refers to the second original entry of the present year. The names agree with those in the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

1182. 1 *Gospel of Martin.*—See under 1166, note 2. On the present occasion, it was most probably borne in battle as a *Cathach*, or *prœliator*, to ensure victory to the native forces.

2 *Domnall*; *Milo*; *A defeat.*—The three entries are in the *Annals of Boyle.*

3 *Milo Cogan.*—Mac Geoghegan in his *Annals*, at 1181, says: "Miles Cogan, Reymond Delagross, Keann-koylean and the two sons of Fitz Stephens were killed by Mac Tyer, prince of Imokoylle" [*recte*, Ui-Liathain].

Cambrensis writes: Milo, Milonisque gener nuper effectus, Radulphus, Stephanidae filius, versus Lismoriae partes profecti, cum in campis sedentes colloquium cum Waterfordensibus expectassent; a

(Domnall[4] Ua Ceinneidig, king of Ormond, was slain.—Donnsleibe[4] O'Gadhra, king of Sliab-Lughu, was slain.—Domnall Ua Concenainn, king of Ui-Diarmata, was slain.—Acan Ua Fallamhain, chief of the Clann-Uadach, dies.—The battle[5] of the royal-heirs, wherein fell two sons of Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, namely, Briain of Luighni and Magnus and three sons of Aedh, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, that is, Mael-Secnaill and Muirethach and Muircertach and others.) [1181]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D 1182. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Dun-mbo in Dal-riatai and battle was there given by him to the Foreigners and defeat [was inflicted] upon Cenel-Eogain and Raghnall Ua Breislein was killed there and Gilla-Crist Ua Catha[i]n was killed there and many others [were killed]. And the Gospel[1] of [St] Martin was carried off with them by the Foreigners. [1182]

(Domnall[2] Ua hUallachain, archbishop of Munster, rested.—Milo[2] Cogan[3] and Remonn[4] and Cenn-cuilind[5] and the two[6] Fitz Stephens and many others were slain.—A defeat[2]

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proditore Machtiro, qui eos ea nocte hospitari debuerat, cum aliis quinque militibus, improvisis a tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

For the family of Mectire, see 1199, note 1, *supra*; for his alleged treachery, O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 61, note *e*).

[4] *Remonn.*—Giraldus (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35) mentions the death *Reimundi Hugonidae* [Fitz Hugh] *apud Olethan* [Ui-Liathain, the baronies of Barrymore and Kinnatalloon, co. Cork. The name lives in *Caislean Ua-Liathain*, Castlelyons]. He places it after the arrival of prince John. But, as his dates are unreliable and the place accords, *Reimundus*, we may conclude, is the *Remonn* of the text.

[5] *Cenn-Cuilind.*—*Holly-head.* This can hardly be the *Reimundus Cantitunensis* of Cambrensis, whose death is said to have occurred in Ossory, *apud Ossiriam* [*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35], after 1185.

[6] *Two.*—Cambrensis names but one, Radulph (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir 7 reim Concobur Maenmuiġi for Donnċaḋ, mac Domnaill Miḋiġ 7 for hUa Mael-doraiḋ, ubi multi ceciderunt.[e])

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f.,[a] l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° iii.° Taċur itir in[1] Gilla-riabaċ hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ[2] 7 mac
B 55d A 54a hUi Ghailmreḋaiġ | 7 O [Fh]laiṫbertaiċ do marbaḋ ann 7 drem do Ceniul-Moen[3] do marbaḋ ann.

(Ordo[b] Templariorum 7 Hospitalariorum confirmatur.[b]—Donnċaḋ,[c] mac Domnaill Midig, occisus [est.]—Gilla-Isa hUa Mailin, espuc Maiġi-Eó, moritur.—Cogaḋ mor eter Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir 7 a mac, idon, Concobur Maenmuiġi.[c])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xu., Anno Domini M.° c. lxxx. iiii. Deiċ taiġi fiċit[1] do maiṫiḃ Muinntiri Arda-Maċa[2] do argain do Ghallaiḃ na Miḋe.—Mael-Isu hUa Cerbaill do ġabail comurbuis Patraic iar n-a ḟagbail do Tomaltaċ hUa Conċobuir.—Art hUa Mael-[Sh]eċlainn,[b] rí Iarṫair Míḋe, do marbaḋ i meḃail ar erail Gall. Mael-Seċlainn bec do gabail riġi i n-a inad.—Caistel d'[ḟ]atuġuḋ la Gallaiḃ i Cill-fair.—Caistel aile do milliuḋ la Mael-Seċlainn 7 la Concobur Maenmaiġi hUa Concobair co soċaiḋe moir do Ghallaiḃ and.

A.D. 1183. [1] an, A. [2] Laiṫ-(ḟ om.), B. [3] Cheneol-Moean, A.—[a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] 53d r. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.
A.D. 1184. [1] xx., A, B. [2] Airdmaċa, A.

1183. [1] *Gilla-riabhach.* — *The swarthy gillie.*

[2] *The Order, etc.* — This entry (which likewise occurs in Clyn's Annals, *ad. an.*) is a strange jumble of errors. The Order of Templars was confirmed by the Council of Troyes in 1128. Arnaud de Toroge, the eighth Grand Master, ruled from 1179 to 1184.

The Order of the Hospitallers of St. John (the Baptist) of Jerusalem was confirmed by Pope Paschal II. in 1113. Roger des Moulins, the seventh Grand Master, governed from 1177 to 1187.

The earliest notices of the Orders in Anglo-Irish documents are perhaps the grant by King John (July, 1199) of possessions in Ireland to

[was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by Concobur Maenmuighi upon Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Midian and upon Ua Maeldoraidh, where many fell.) [1182]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1183. A contest [took place] between the Gilla-riabhach[1] Ua Flaithbertaigh and the son of Ua Gailmredhaigh and O[F]laithbertaigh was killed there and a party of the Cenel-Moien was killed there. [1183]

(The Order[2] of Templars and Hospitallers is confirmed.—Donnchadh,[3] son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.—Gilla-Isu[3] Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war[3] between Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1184. Thirty houses of the principal members[1] of the Community of Ard-Macha were pillaged by the Foreigners of Meath.—Mael-Isu Ua Cerbaill [bishop of Clogher] took the succession of Patrick, after it was laid aside by Tomaltach Ua Conchobair.—Art Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of the West of Meath, was killed by direction of the Foreigners. Mael-Sechlainn the Little took the kingship in his stead.—A castle[2] was built by the Foreigners in Cell-fair.—Another castle was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn and by Conchobur Maenmaighi Ua Conchobair, with a large number of Foreigners therein. [1184 Bis.]

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the Knights Templars and a grant by the same (June, 1200) of a charter of liberties to the Knights Hospitallers (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, Vol. I. Nos. 85, 123).

Donnchadh ; Gilla-Isu ; Great war.—These three items are erroneously inserted in this place. See them under next year.

1184. [1] *Principal members.*—Literally, *good* (*men*). For *maithibh* the Four Masters have *roighnibh cumhdaighthi,* which seems meaningless. O'Donovan translates it "of the best houses," which is not the sense of the original.

[2] *Castle.*—This, most probably, is the *castellum de Kilair,* which Cambrensis states was built by De Lacy (in 1182). (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 23.)

(Donnċaḋ,[a] mac Domnaill Midiġ, occisus [est].—Gilla-Isu hUa Mailin, espuc Muiġi-Eo, moritur.—Cogaḋ mor eter Ruaidri hUa Concoḃair 7 a mac, idon, Concobur Maenmuiġi.—Brian Breifneċ, mac Toirrdelbaiġ hUi Concobair, moritur.—Flann hUa Finnaċta, taiseċ Clainni-Murċaḋa, moritur.[a])

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° u.° Mess mor (idon,[a] dairmes) isin bliaḋain si co coitcenn.—Pilip Uínsessa[1] co n-Gallaiḃ Erenn ime i n-Ard-Maċa co cenn sé[2] la 7 sé n-oiḋċe i certmeḋon in Chorġais.—Aṁlaim hUa Muireċaiġ, espcop Ard[a]-Maċa 7 Ceníuil-Feraḋaiġ,[3] loċrann solusta nosoillsiġed tuaiṫ 7 eclais, in Christo quieuit, i[4] n-Dun[4]-Cruṫnai 7 a ṫabairt co honorach co Dairi Coluim-cille 7 a aḋnucal fo ċosaiḃ a aṫar, idon, in[5] espuic hUi Coḃṫaiġ (idon,[b] i toeḃ in tempaill[b] bicc[c]), octogesimo[d] sexto [a]etatis su[a]e anno.[d] Fogurtach hUa Cerballa[i]n do Cenuil-Ellanna do oirdneḋ i n-a inad.—Gilla-Crist Mac Caṫmail, riġṫoiseċ Ceneoil-Fearaḋaiġ 7 na Clann, (idon[e] Clann-Oengusa 7 Clann-Duiḃinnreċt 7 Clann-Fhogurtaiġ[e]) 7 hUa-Cenn[ḟ]ata[6] 7 Clainni-Colla[7] do Feraiḃ-

[a-a] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1185. [1] Un—B. [2] ui, A, B. [3]—eraḋaiġ (ḟ om.), A. [4-4] inn[d]un (eclipsed d om.), A. [5] an, A. [6]—Cennfoda, B. [7] Congail, A. [a-a] itl., t. h. A; om., B, C. [b-b] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. [c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [e-e] itl., t. h., A; part of text, B, C.

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[3] *Donnchadh, etc.*—These items (with the exception of the third and *son-Concobair* of the fourth) are given in the *Annals of Boyle* under this year. Observe the capricious variants in the transcription of the three entries that are also placed under the preceding year: *Midigh-Midig, Isu-Isa, Muighi-Maighi, Concobhair-Conchobuir.*

[4] *Great war.*—According to the *Annals of Boyle*, Ruaidhri gave up the kingship to his son in 1183 and "reigned again" in 1184. The present entry (if it be not misplaced; Cf. the first additional item of 1185) will thus signify that he re-took possession by force.

1185. [1] *Philip of Worcester.*—This agrees with Cambrensis, who calls

(Donnchadh,[3] son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.—Gilla-Isu Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war[4] between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.—Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, dies.—Flann Ua Finnachta, chief of Clann-Murchadha, dies.) [1184]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1185. Great crop (namely, oak-crop) generally in this year.—Philip[1] of Worcester, with the Foreigners of Ireland along with him, [stayed] in Ard-Macha for six days and six nights in the very middle of the Lent.—Amhlaim Ua Muirethaigh, bishop of Ard-Macha and Cenel-Feradhaigh, the shining lamp that used to illuminate laity and clergy, rested in Christ in Dun-Cruthnai. And he was carried honourably to Daire of Colum-cille and buried at the feet of his father, namely, the bishop Ua Cobhthaigh[2] (that is, beside the small church), in the 86th year of his age. Fogartach Ua Cerballa[i]n of Cenel-Ellanna was instituted in his stead.—Gilla-Crist Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of the Clanns, namely, Clann-Oengusa and Clann-Duibhinnrecht and Clann-Fhogur- [1185]

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him *Philippus Wigorniensis* and gives an account of what he did in Armagh on that occasion :

Revocato Hugone de Laci, Philippus Wigorniensis, . . . cum militibus quadraginta, procurator in insulam est transmissus [anno 1184]. . . . Elapsa vero hieme, convocato exercitu magno, circa Kalendas Martii Archmatiam profectus sacro quadragesimali tempore, a clero sacro auri tributum execrabile tam exigens quam extorquens, cum sius per urbem Lugdunensem [Louth] Dubliniam indemnis est reversus (*Exp. Hib.* *ii.* 25). The same is given in substance in the *Top. Hib. dist. ii. c.* 50.

[2] *Ua Cobthaigh.*—"It looks very odd," O'Donovan observes, (Four Masters, *iii.* p. 69) "that a bishop O'Murray (Ua Muirethaigh) should be the son of a bishop O'Coffey." His mother, the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests, may have been of the family of O'Murray and he may have adopted her name. He succeeded Ua Cerbaill (O'Carroll).

Manaċ, cenn comairle Tuaisc[e]irt Erenn, do marbaḋ, idon,[a] i Prid Non Mai,[a] la hUa n-Eigníġ 7 la Muinnter-Coema[i]n 7 a cenn do breiṫ leo, co fruṫ uaiṫiḃ í cinn mís iartain.—hEoan Sinter (idon,[f] sine[8] terra[8 f]), mac riġ Saxan, do teċt[9] i n-Erinn, luċt tri ficet[10] long, no ní is móa, re taeḃ iraiḃe reime do Gallaiḃ i n-Erind.—Mael-Isu[g] hUa Muireḋaiġ, fer-
A 54b leiġinn Daire Coluim-cille, do éc i n-a | ḟenoir toġaiḋe 7 Mael-Cainniġ hUa Fercomair do ġaḃail a inaiḋ.[g]—Mael-Seċlainn, mac Muircertaiċ hUi Loċlainn, do ṁarbaḋ do Gallaiḃ.

(Cogaḋ[h] eter Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir 7 Concobur Maenmuiġi, a mac. Domnall hUa Briain i foiridin Ruaiḋri, gur'mill 7 gur'loisc 7 gur'airg cella Iartair Connaċt, gur'ṁarb a n-daine.—Caṫal Carraċ, mac Concobair Maenmuiġi, d'argain 7 do loscaḋ Cilli-da-lua i n-diġail na n-olc sin.[h]—[Diarmait,[i] mac Tordelbaiġ U[i] Briain, do dallud la] Domnall hUa Briain.—Riġi Connaċt do ġabail do Concobur Maenmaigi[i].)

B 56a Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° ui.° Taċairi mor i Tuaiscert Erenn isin bliaḋain si.—Aṫriġaḋ Domnaill, mic Aeḋa hUi Loċlainn[1] 7 riġaḋ Ruaiḋri hUi [Fh]laiṫbertaiċ ic dréim do Chenéul-Eogain Telċa-óac.—Gilla-Patraic[b] mac mic in gilla

8-8 sinetra (=sine terra), A. 9 ṫiaċtain, B. 10 .xx., A, B. f-f itl., t. h., A, B; "John sine terra," C. g-g om., B, C. h-h n. t. h., A: om., B, C. i-i t. m., n. t. h. (first entry is imperfect, owing to excision of margin), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1186. 1 Laċlainn, B. a-a blank space, A. b-b om., B, C.

3 *Sixty ships strong.*—Literally, *the folk of three score ships*. For the date of John's arrival, see Cambrensis, *Exp. Hib. ii.* 32; for his doings in Ireland, *ib.* 36 (Rolls' ed.).

taigh and the Ui-Cenn[fh]ata and the Clann-Colla of Fir-Manach, head of counsel of the North of Ireland, was killed, namely, on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Nones [6th] of May, by Ua Eignigh and by Muinnter-Coema[i]n. And his head was carried away by them, but was gotten from them at the end of a month after.—John Lack-land, son of the king of the Saxons, came into Ireland, sixty[3] ships strong, or something more, besides what was before him of Foreigners in Ireland.—Mael-Isu Ua Muiredhaigh, lector of Daire of Colum-cille, died a choice elder.[4] And Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais took his place.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners. [1185]

(War[5] between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and his son, Concobur Maenmuighi. Domnall Ua Briain [went] in aid of Ruaidhri, so that he destroyed and burned and pillaged the churches of the West of Connacht [and] killed the inhabitants. Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmuighi, plundered and burned Cell-da-lua in revenge of those evils.—[Diarmait, son of Tordelbach Ua Briain, was blinded by] Domnall Ua Briain.—The kingship of Connacht was assumed by Concobur Maenmaighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1186. Great disturbance in the North of Ireland in this year.—Deposition of Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and crowning of Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertach by a party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc.—Gilla-Patraic, grand- [1186]

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[4] *A choice elder.*—Literally, *in his choice elder*; a native idiom expressing state, or condition.

[5] *War, etc.*—These items, including the portion within square brackets), are given (the first at great length) in the *Annals of Boyle*.

cuirr, toiseċ hUa-Brana[i]n, do marbaḋ la Domnall hUa Loċlainn, tria erail Muinntiri-Brana[i]n fein.[b]

(A)

Uga De-Laci do marbaḋ d'O Miaḋaiġ do Teḃṫa (idon,[c] malartaċ 7 dirsailteċ neímed 7 cell Erenn, a marbad i n-einec Co-l[uim-cille ic cumdaċ] caisteoil, idon, a n-Der-[maiġ][c]).

(B)

Huġa[d] De-Laci, malartaċ, dirsailteċ ceall 7 neíṁeḋ Erenn, do ṁarbaḋ d'U Míaḋaiġ do Breġmunaiḃ, lasin Sinnaċ Ua Caṫarnaiġ, i n-einec Coluim-cille, ic cumdaċ caisteoil i n-a ċill, idon, i n-Durmuiġ, sexcentesimo quadragesimo anno ex quo fundata est Daria ecclesia.[d]

Innarba[ḋ] Ruaiḋri hUi Conċobair la Conċobur Maenmaige,[1] l'a mac féin 7 milliuḋ Connaċt etarru.[2]—Conn hUa Breislen, coinnel eíniġ 7 gaisciḋ Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, do marbaḋ do dreim do Chenel-Eogain 7 Inis-Eogain uile do arcain tritsein, cen[3] co raibe ċín doiḃ ann.

(Conċuḃar[e] hUa Flaiṫḃertaiġ do ṁarbaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ, la a ḋerḃraṫair fein, i nd-Araind.—Ruaiḋri hUa Conċubair d'innarba[ḋ] d'a mac fein, idon, do Conċuḃar Mhaenṁuiḋe.—Derḃorgall, ingen

[2] etorra, B. [3] cin, A. [c-c] Partly itl., partly r. m., t. h. [parts within square brackets are wanting, owing to excision of edge of folio], A; om., C. For the reading of B, see parallel entry. [d-d] Given in B and C after the Innarba[ḋ] item. [e-e] n.. t. h., A; om., B, C.

1186. [1] *O'Miadhaigh.*—"A workman," C.

[2] *Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna.*—"Killed as aforesaid, by one of Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny," C. This translator, it thus appears, had before him the entries as given in A and B. O'Donovan has taken needless pains (p. 72 *sq.*) to confirm the accuracy of the native accounts of De Lacy's death.

[3] *640th year.*—O'Donovan inserts "[540 ?]." This would date the foundation half a century after the

son of "the stooping gillie," chief of Ui-Brana[i]n, was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Muinnter-Brana[i]n themselves. [1186]

(A)

Ugo De Lacy was killed by O'Miadhaigh[1] of Tebtha (that is, the destroyer and the dissolver of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland—he was killed in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle namely, in Dermagh).

(B)

Hugo De Lacy, destroyer [and] dissolver of the churches and sanctuaries of Ireland, was killed by Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna,[2] by [direction] of the "Fox" Ua Catharnaigh, in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle in his church, namely, in Durmagh, in the 640th[3] year since the church of Dairmagh was founded.

Expulsion of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair by Conchobur Maenmaige, his own son and destruction of Connacht [ensued] between them.—Conn Ua Breislen, candle of hospitality and championship of the North of Ireland, was killed by a party of the Cenel-Eogain and Inis-Eogain was all ravaged through that, although they had no guilt[y part] therein.

(Conchubhar[4] Ua Flaithbertaigh was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, by his own brother, in Ara.—Ruaidhri[4] Ua Conchubair was expelled by his own son, namely, by Conchobhar Maenmhuidhe.—Derbhorgall,[5] daughter of

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death of St. Columba,—a conclusion quite untenable. The *Daria* intended, the context shows, was Durrow (King's County). It was thus, if the entry can be relied upon, founded in the same year as Derry (545=546, *supra*).

[4] *Conchubhar; Ruaidhri.*—Given in *Annals of Boyle*, with omission of *by his own brother*, *by his own son* respectively.

[5] *Derbhorgall.*—Whose elopement with Diarmait Mac Murchadha

Murċaiḋ hUi Maeil-Sheċlainn, do ḋul go Droiċet-Aṫa d'a hoiliċtri.[e]—Ordo[f] Car[thurianorum] confirmatur.[f])

Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. x.uiii., Anno Domini M° c.° lxxx.° uii.° Ruaiḋri hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ, ri Cene[oi]l-Eogain, do marbaḋ ar creiċ i Tir-Conaill.—Carrac Laċa-Ce do lorcad i meḋon laa, dú in robaiḋeḋ 7 in roloisceḋ ingen hUi Eiḋin, ben Conċobair Mic Diarmata, rí[ġ] Moiġi-Luirg 7 seċt,[1] no ní is moo, eter ḟiru is mna, do lorcaḋ 7 baduḋ ri[2] ré oen uaire innti.—Druim-cliaḃ do arcain do mac Mael-Sheċlainn hUi Ruairc (idon,[b] do Aeḋ[b]), do riġ hUa-m-Briuin 7 Conmaicne 7 do mac Caṫail hUi Ruairc 7 do Ghallaiḃ na Miḋe imaille riu.[3] Aċt doroine Dia firt amra ar Colum-cille ann, idon, romarbaḋ mac Mael-Seċlainn hUi Ruairc (idon,[b] Aeḋ[b]) ria cinn caiciḋiri[4] iar sein (i[c] Conmaicne[c]) 7
A 54c rodallaḋ mac Caṫail hUi Ru|airc, risi tangar in sluaiġeḋ i taiġ hUi Maeldoraiḋ, i n-eineċ Coluim-cille 7 romarbait[5] se[6] fiċit[6] do aes graḋa meic Mael-Seċlainn ar fut Conmaicne 7 Cairpri Droma-cliaḃ tria mírbuil Coluim-cille.

(Mael-Isu[d] hUa Cearḃuill, epscop Oirġiall, quieuit.—Muirġíus, mac Taiḋg hUi Mhailruanaiġ,[7] ri Mhuiġe-Luirg, obiit.[d])

f-f r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1187. [1] uii, A, B. [2] fri, B. [3] friu, B. [4] caeiccigis, A. [5] —baḋ, B. [6-6] .ui.xx:, A, B. [7] -ruariġ, MS. (A). [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] itl., n.t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B; om., C. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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was the alleged cause of the introduction of the English into Ireland.

The Order, etc.—The bracketted portion is from Clyn's Annals. The item is post-dated by more than a century.

1187. [1] *The Rock.*—By metonymy for the castle and dwellings built on the Rock.

[2] *Burned.*—By lightning, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (which give the occurrence under 1185 and, more briefly, at 1187).

[3] *Mid-day.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* (1185) state the burning took place: isin Aoine iar n-Init ċorġuis —*on the Friday after the Beginning* [of the second and more strictly

Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, went to Drochait-atha on her pilgrimage.—The Order[6] of Car[thusians] is confirmed.) [1186]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1187. Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh, king of Cenel-Eogain, was killed on a foray in Tir-Conaill.—The Rock[1] of Loch Ce was burned[2] at mid-day,[3] where was drowned and burned[4] the daughter of Ua Eidhin, wife of Conchobair Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. And seven hundred, or something more, both men and women, were burned and drowned in the space of one hour therein.—Druim-cliabh was pillaged by the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, by Aedh), king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni and by the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc and by the Foreigners of Meath along with them. But God wrought a wonderful deed for Colum-cille therein,—that is, the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, Aedh) was killed (in Conmaicni) before the end of a fortnight thereafter. And the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, with whom came the hosting into the house of Ua Maeldoraidh, was blinded in reparation to Colum-cille. And six score of the minions of the son of Mael-Sechlainn were killed throughout the length of Conmaicni and Cairpri of Druim-cliabh, through miracle of Colum-cille. [1187]

(Mael-Isu[5] Ua Cearbhuill, bishop of Oirghialla, rested.—Muirghius,[5] son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Magh-Luirg, died.)

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observed moiety] *of Lent*; i.e., the Friday after the fourth Sunday of Lent. (See *Todd Lectures*, Ser. III. No. IV.) This will account for the otherwise incredible loss of life. The people had assembled from the mainland for divine service.

[4] *Drowned and burned.*—A hysteron proteron. Her dress having become ignited, the queen rushed into the lake to extinguish the flame and was drowned.

[5] *Mael-Isu; Muirghius.* — Given under the preceding year in the

B 56b [bis] Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. xx.ix., Anno Domini M.°c.°lxxx.°uiii. Ruaiḋri hUa Canánna[i]n, rí Ceneoil-Conaill ri heḋ 7 rídomna Erenn, do marbaḋ do [Fh]laiṫbertaċ hUa Maeldoraiḋ tria mebail ic Droċat Sligiġ,[1] iar[b] n-a brecaḋ do lar Droma-cliaḃ imaċ 7 braṫair dó do marbaḋ imaille fris 7 drem d'a ṁuinntir. hUa Gairb (idon,[c] Magnus[c]), toiseċ Fer-Droma, roimír lam̄a ar hUa Canánna[i]n, do marbad do ṁuinntir Eċmarcaiġ hUi Doċartaiġ i n-diġail hUi Chanánna[i]n.—Dom̄nall hUa Canánna[i]n do leṫraḋ a ċoiri dia tuaiġ féin i n-Daire is[2] gait arclainne connaiḋ 7 a éc de tria mírbail Coluim-cille.—Martain hUa Brolaiġ, ardecnaiḋ Goeiḋel uile 7 ardḟerleiginn Aird-Maċa, do éc.—Am̄laim hUa Daiġri do toċt co hI d'a ailiṫri 7 a éc i n-hI iar n-aiṫriġi toġaiḋi.—Gaill Caisteoil Maiġi-Coba 7 drem d'Uib-Eċaċ Ulaḋ do ṫaiḋeċt ar creiċ hi Tir-n-Eogain, co torraċtadar co Léim-mic-Neill 7 co rogabsat bú andsin 7[d] co n-deċaiḋ Domnall hUa Loċlainn 'n-a n-degaiḋ 7 luċt a com̄ronna fein, co ruc forra i Caḃan-na-crann-ard, co tardsat deḃaiḋ 7 co romaiḋ ar na Gallaiḃ 7 co rocuireḋ[e] a n-ár and 7 co tardaḋ saḃaḋ do ġallġai isin ríġ a aenor, co torċair annsin i friṫguin, idon, Domnall, mac Aeḋa hUi Loċlainn, rí Ailiġ[3] 7 ridam̄na Erenn ar cruṫ 7 ar ċeill 7 ar taiġeḋus 7 ar trebaire.[4] Ocus rucaḋ ín la sin fein co hArd-Maċa 7 rohaḋnaiceḋ ann co honoraċ.—Sluaġaḋ la hEoan Do-Chúirt 7 la Gallaiḃ Erenn uile i Connaċtaiḃ imaille[3] re Concobur hUa n-Diarmata.

A.D. 1188. [1] Sligiḋ, B. [2] i, A. [3] Oi—, B. [4]—bair, A. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] idon, iar—*namely, after*, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. [d] om., B; given in C. [e] romarbaḋ—*was killed*, B.

Annals of Boyle. Ua Cerbaill (O'Carroll) was elected archbishop of Armagh in 1184. He died, according to Ware (vol. i. p. 180), on his journey to Rome.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1188. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i]n, king of Cenel-Conaill for a time and royal heir of Ireland, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh through treachery, at the Bridge of Slicech, after decoying him out from the centre of Druim-cliabh. And a brother of his was killed along with him and a party of his people. Ua Gairb (namely, Maghnus), chief of Fir-Droma, who laid [violent] hands on Ua Cananna[i]n, was killed by the people of Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh in revenge of Ua Cananna[i]n.—Domnall Ua Cananna[i]n laid open his foot with his own axe, whilst cutting a faggot of firewood in Daire and he died thereof, by miracle of Coluim-cille.—Martin Ua Brolaigh, arch-sage of all the Goeidhil and arch-lector of Ard-Macha, died.—Amhlaim Ua Daighri came to I[ona] on his pilgrimage and he died in I[ona] after choice penance.—The Foreigners of the castle of Magh-Coba and a party of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, until they reached to Leim-mic-Neill[1] and seized cows there. And Domnall Ua Lochlainn went against them with a force of his own party, until he overtook them at Cabhan of the High Trees. They gave them battle and it went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted. And a thrust of a foreign spear was given to the king alone, so that he fell there in the conflict: that is, Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech and [worthy to be] royal heir of Ireland for form and for sense and for excellence and for prudence. And he was carried that very day to Ard-Macha and buried there honourably.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of all Ireland into Connacht, along with Con- 1188 Bis.]

1188. [1] *Leim-mic-Neill.—Leap of the son of Niall* (grandson, according to O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 81, of Aedh, king of Ireland, who died 818=819, *supra*). The place was near Dungannon, co. Tyrone (*ib.*)

A 54d Tinoiliḋ Con|coḃar Maenmaiġi (idon,[c] ri Connaċt[c]) Connaċta 7 tic. Domnall hUa Briain, rí Muman, co dréim d'Feraiḃ Muman i soċraiti riġ Connaċt. Acus loiscit ní do ċellaiḃ in tire rempu 7 ní roleicset scoiliuḋ[6] doiḃ. Imċloeit imurro na Gaill aniar co hEs-dara do ṫuiḋeċt i[f] Tir-Conaill. O'tcualatur
B 56c imurro na Gaill Cenel-Conaill | 7 hUa Maeldoraiḋ do biṫ ic Druim-cliaḃ, roloiscset Eas-dara do leir 7 imcloit ar[iṫ]is[i] i Connaċtaiḃ 7 tecait isin Segdais 7 atnaġait Connaċta[g] 7 Fir Muman ammus forru[7] 7 marbait a n-ár 7 facbait na Gaill in tir ar eicin can a becc do gleuḋ.—Etaín, ingen hUi Cuinn, riġan Muman, do bái 'ca hailiṫri ic Daire, do éc iar m-buaiḋ o domon 7 o ḋeman.

(Muirċertaċ,[h] mac Uaċu, hUa Chonċeanainn, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, mortuus est.—Domnall, mac Loċlainn hU Mhaeilruanaiḋ 7 Fearġal hUa Taiḋg in teġlaiġ 7 Flaiṫbertaċ, mac Riucca, hUa Fhinnaċta, occisi sunt.[h] —Muirċertaċ[i] hUa Briain, ri Breġmuine, occisus est.[i] —hUa[j] Mailruanaiḋ occisus est Anno Domini 1188.[j])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x., Anno Domini m.° c.° lxxx.° ix.° Domnall, mac[a] Muirċertaiġ hUi Loċlainn, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ Dhal-Araiḋe acu fein.—Murċaḋ hUa Cerbaill, airdriġ Airgiall, do éc isin Mainistir-moir

[5] maille (aphaeresis of i), A. [6] scoeileḋ, B. [7] forra, B. [f] co—*to*, B; with which agrees C. [g] om. (manifestly by oversight), A. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] 54c, l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [j-j] 54d, t. m., n. t. h. (overhead, another item was cut away in trimming the edge), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1189. [a] mac mic—*grandson* (mic was added by mistake), B.

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[2] *On their march.*—Literally, *before them.*

[3] *Ua Maeldoraidh, etc.*—The author of C., having forgotten apparently that he had translated from this to the end of the year under 1179, renders it thus in this place: "and O'Moyldoray were at Drumkliew, they burnt Esdara all and turned to Connaght againe and into camp ["their houldings," 1179: *recte* the Seghdais]. And Connaght

cobur Ua Diarmata. Concobar Maenmhaighi (namely, king of Connacht) musters the Connachtmen and Domnall Ua Briain, king of Munster, comes with a party of the Men of Munster into the force of the king of Connacht. And they burn some of the churches of the country on their march[2] and some they allowed to escape them [intact]. Howbeit, the Foreigners turn back to Ess-dara to come into Tir-Conaill. But, when they heard that the Cenel-Conaill and Ua Maeldoraidh[3] were at Druim-cliabh, they burned Ess-dara completely and turn again into Connacht and come into the Seghdais. And the Connachtmen and Men of Munster deliver an attack upon them and the Foreigners are killed with slaughter and leave the country by force without a whit of triumph.—Etain, daughter of Ua Cuinn, queen of Munster, who was on her pilgrimage at Daire, died after victory over[4] the world and over[4] the demon. [1188]

(Muircertach[5] Ua Concheanainn, son of Uathu, king of Ui-Diarmata, died.—Domnall, son of Lochlann Ua Maeil-ruanaidh and Fearghal Ua Taidhg "of the [hospitable] household" and Flaithbertach, Ua Finnachta, son of Riucc, were slain.—Muircertach Ua Brain, king of Breghmhuine, was slain.—Ua Mailruanaidh[6] was slain, A.D. 1188.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1189. Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners of Dal-Araidhe, [whilst] amongst themselves.—Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Air- [1189]

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and Mounster came uppon them and slaughtered them and left the country by force, without much fight ["with some bickering," 1179].—Edyn, O'Cuyn's daughter that was pilgrim at Dyry, died."

[4] *Over.*—Literally, *from.*

[5] *Muircertach, etc.*—These four items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

[6] *Ua Mailruanaidh.*—"Taithlech, son of Conchobar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was slain," *Annals of Loch Ce.*

ar n-aiṫrigi ṫoġaiḋi.—Ard-Maċa do loscaḋ o Ċrosa[iḃ] Brigti co reicles Brigti, eter Raiṫ 7 Trian 7 tempul. —Eċmileḋ, mac Mic Canai, sonus 7 sobarṫain Thire-hEoġain uile, do éc.—Mac na haiḋċe hUa Mail-ruanaiḋ, rí Fer-Manaċ, do aṫriġaḋ 7 a dul doċum hUi Cerbaill. Acus creċ Gall do ṫuiḋeċt isin[1] tir 7 comraiciḋ hUa Cerbaill 7 hUa Maelruanaiḋ friú 7 maiḋis for Ua Cerbaill 7 marbṫa[i]r hUa Mael-ruanaiḋ ann.[b]—Conċobur Maenmaiġi, mac Ruaiḋri, airdri Connaċt 7 ridamna Erenn uile, do marbaḋ d'a luċt graḋa fein, tria erail a braṫar, idon, Concobair hUi n-Diarmata (mac Cormaic[c]; alias,[d] mac Ruaiḋri[d]). Conċoḃur hUa n-Diarmata dono do marbaḋ la Caṫal carraċ, mac Concobair Mhaenmaiġi, i[2] n-diġail a aṫar.—Ard-Maċa do arcain la hEoan Do-Chuirt 7 la Gallaiḃ Erenn.—Mac na Peresi, rí Saxan, do éc.—Mael-Cainniġ hUa Fercomais, ferleiġinn Daire, do baṫuḋ eter Aird 7 Inis-Eoġain.

(Muircertaċ[e] hUa Flannaca[i]n, toiseaċ Chlainne-Caṫail, mortuus est.[e])

A 55a Kal. Ian. (ii.[a] f.,[a]) l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxxx.° [Long[b] Caṫail Croibderg hI Conċoḃair, rí Connaċt, do ḃaṫad ar Loċ-Riḃ 7 robaiḋed .xxxui. uiri, im Airecṫaċ hUa Raḋuiḃ, dux Clainni-Tomaltaiġ[b]] 7[c] im

[1] is, B. [2] a, A. [b] om., B, C. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d-d] r. m., n. t. h. A; om., B, C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1190. [a-a] blank space, A. The year is blank in A, B, C. [b-b] Supplied from *Annals of Loch Ce*, A.D. 1190. [c-c] On text space, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

1189. [1] *Mellifont.*—For the Irish Cistercian monasteries, see the erudite Introduction to the *Triumphalia Monasterii S. Crucis*, ed. Rev. D. Murphy, S.J., Dublin, 1891.

[2] *Close and Third.*—See 1074, note 5, *supra.*

[3] *Echmiledh.* — *Horse - soldier*; knight.

[4] *Son of Ruaidhri.*—The alterna-

gialla, died in the Great Monastery [of Mellifont[1]] after choice penance.—Ard-Macha was burned from the Crosses of Brigit to the Regular church of Brigit, both Close and Third[2] and church.—Echmiledh,[3] son of Mac Canai, happiness and prosperity of all Tir-Eogain, died.—"Son of the night" Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was deposed and went to Ua Cerbaill. And a foray[-party] of the Foreigners came into the country and Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaigh encounter them and defeat is inflicted upon Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaidh is killed there.—Conchobur Maenmaighi, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], arch-king of Connacht and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by his own minions, by direction of his kinsman, namely, Conchobar Ua Diarmata (son of Cormac; otherwise, son of Ruaidhri[4]). Conchobar Ua Diarmata, however, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmaighi, in revenge of his father.—Ard-Macha was pillaged by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of Ireland.—The son of the Empress,[5] king of the Saxons, died.—Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais, lector of Daire, was drowned between Ard and Inis-Eogain. [1189]

(Muircertach[2] Ua Flannaca[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1190. [1190]

[A ship[1] of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, foundered on Loch-Ribh and there were drowned thirty-six men, including Airechtach Ua Radhuibh, chief of Clann Tomaltaigh] (and including

tive is correct, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

[5] *Son of the Empress.*—Henry II. died at Chinon in Touraine, July 6, 1189.

[2] *Muircertach.* — Given (with *Murchad* for *Muircertach* and *dux* for *toiseach*) in the *Annals of Boyle* under the preceding year.

1190. [1] *A ship, etc.*—The portion

Concubar, mac Cathail, mic Urain, mic Thoirrdhealbaidh hUi Choncubair 7 im Murchadh, mac Concubair, mic Diarmata, mic Taidhg hUi Mhailruanaigh 7 im Muirgius, mac Uatu, hUa Concheanaind.—Dubeassa, ingean Diarmada, mic Thaidhg, mortua est.—Mor, ingean Toirrdhealbaigh Ui Cho[n]cubair, mortua est.[c]—Diarmait[d] hUa Rabartaigh, abb Durmaige, quieuit.—Alle, ingean Riaca[i]n hUi Mailruanaidh, mortua est.—Mail-Seachlaind hUa Neachtain 7 Gilla-Beraigh hUa Sluaigheadhaigh do marbadh la Toirrdhealbach, mac Ruaidhri hUi Concubair, Anno Domini 1190.[d]

B 56d Kal. Ian. 3. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° i° (uel[a].—ii.° [oa])

(Ruaidhri[b] hUa Concubair d' fagbail Chonnacht 7 a dhul hi Cenel-Conaill.[b])

[Bis] Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f.,[a]]l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° ii.° Dorus[b] proinntighi in Duibreiclesa ic a denum la U[a] Catha[i]n na Craibhe 7 la ingin hUi Indeirghi.[b]

(Taichleach[c] hUa Dubda, ri hUa-n-Amhalghaidh 7 hUa-Fhiachrach-Muaidhi, do marbadh do dá mac a mheicc fein.—Aedh hUa Flainn, taiseach Shil-Mhaili-Ruain, mortuus est.[c])

A.D. 1190 [d-d] t. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1191. [a-a] added, B ; om., C. The ferial and epact shew that the reading is erroneous. [b-b] n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1192. [a-a] blank space, A ; .ui. f., B. [b-b] Given under A.D. 1191°, vel—2°, B ; under A.D. 1191, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

within square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) The other entries are found in the order here observed, but with variations in detail, in the same Annals under this year. The first, second, third and fifth are given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[2] *Dubeassa.*—Wife of Cosnamach O'Dowda, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

[3] *Alle.*—Wife, according to the same Annals, of the Ua Radhuibh who was drowned, as told in the first item of this year.

[4] *Gilla-Beraigh.—Devotee of* [*St.*]

Conchubhar, son of Cathal, son of Uran, son of Toirrdealbhadh Ua Conchubair and including Murchadh, son of Conchubhar, son of Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh and including Muirgius Ua Concheanainn, son of Uatu.—Dubeassa,[2] daughter of Diarmait, son of Tadhg [Ua Mailruanaidh], died.—Mor, daughter of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, died.—Diarmait Ua Rabartaigh, abbot of Dur-magh, rested.—Alle,[3] daughter of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, died.—Mail-Seachlainn Ua Neachtain and Gilla-Beraigh[4] Ua Sluaigheadhaigh were killed by Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubair, A.D. 1190.) [1190]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1191 (or -2). [1191]

(Ruaidhri[1] Ua Conchubhair left Connacht and went to the Cenel-Conaill.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1192. The door of the Refectory of the Penitentiary [of Daire] was made by Ua Cathain of the Craib and by the daughter[1] of Ua Inneirghi. [1192 Bis.]

(Taichleach[2] Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiacrach of the [river] Muaidh, was killed by the two sons of his own son.—Aedh[3] Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maili-Ruain, died.)

Berach (of Kilbarry, co. Roscommon, whose feast was Feb. 15).

1191. [1] *Ruaidhri.*—Given under 1190 in the *Annals of Boyle*. According to the *Four Masters*, Roderic went to Tirconnell, Tyrone, the English of Meath and finally to Munster, seeking in vain for aid to recover Connaught. At length, he was recalled and had lands assigned him by his sept.

1192. [1] *Daughter.*—She was most probably the wife of Ua Cathain (O'Kane).

[2] *Taichleach.*—Under the preceding year in the *Annals of Boyle*, with omission of "*of the Muaidh*" and "*by the two,*" *etc.*

[3] *Aedh.*—"Aed Ua Floind moritur," *Annals of Boyle*, 1191.

Kal. Ian. 6[a]. f., l. xx. iiii.[a], Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° iii.° Eoċaiḋ[b] O Baiġill do marbaḋ do hUiḃ-Fiaċraċ.—Mael-Patraic O Cobṫaiġ do éc.[b]—Caṫal[c] Magaiṫne do éc.[c]

(Diarmait,[d] mac Conbrogam hUi Dhíumasaiġ taiseaċ Chlainne-Mailiġra 7 ri hUa-Fhailġe fri ré ḟada, mortuus est.— Caṫal oḋur, mac Meg Carrṫaiġ, occisus est.—Derḃorgaill, ingen Murċaiḋ hUi Mhael-Sheaċlainn, mortua est imMainistir Droċait-aṫa.—Muirċeartaċ, mac Murċaiḋ Mic Murċaḋa, ri hUa-Ceinnselaiġ, mortuus est.[d])

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a]] f.,[a] l.[b] u.,[b] Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° iiii.[c] Domnall[c] hUa[1] Briain (mac[d] Toirrḋealḃaiġ,[d] idon,[e] ri Muman[e]) do éc.—Gaill do ṫiaċtain ar Inis hUa[1]-Finntain 7 a cur ar eigin di.—Cú-Miḋe hUa Flainn do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.[c]

(Mac[f] mic Conċuḃair, mic Domnaill ġearrlaṁaiġ hUi Briain, do ḋallaḋ 7 do sboiċṫeaḋ la Gallaiḃ.—Sluaiġeaḋ la Gillibert Mac Goisdealḃ gu hEas-ruaiḋ 7 ro impo assein gan naċ tarḃu d'a ṡluaġaḋ.[f])

Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f.,[a]] l. x. ui.,[b] Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° u.° Eċṁarcaċ[1] hUa Caṫa[i]n do éc i Reicles Phoil.[c]—Concobur Mag Fhaċtna do éc i [n-dub-?] reicles

A.D. 1193. [a-a] .uii. f., l. u., B. These belong to A.D. 1194. The two previous epacts, which he gives accurately, prove that the compiler of B deviated from his original in antedating by a year. Similar evidence is the retention of the A.D. notation from 1192 to 1195, both inclusive, though inconsistent sometimes with the ferial, sometimes with the epact, sometimes with both, as given in the (B) MS. [b-b] Given under A.D. 1192, B, C. No loċo—*or Iocho*—is placed as another reading of Eoċaiḋ, l. m., t. h., A. [c-c] om., B, C. [d-d] n, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1194. [1] O, A. [a-a] blank space, A; i. f., B. [b-b] l. xuii., B. The ferial and epact of B belong to A.D. 1195. [c-c] Given under A.D. 1193, B, C. [d-d] c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1195. [1] Eaċ—, B. [a-a] blank space, A; ii. f., B. [b] .xxuii., B. The B criteria belong to A.D. 1196. [c-c] Given under A.D. 1194, B, C.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1193. Eochaidh O'Baighill was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha].—Mael-Patraic O'Cobhthaigh died. —Cathal Ma[c] Gaithne died. [1193]

(Diarmait,[1] son of Cubrogam Ua Diumasaigh, chief of Clann-Mailighra and king of Ui-Failghe for a long time, died.—Cathal the Swarthy, son of Mac Carrthaigh, was slain.—Derfhorgaill,[2] daughter of Murchadh Ua Mail-Seachlainn, died in the Monastery of Drochait-atha.—Muircheartach, son of Murchadh Mac Murchadha, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1194. Domnall Ua Briain (son of Toirrdhealbach, that is, king of Munster) died.—The Foreigners came upon the Island of the Ui-Finntain and they were put by force therefrom.—Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners. [1194]

(The grandson[1] of Conchubhar, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Short-handed, was blinded and emasculated by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Gillibert Mac Goisdealbh to Eas-ruadh and he returned therefrom without any advantage from his hosting.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1195. Echmarcach[1] Ua Catha[i]n died in the Regular Canons' house of St. Paul [in Ard-Macha].—Conchobur [1195]

1193. [1] *Diarmait, etc.*—These four items are given in this order in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The second and third are in the *Annals of Boyle* at 1193.

[2] *Derfhorgaill.*—See 1186, note 5, *supra*.

1194. [1] *The grandson, etc.*—These two entries are in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. The second is in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1194.

For grandson the *Annals of Inisfallen and Loch Ce* have son. He is called Muircertach in the *Annals of Boyle*, according to which he was blinded by his grand-uncle, Muircertach.

1195. [1] *Echmarcach.*—*Horse-rider*.

Daire.[d]—Sacart[c] mór Ia do éc.[c]—Mac[d] in Cleiriġ hUi Caṫala[i]n do marbaḋ.[d]—Sitriuc[c] hUa Gailmreḋaiġ do marbaḋ do Mac Duinnsleibe.[c]

(Floriṫ,[e] mac Ríaca[i]n hUi Mailruanaiḋ, episcopus Olafind, in Christo quieuit.—Sluaiġeaḋ la hEain De-Cuirti 7 la mac hUgo De-Laci do gaḃail neirt ar Ghallaiḃ Laiġean 7 Muṁan.—Domnall hUa Finn, coṁarba Chluana-fearta Brenaind, quieuit.[e])

[bis] A 55b Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° ui.°[b] Reicles[c] Poil 7 Petair co n-a ṫemplaiḃ 7 co m-bloiḋ moir do'n raṫaiḋ do loscaḋ.—Sluaġaḋ la Ruaiḋri Mac Duinnsleibe, co n-Gallaiḃ 7 co macaiḃ riġ Connaċt docum Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Airrter. Tangatur dono Cenel-n-Eogain Telċa-óac 7 Errter co Maċaire Aird-Maċa, co tucsat caṫ doiḃ 7 cur' mebaiḋ ar Mac Duinnsleiḃe 7 romarbaḋ derg ár a muinntiri ann, idon, da mac riġ déc do Connaċtaiḃ.—Muircertaċ, mac Muircertaiġ hUi Loċlainn, rí Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 B 57a ridomna Erenn uile, | idon, tuir gaiscid 7 egnoma[1] Leiṫi Cuinn, discailiuḋ Gall 7 caistel, tercbail cell 7 caḋus, do marbaḋ do Donnċaḋ, mac Bloscaiḋ hUi Caṫa[i]n, a comairli Cene[oi]l-Eogain uile: idon, iar tabairt na tri Scríne 7 Canoine Patraic fris i tempall

A.D. 1195. [d-d] om., B, C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1196. [1] egnom (nom. sg.), B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] —u,° B. That is, the year is made 1195. But the ferial and epact are those of 1196. In B they are assigned to 1195 and 1196. [c-c] All the entries are given under the preceding year (1195), B, C.

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[2] *Arch-priest.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 365. This obit escaped the notice of the learned editor in compiling the *Chronicon Hyense* (*ib.* p. 409).

[3] *Florence.*—This and the Domnall obit are given in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1195. The second entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters.*

The *Annals of Boyle* state that Florence was third abbot of Boyle and equate 1195 of his death with the (Eusebian) Mundane year 6394.

[4] *Successor.*—*Comarba.* So called

Mac Fachtna died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—The arch-priest[2] of I[on]a died.—The son of the Cleric Ua Cathala[i]n was killed.—Sitriuc Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by [Maghnus] Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha]. [1195]

(Florence,[3] son of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the son of Ugo De-Lacy to obtain sway over the Foreigners of Leinster and Munster.—Domnall Ua Finn, successor[4] of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1196. [1196 Bis.] The house of the Canons Regular of Paul and Peter [in Ard-Macha] with its churches and a large portion of the Close was burned.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with the Foreigners and with the sons of the kings of Connacht to Cenel-Eogain and the Airthir. Howbeit, the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc and the Airthir came to the Plain of Ard-Macha and gave them battle and defeat was inflicted upon Mac Duinnsleibe and stark slaughter of his people took place there, namely, twelve sons of the kings of Connacht.—Muircertach, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and royal heir of all Ireland, namely, tower of championship and valour of the Half of Conn, dissolver of the Foreigners and of castles, upholder of churches and dignities, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh Ua Catha[i]n, by counsel of all Cenel-Eogain: that is, after pledging the three Shrines[1] and the Canon of Patrick[2] to

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in the *Annals of Boyle* likewise. The *Annals of Innisfallen* have *abbatis*. Whence it may be inferred that he was abbot and bishop.

1196. [1] *Three shrines.*—See at 733(=734) *supra;* where *commotacio* signifies not enshrining of the relics, but their being carried about, to ensure payment of the offerings prescribed by the "Law."

[2] *Canon of Patrick.*—That is, the Book of Armagh.

deisceirtaċ Aird-Maċa reiṁe sin[d] 7 rucaḋ co Daire Coluim-cille 7 rohadnaiceḋ co honoraċ.—Mac Bloscaiḋ hUa Cuirin do arcain Termainn Dabeó[i]cc 7[e] romarbaḋ é féin inn co n-der gár a muinntere re[f] sulbud[f] cenn mís, tria mirbuil Dabeó[i]c.[e]—Isin bliaḋain sin dono dobris[2] Domnall, mac Diarmata Mec[3] Carrṫaiġ, caṫ ar Gallaiḃ Muman 7 Luimniċ in romarḃ a n-derg ar 7 in rodiċuir a Luimniuċ[4] iat iar séin 7 robris dá maiḋm aile béos.[c]

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° uii.°[b] Sluaġaḋ la hEoan Do-Chuirt co n-Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ co hEss-craiḃe, co n-dernsat caistel Cille-Santa[i]n, cor'falmaiċeḋ[1] triċa-ced Ciannaċt[2] doiḃ.[c] Isin[3] caistel[4] sin imorro ro faġaḃ Roitsel Phitun co soċraiti 'maille fris. Táinic dono Roitsel Phitun ar creiċ co Port-Daire, co[d] roairc Clua[i]n-í 7 Enaċ 7 Derc-bruaċ. Ruc imorro[e] Flaiṫbertaċ O Maeldoraiḋ (idon,[f] ri Conaill 7 Eogain[f]) co n-uaṫaḋ do Chonall 7 d'Eogan forro, co tucsat maidm ar[5] traiġ na hUaċongbala

[2] robris, B. [3] Meġ, B. [4] —neċ, B. [d] om., B, C. [e-e] om., C. [f-f] ria—*before*, B.

A.D. 1197. [1] Co rofalṁaiġeḋ, B. [2] —naċta, B. [3] Is ansan—*it is in that*, B. [4] caisteol, A. [5] for—*upon*, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] -.ui.°, B. The ferial and epact shew that the year is 1197. [c] leo asan ċaistel sin—*by them from out that castle*, B; followed by C. [d] ocus—*and*, B, C. [e] ů (contraction for *vero*, the Latin equivalent), A, B. [f-f] r. m., t. h., A itl., t. h., B; "King of Kindred-Owen," C.

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[3] *Southern church.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* say the *northern*, which proves the scribe had no local knowledge. *Cf.* the Book of Armagh: Et his tribus ordinibus [scil. virginibus, poenitentibus et legitime matrimoniatis] audire verbum predicationis in aeclessia aquilonalis plagae conceditur semper diebus dominicis. In australi vero bassilica aepiscopi et presbiteri et anchoritae aeclessiae et caeteri relegiossi laudes sapidas offerunt (fol. 21a).

Cum sanctorum reliquiis in aeclessia australi, ubi requiescunt corpora sanctorum perigrinorum de longue cum Patricio

him in the southern church[3] of Ard-Macha before that. [1196]
And he was carried to Daire of Colum-cille and was buried honourably.—Ua Curin, the son of Bloscadh, pillaged the Termon of [St.] Dabeocc and he himself was killed therefor, with stark slaughter of his people, before the end of a month, through miracle of Dabeocc.—In that year also, Domnall, son of Diarmait Mac Carthaigh, gained a battle over the Foreigners of Munster and Limerick, in which a great number of them were killed and whereby they were afterwards expelled from Limerick. And he inflicted two other defeats likewise.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1197]
1197. A hosting by John De-Courcy with the Foreigners of Ulidia to Ess-craibhe,[1] so that they built the castle of Cell-Santain[2] [and] the cantred of Ciannachta was desolated by them. Moreover, in that castle was left Roitsel Fitton [and] a force along with him. Then Roitsel Fitton came on a foray to the Port of Daire, so that he pillaged Cluain-i and Enach and Derc-bruach. But Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, king of [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and Cenel-Eoga[i]n) overtook them with a small force of the [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that he inflicted defeat upon them on the strand of the [N]uathcongbhail [and] they were

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transmarinorum caeterorumque iustorum (fol. 21b).

The place is omitted in the *Four Masters.*

The translator of C took *tabairt fris* to be *tabairt leis* and applied it to the murdered man: "after bringing the 3 shrines and Canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh."

1197. [1] *Ess-craibhe.—Cataract of the branch*[*ing tree*]. On the Bann, south of Coleraine (O'D. *F. M.* iii. 107).

[2] *Cell-Santain.—Church of* (*bishop*) *Santan* (whose feast was June 10). From the interchange of *n* and *l* arose *Cell Santa*[*i*]*l* of B and "Kill-sandle" of C (east of the Bann, near Coleraine, O'D., *ib.*).

forro, co romarbaḋ a n-ar ann (idon,[g] 'mo mac Ardgail hUi Lochlainn[g]), tre mirbail Coluim-cille 7 Caínniċ 7
A 55c Breca[i]n roairgretar ann.—Mac Gilla-| Eidiċ do Chiannaċt[aiḃ] do ḟlat altara tempoill moir Dhaire Coluim-cille 7 do breiṫ ceiṫri[6] corn is ḟerr do boi i n-Erind eirti, idon, ím mac-riaḃaċ 7 ím mac-solu[i]s 7 ím corn hUi Maeldoraiḋ 7 im cam-corainḋ 7 im corn hUi Doċartaiċ. Robris[h] imorro 7 tall a n-innmusa 7 a lasa[ḋ] diḃ. Friṫ imorro isin tres loa iar n-a n-gait na seoit 7 íntí rogat. Ocus rocroċaḋ é[i] (idon, ic crois na riag[7]) i[8] n-einech Coluim-cille, 'sa haltoir rosaraiġeḋ
B 57b ann.—Concobur O Caṫa[i]n do éc.— | Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Maeldoraiḋ, idon, ri Conaill is Eogain is Airgiall is cosnumaiċ Temraċ 7 ridamna Erenn uile: idon, Conall ar loeċdaċt, Cu-Culainḋ[h] ar ġaisceḋ, Guaire[h] ar eínech, Mac[j] Luġaċ ar oglachus,[j] a éc iar treblait ṫogaiḋe i[9] n-Inis-Saimer, i[k] quart Non Febrai,[k] isin triċatmaḋ[10] bliaḋain a ḟlaiṫusa[11] 7 isin nomaḋ[12] bliaḋain ar coicait[13] a airi. Ocus roaḋnaċt a n-Druim-tuaṁa co honoraċ. Ocus gabas Eċmarcaċ hUa Doċartaiċ riġi Ceneoil-Conaill fo cetoir 7 ni raibe aċt caicṫigis i riġi, intan tainig hEoan Do-Cuirt co soċraide moir

[6] .iiii., A, B. [7] reaġ, A. [8] a, A. [9] a, B. [10] .xxx. maḋ, A. [11] lai— (ḟ om.), A. [12] .ix.-maḋ, A, B. [13] .l.ait, A; .l.at, B. [g-g] itl., t.h., A, B.; om., C. [h] ocus—*and*—prefixed, B. [i] om., A. [j-j] om., B, C. [k-k] in quarta feria (on the fourth feria), A. The copyist doubtless mistook fr (thus given in B)=Febrai (February) for *feria* and omitted n=Non, as being meaningless. Feb. 2 fell on Sunday, not Wednesday, in 1197.

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[3] *Cainnech.*—St Canice of Kilkenny was likewise patron of Ciannachta (barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry), in which he was born.

[4] *Brecan.*—Ten of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists (Book of Leinster, p. 366f). The Brecan here intended is perhaps the patron of Cenn Bairche, near the source of the Bann, co. Down.

[5] *Goblets.*—Chalices, as is evident from the context.

[6] *Jewels.* — Literally, *valuables.*

slaughtered to a large number (namely, around the son of Ardgal Ua Lochlainn), through miracle of Colum-cille and Cainnech[3] and Brecan[4] [whose churches] they pillaged there.—Mac Gilla-Eidich of the Ciannachta robbed the great altar of the great church of Daire of Columcille and took the four [five] best goblets[5] that were in Ireland therefrom, including "the gray son" and "the son of light" and the goblet of Ua Maeldoraidh and "the twisted goblet" and the goblet of Ua Dochartaich. Moreover, he broke off and took away from them their jewels[6] and their setting. But, on the third day after their being stolen, the treasures and he who stole them were found out. And he was hanged (namely, at the Cross of the Executions) in reparation to Colum-cille, whose altar was profaned there.—Conchobur Ua Catha[i]n died.—Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, that is, king of [Cenel]-Cona[i]ll and [Cenel]-Eoga[i]n and Airgialla, defender of Temhair and royal heir of all Ireland: namely, Conall[7] for championship, Cu-Culainn[8] for prowess, Guaire[9] for generosity, Mac Lughach[10] for athletics, died after choice tribulation in Inis-Saimer, on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of February, in the thirtieth year of his lordship and in the ninth and fiftieth year of his age. And he was buried honourably in Druim-tuamha. And Echmarcach Ua Dochartaich takes the kingship of Cenel-Conaill immediately. And he was but a fortnight in the kingship, when John De-Courcy came with a large [1197]

The translation of *lasa[dh]* (*setting*) is conjectural.

[7] *Conall.*—An Ulster hero who lived in the 1st century of the Christian era.

[8] *Cu-Culainn.*—Cuculandus, decantatissimus pugil (*Ogygia*, p. 279). Flourished in Ulster in the 1st century, A.D.

[9] *Guaire.*—See *supra*, 662(=663). His name still lives, denoting a generous person.

[10] *Mac Lughach.*—[Only] *son of Lugha* (his mother). Grandson of

’maille fris tar Tuaim hi Tir-n-Eogain. Ás[s]eiċ co hÁrd-sraṫa; iar sin, timceall co Daire Coluim-cille co rabadar coic oiḋċe and. Imṫiġit imorro co Cnoc-Nascain d’a n-imaċur ṫairis. Tegait dono Cenel-Conaill im Eċmarcaċ hUa n-Doċartaiċ dia n-innsaiġiḋ 7 doratsat caṫ doiḃ, du in romarbaḋ da cet[14] diḃ, im a riġ, idon, im Eċmarcaċ[1] 7 im Donnċaḋ hUa Tairceirt,[15] idon,[m] riġṫoiseċ Clainni-Sneiḋġile, idon, cuing einiġ 7 eġnuma 7 comairle Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 im Gilla-m-Briġti hUa n-Doċartaiċ 7 im Mac[16] Duḃa[i]n 7 im Mag Ferġail[17] 7 im macaiḃ hUi m-Baiġill et alios nobiles. Ocus roairgset Inis-n-Eogain 7 doratsat boroma mó[i]r eisti.—Concobar,[j] mac mic Taiḋg, rí Mhuiġ[i]-Luirg 7 Muiġi-Ai, tuir ordain 7 airećais, eniċ 7 comairċi Connaċt uile, a éc iar n-aiṫriġi togaiḋi i Mainistir Aṫa-do-laarc.—Ma[c] Craiṫ hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiċ, mac riġ Tire-Eogain, do marbaḋ 7 Mael-ruanaiġ O Fercomais (no[n] O Cairella[i]n[n]), airdtoiseċ Clainni-Diarmata, do marbaḋ 7 da marcaċ maiṫi d’a muinntir do marbaḋ.[j]

A 55d Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° uiii.°[b] Gilla Mac Liac[1] hUa Brena[i]n[2] do aṫċur a comarbuis uaḋa 7 Gilla-Crist hUa Cernaiġ ar toġa[3] loeċ 7 cleireċ Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn do[4] oirdned[4] i n-a inaḋ i n-abdaine Coluim-cille.

(Macc[c] Briain Bhreifniġ, mic Thoirrdealbaiġ hUi Chonċuḃair, do marbaḋ la Caṫal carraċ, mac Conċubair Mhaenṁaiġe.

[14] .c., A, B. [15] Doir—, A. [16] Mag, A. [17] ersail (ḟ om.), A. [1] hUa n-Doċar taiġ—*Ua Dochartaigh*—added, B. [m] om., B, C. [n-n] itl., t. h., MS. (A).

A.D. 1198. [1] Lia (c om.), A. [2] Br (exemplar probably illegible), A. [3] taġa, A. [4-4] ro hoirdned—*was instituted*, A; do aṫċur (the infinitive) shews that the B-reading is correct. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] —.uii.°, B.

Finn Mac Cumaill, and a famous spearsman in the Irish *Fiann* (Militia), in the third century of our era.

force under him past Tuaim into Tir-Eogain. From here to Ard-sratha; after that, around to Daire of Colum-cille, so that they were five nights therein. They go then to Cnoc-Nascain, to be carried across it [Lough Swilly]. But the Cenel-Conaill, under Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh, come to attack them and gave them battle, where two hundred of them [the Irish] were killed, around their king, that is, Echmarcach and around Donnchadh Ua Taircert, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, to wit, the link of generosity and valour and counsel of all Cenel-Conaill and around Gilla-Brighti Ua Dochartaigh and around Mac Dubha[i]n and Mac Ferghail and the sons of Ua Baighill and other nobles. And they [the English] harried Inis-Eogain and carried great cattle-spoil therefrom.—Concobar, grandson of Tadhg [Ua Maelruanaigh], king of Magh-Luirg and Magh-Ai, tower of splendour and principality, of generosity and protection of all Connacht, died after choice penance in the Monastery of Ath-da-laarc.—Ma[c] Craith Ua [F]laithbertaigh, son of the king of Tir-Eogain, was killed and Maelruanaigh O Fercomais (or O'Cairellain[11]), arch-chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed and two good horsemen of his people were killed. [1197]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1198. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brena[i]n[1] put the succession away from him and Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh[1] by choice of laity and clergy of the North of Ireland was ordained in his stead in the abbacy of Colum-cille. [1198]

(The son[2] of Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdealbach Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmhaighe.

[11] *O'Cairellain.* — This is the correct reading. The O'Cairellans were chiefs of Clann-Diarmada (Clondermot, co. Londonderry).

1198. [1] *Ua Brenain*; *Ua Cernaigh.* —See *Adamnan*, pp. 408–9.

[2] *The son.*—Given at this year in *Annals of Loch Ce* and *Four Masters.*

No gumaḋ ar in Kallaind so buḋ coir Ruaiḋri hUa Conċobair do ḃeiṫ.

U. cccc. iii.[c])

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. i., Anno Domini M. c.° xc.° ix.°[b] Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair (idon,[c] mac Toirrḋealḃaiġ hUi Conċubair[c]), ri Erenn, in penitentia quieuit.—Caṫalan[d] hUa Maelḟaball, ri Cairrgi-Ḃraċaiḋe, do marbaḋ d'O Dera[i]n 7 O Dera[i]n do marbaḋ annsein.[d]—Sluaġaḋ la hEoan Do-Cuirti Tir-n-Eogain ar fut na ceall: idon, Ard-sraṫa 7 Raṫ-boṫ do milliuḋ dó, no[e] co roaċt
B 57c Daire, co raiḃe annsin[1] da oiḋċe for seċtmain | ic milliuḋ Innsi-hEogain 7 in tire arċena 7 ní ragaḋ ar fri ré ḟota, no co[f] toraċt[f] Aeḋ hUa Neill, luċt coic long, co Cill . . .[g] iLLaṫarnu,[2] co roloisc ní do'n baile, co romarb dis testa do fiċit[3] annsein[4]. Annsein robatar Gaill Muiġe-Line 7 Dal-Araiḋe, tri cet,[5] ar a cinn, etir iarn 7 cen[6] iarn 7 nír'airiġedur no co rodoirtsit 'n-a cenn ic loscaḋ in baile. Annsein tucsat debaiḋ ar lár in baile, co romaiḋ ar Gallaiḃ 7 tucsat coic maḋmanda[7] o ḟein amaċ forra no co n-deċadur 'n-a longaiḃ 7 nir'fagaḋ[h] aċt coicer[8] do muinntir hUi Neill. Iar sin roimṫiġ Sheoan, o'tċuala sin postea.—Cacaḋ eter Conall is Eogan, idon, co tucsat Cenel-Conaill rigi do U[a] Eicníġ. Annsein táinic[8] 'n-a coinne co Termonn-Dabeó[i]c. Táinic[9] hUa

The ferial and epact, however, belong to 1198. c-c n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1199. [1] ainnsein, A. [2] ala—, A. [3] .xx.it, A, B. [4] and—*there*, B. [5] .c., A, B. [6] gan, B. [7] -man, A. [8] coiciur, B. [9] -g, B. a-a .ii. f., n. t. h., on blank space, A. b—.uiii.°, B. But the ferial and epact of B itself shew that the year is 1199, not 1198. c-c itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. d-d om., B, C. e om., A. f-f co n-deaċaiḋ—*until went*, B; with which C agrees. g blank left for name of church, A, B. "Killaharna," C, as if nothing was wanting. h nir'fagsat—*they left not*, B.

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[3] *Or, etc.*—This alternative date is correct. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, pp. 441-2) quotes a contemporaneous obit which specifies the year by Thursday, moon 20 and the day as Sunday, Dec. 2, moon 27. These criteria accurately designate 1198.

[2] 5403.—This belongs to the fol-

Or[3] it may be on this year it were right for [the death of] Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair to be. [1198]

[A.M.] 5403.[2])

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1199. Ruaidhri Ua Concobair (that is, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchubair), king of Ireland, rested in penance.[1] —Cathalan Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe, was killed by O'Derain and O'Derain was killed at the same time.—A hosting by John De-Courcy into Tir-Eogain throughout the churches: namely, Ard-sratha and Rath-both were destroyed by him, until he reached Daire, so that he was there two nights over a week, destroying Inis-Eogain and the country besides. And he would not have gone therefrom for a long time, had not [*lit.* until] Aedh Ua Neill, [with] a force of five ships, reached Cell [ruadh ?[2]] in Latharna, so that he burned a part of the town and killed twenty, wanting two, therein. Then the Foreigners of Magh-Line and Dal-Araidhe were, three hundred [strong], both in mail[3] and without mail,[3] in front of him and they [the Irish] noticed not, until [the Foreigners] poured against them, burning the town. Thereupon they gave battle in the centre of the town and it went against the Foreigners. And [the Irish] gave five defeats to them thenceforward, until they went into their ships and only five of the people of Ua Neill were lost. Thereafter John went away, when he heard that.—Great war between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that Cenel-Conaill gave the kingship to Ua Eicnigh. Then he came to meet them to the Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc. Ua Neill with the Men of [1199]

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lowing year. It is based upon the same Reckoning as that inserted at 432 and elsewhere; namely, the Mundane Period=4204 years.

1199. [1] *Rested in penance.*—According to the obit in O'Flaherty, he died in the monastery of Cong, where he had spent the last thirteen years of his life and was buried at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 112-3.

[2] *Cell*[*-ruadh ?*].—The bracketted part is suggested by O'Donovan.

[3] *Mail.*—Literally, *iron.*

Neill co Feraiḃ Maiġi-Iṫa do ṫaimerc 'n-a coinne, co faca caċ araile diḃ 7 co romebaiḋ ar hUa n-Eicniġ 7 co fárgaiḃ braiġti. Arriḋe, isin loo cetna, Aeḋ hUa Neill 7 Cenel-Eogain, co roairgset Cenel-Conaill imMaċaire Maiġi-hIṫa 7 co tucsat boroma n-diairṁiḋe[10] leo. Ocus is do'n creichi sin do marbaḋ Niall hUa Duiḃdirma ar scéiṁleaḋ. Iarsin,[d] sluaġaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Neill 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain co Maċaire Muiġi-Iṫa do ṫabairt caṫa do Cenel-Conaill, no co roḟagsat Cenel-Conaill in longport 7 co n-dernsat blaogoḋ siṫ[a] annsein.[d]

(Siḋ[i] do ḋenaṁ do Chaṫal Chroiḃḋearg hUa Choncubair re Caṫal Carraċ, mac Conċubair Maenmaiġe 7 a tabairt histir 7 ferann do ṫabairt do.[i])

A 56a Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l. x. ii.,[b] Anno Domini M.°[c] cc.°[c] Mael-Issu[d] Mac Gille-Erain, aircinneċ Cille-moire hUa-Ni[a]lla[i]n 7 aḋbur comarba Patraic, in pace quieuit.[d]—Doronsat Gaill Ulaḋ[e] tri creċa i Tir-n-Eogain 7 in tres creċ doronsat, dogabsat longport ic Domnaċ-mor Muiġi-Imclair. Docuirset creċ mór imaċ. Táinig Aeḋ hUa Neill i n-airsir na creiċe, co ro compuc do 7 na Gaill 7 co romuiḋ ar Gallaiḃ 7 co
B 57d tarait ar n-tiairmíḋe forro 7 roéladur 'san | aiḋċe[3] co n-deċadur[1] tar Túaim.—Sanctus Mauritius[2] Uo Baeta[i]n i n-hI Coluim-cille in pace quieuit.—Creċ la Ruaiḋri Mac Duinnsleiḃe, co ní do Ghallaiḃ Miḋe, co roairgset Mainistir Phoil 7 Phetair,[3] co nar'ḟagsat inntí acṫ aen boín.—Radub[d] Mac Raedíg, toiseċ Cene[oi]l-Oenġusa, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ ar creiċ i

A.D. 1199. [10]-airṁe, B. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1200. [1] n-deaċadur, B. [2] Muritius, A. [3] Peduir, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] .xi., B. This, unless perhaps a scribal error, is an unaccountable reading; *xi.* not being an epact. [c-c] m. xc. ix., B. Erroneously. [d-d] om., B, C. [e] an bliaḋain sin—*that year*—added, B; followed by C.

Magh-Itha came against him, to prevent him, so that each of them saw the other. And Ua Eicnigh was defeated and left pledges. From here Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain [went] on the same day, until they harried Cenel-Conaill around the Plain of Magh-Itha and took countless cattle-spoil away with them. And it is on that foray Niall Ua Duibhdirma was killed on a surprise party. After that, a hosting [was made] by Aedh Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain to the Plain of Magh-Itha, to give battle to the Cenel-Conaill, so that the Cenel-Conaill abandoned the camp and they made a kind of peace then. [1199]

(Peace[4] was made between Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchubair with Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmaighe and [Cathal] was brought into the country and land given to him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1200. Mael-Isu, son of Gilla-Erain, herenagh of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain and successor designate of Patrick, rested in peace.—The Foreigners of Ulidia made three forays into Tir-Eogain and the third foray they made, they made a camp at Domnach-mor of Magh-Imclair. They sent a large foray [party] abroad. Aedh Ua Neill came to rescue the prey, until himself and the Foreigners met and defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and countless slaughter was put upon them and they stole away in the night, until they went past Tuaim.—The saintly Maurice Ua Baetain[1] rested in peace in I[ona] of Colum-cille.—A foray by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with some of the Foreigners of Meath, so that they pillaged the Monastery of Paul and Peter [in Armagh] until they left not therein but one cow.—Radub Mac Raedig, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, was killed by the [1200 Bis.]

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[4] *Peace.*—This item is found in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1200. [1] *Ua Baetain.*—"Baetan, Baithan, Buadan, Baetog, Baedog,

n-Aenarca-Chéin.[d]—Rollant,[f] mac Uċtraiġ, rí Gall-Gaiḋel, in pace quieuit.[f]

(Donnċaḋ[g] Uaiṫneaċ, mac Ruaiḋri hUi Chonċuḃair, do marbaḋ lais na Saxaiḃ badar hiLuimniuċ.[g])

(U.[a] cccc.u.[a] [=A.D. M. cc. i.])

Kal. Ian. ii.[b] f.,[b] l.xx. iii., Anno Domini M.[c] cc.[o] i.[o] Ruaiḋri Mac Duinnsleiḃe, ri Ulaḋ 7 cainnel gaisciḋ na h-Erenn uile, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ, idon, tria mírbuiliḃ Poil 7 Petair[1] 7 Patraic[2] roḟaraiġ.—Tomaltaċ hUa Conchobair, comarba Patraic 7 ard-primaiṫ[3] Erenn uile do ecna[i] 7 do craḃaḋ, in pace quieuit.—Innarba[ḋ] Caṫail croiḃde[i]rg hUi Conċobuir 7 riġaḋ Caṫail carraiġ i n-a inaḋ (No[d] comaḋ ar in Kalaind si tuas tic innarba[ḋ] Caṫail croibde[i]rg.[d]).—Sloġaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Neill i foiriṫin Caṫail croib-de[i]rg co Feraiḋ Muiġi-hIṫa 7 co n-Airġiallaiḃ co rangatar co Teċ-Baiṫin Airtiġ, co roḟoiretur ann, co tangadur co hEs-dara 7 co ruc orra Caṫal carraċ co maiṫiḃ Connaċt 7 Uilliam Burc co n-Gallaiḃ Luimniġ imaille fris 7 co roṁuiḋ ar Thuaisċert n-Erenn 7 co far'gbaḋ and hUa hEiciniġ, airdriġ Airgiall et alii multi.—Sloġaḋ la Sheoan do-Chuirt co n-Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ 7 mac Ugo de-Laci co n-Gallaiḃ Miḋe i foiriṫin Caṫail

A.D. 1200. [f-f] om., C. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1201. [1] Peadair, B. [2] -raig, B. [3] airdprimfaiḋ, B. [aa] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [b-b] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B, C, D. [c] om., B; that is, the year in B (followed by C, D) is 1200,—erroneously, as the epact shews. [d-d] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

Buadog are all varieties of the same name, and *Baetog* prefixed by *da* [=*do, thy*], the title of endearment, makes Cluain-da-Bhaotog, now Clondavaddog, the name of a parish in Fanad, in the north of Donegal." *Adamnan*, p. 409.

For the Cross of St. Buadon of Clonca (Cluain-catha, Inishowen, co. Donegal), see Proc. R.I.A. Ser. iii. Vol. II., p. 109.

[2] *Roland.*—King of Galloway. For some of his doings, see Benedict

Foreigners on a foray in Aenarca-Cein.—Roland,[2] son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Irish, rested in peace. [1200]

(Donnchadh[3] of Uaithne, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the Saxons that were in Limerick.)

([A.M.] 5405 [A.D. 1201].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1201. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochada], king of Ulidia and candle of championship of all Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners, to wit, through the miracles of Paul and Peter and Patrick whom he dishonoured.[1]—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair, successor of Patrick and arch-primate of all Ireland for wisdom and piety, rested in peace.—Expulsion of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobuir and coronation of Cathal Carrach in his stead (Or perhaps it is in this [preceding] year above the expulsion of Cathal Red-hand comes.).—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill in aid of Cathal Red-hand with the Men of Magh-Itha and with the Airghialla, until they came to Tech-Baithin of Airtech. They turned there until they came to Es-dara and Cathal Carrach with the nobles of Connacht and William [de] Burgh with the Foreigners of Limerick along with him overtook them. And the North of Ireland was defeated and Ua Eicnigh, arch-king of Airgialla and many others were lost.—A hosting by John De Courcy with the Foreigners and the son of Ugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath in aid of Cathal Red-hand, until they reached Cell-mic- [1201]

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of Peterborough, i. 339—48, ii. 8 (Rolls' ed.).

[3] *Of Uaithne.*—"So called from having been fostered in the territory of *Uaithne*, now Owneybeg, a barony in the north-east of the co. Limerick." (Note to *Annals of Loch Ce*, i. 208.)

The entry is given at 1200 in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; at 1199 and 1200 in the *Four Masters*.

1201. [1] *Dishonoured.*—See the act of profanation under the last preceding year.

croibde[i]rg, co rangadur Cill mic n-Duoċ. Annsein táiníg Caṫal carrac co Connaċtaiḃ imaille friu 7 co rocuirset caṫ 7 co romuiḋ ar Ghallaiḃ Ulaḋ 7 Miḋe. I bail irrabadur[4] na coic[5] caṫa, ní tainíg ar aċt da ċaṫ
A 56b diḃ.—Aeḋ hUa Neill do aṫriġaḋ la Cenel-n-Eogain | 7 riġaḋ Conċobuir Meg Laċlainn doiḃ 7 co n-derna creiċ
B 58a hi Tir-n-En[n]ai,[6] co tuc bú | diairmiḋe 7 co romarb daine. Annsein táiníg Eicneċan hUa Domnaill co longais Ceniuil-Conaill 7 co n-a sloġ ar tír, co rogabsat longport ic Gaeṫ-in-cairrgin. Iar sin tangatur Clann-Diarmata co Port-rois do'n le[i]ṫ aile do gabail friusin loingis. Iar sin roleicṫea orra na tri longa déc lan[a] do sluaġ, co romaiḋ ar Clainn-Diarmata. Iar sin tainig Mac Laċlainn (idon,[e] Conċuḃar beacc[e]) i n-a foiriṫin, co rogonaḋ a eċ 7 co torcair do'n escar sin la Cenel-Conaill i n-eineċ Coluim-cille 7 a comarba 7 a scrine roḋomíaḋaiġ. Ocus[f] triasan mirbail cetna[g] romarḃ Conċobur Murċaḋ hUa Criċa[i]n, ri hUa-Fiaċraċ.

(Conċuḃar[a] na glaisfeine hUi Ruairc do baḋuḋ.[a])

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° ii.°[b] Niall hUa Flainn[1] do marbaḋ do Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ[c] i meḃail.—Maġnus, mac Diarmata hUi Laċlainn, do

[4] ria—, A. [5] .u. (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), A. [6]-n-Ena, A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f] is—*it is*—added, B. The sentence is omitted in D. [g] sin—*that*— added, B

A.D. 1202. [1] Flaind, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b]-.i.°, B: that is, 1201; which is also the year in C, D. [c] om., B, C, D. I meḃail is om. in C, D.

[2] *The place, etc.*—Descendentes ad bellum fuerunt numero 15 millia armatorum, ex quibus 8 millia in eodem bello perierunt, D. This is, no doubt, an exaggeration.

[3] *Dishonoured.* — D adds: Et nihilominus ipse O'Donill cum suis persecutus est fugam inter Dermitios et Eoganenses, quos simul oppressit et tandem rediit cum magna preda et victoria.

[4] *Conchubhar.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.*

[5] *Na Glaisfheine.*—*Of the green*

Duach. Then came Cathal Carrach with the Connachtmen along with him and they engaged in battle and the Foreigners of Ulidia and Meath were defeated. The place[2] wherein were the five battalions, there came not therefrom but two battalions of them.—Aedh Ua Neill was deposed by the Cenel-Eogain and the coronation of Conchobar Mac Lachlainn [was effected] by them. And he made a foray into Tir-Ennai, so that he took away cows innumerable and killed people. Then came Eicnechan Ua Domnaill with the fleet of Cenel-Conaill and with their host on land, so that they formed a camp at Gaeth-in-cairrgin. Thereafter came the Clann-Diarmata to Port-rois on the other side, to act against the fleet. After that, there were sent against them the thirteen ships full of the host, so that [the battle] went against the Clann-Diarmata. Thereupon Mac Lachlainn (namely, Conchubhur the Little) came to their aid, until his horse was wounded and he fell of that fall by the Cenel-Conaill, in reparation of [St.] Colum-cille and of his successor and of his Shrine that he dishonoured.[3] And through the same miracle Conchobur killed Murchadh Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach. [1201]

(Conchubhar[4] na Glaisfheine[5] U[a] Ruairc was drowned.[6])

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1202. Niall Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners of Ulidia in treachery.—Maghnus, son of Diarmait Ua [1202]

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militia: "so called from the colour of their armour or of their standards" (*Pursuit of Diarmuid and Graine*, ed. S. H. O'Grady, *Trans. Ossian. Soc.* iii. 89).

[6] *Drowned.*—In the Erne, near Belleek, flying from a battle gained over Ualgarg O'Rourke and himself by O'Donnell. (*F. M.* A.D. 1200 and O'D.'s note *k*.)

ṁarbaḋ do Muircertaċ hUa[d] Neill. Muircertaċ hUa Neill dono do marbaḋ ann.

(In[e] t-escub hUa Mellaiġ quieuit.—Iohannes, presbiter Cardinalis de Monte Celio et legatus Apostolic[a]e Sedis, in Hiberniam uenit. Senuḋ ċleireaċ Erenn, itir Ghallaiḃ 7 Ghoeiḋealaiḃ, i n-Aṫ cliaṫ imon Cardinail cetna sin. Senuḋ Chonnaċt, itir laeċaiḃ 7 ċleirċiḃ, hic Aṫ-luain hi cinn ċaeiciḋis imon Cardinail cetna.—Toirrḋealbaċ, mac Ruaiḋri, mic Thoirrḋealbaiḋ hUi Concuḃair, do gabail la Caṫal croiḃderg, la ri Connaċt. Ocus is iat rosgaḃsat e: idon, Donnċaḋ hUa Dubda, ri hUa-n-Aṁalgaiḋ 7 Concuḃar got hUa hEaḋra, ri Luiġne Connaċt 7 Diarmaid, mac Ruaiḋri hUi Concoḃair, idon, mac a aṫar fein 7 Diarmaid, mac Maġnusa, idon, mac derbraṫar a aṫar.[e]—Caṫal[f] carraċ, mac Concuḃair Mhaenmuiġe, mic Toirrdelḃaiġ ṁoir, ri Condaċt, do marbaḋ in bliaḋain si.[f])

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f.,[a] l. x, u., Anno Domini M.° cc.° iii.°[b] Mael-Coluim[c] hUa Brona[i]n, aircinneċ Toraiḋe, in pace quieuit.[c]—Domnall Carraċ hUa Doċartaiġ, rí Thire-Conaill, do marbaḋ do Mhuinnter-Baiġill[1] ar n-argain cell[2] n-imḋa 7 tuaiṫi.—Mael-Finnen Mac Colma[i]n, ardsenoir togaiḋe,[3] in pace quieuit.—Domnall hUa Brolċa[i]n, prioir [Ia,[d]] uasalsenoir

[d] Repeated, doubtless by oversight, B. [e-e] Partly on text space, partly on margin, n. t. h., A: om., B, C, D. [f-f] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1203. [1] Buiġill, B. [2] ċeall, B. [3] togaiḋi, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-b] .ii.° (1202), B; followed by C, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The order of the entries in B, C, D is: Mael-Finnen—Domnall Carraċ—Domnall hUa Brolċan. [d] blank left for name of Community, A, B. Not supplied in C, D. For the reading Ia, see Adamnan, p. 409, n. *o*.

1202. [1] *At the same time.*—Et propterea eodem instanti ipse Mauricius similiter interemptus fuit, D.

[2] *Ua Mellaigh.* — Conn O'Mellaigh, bishop of Annaghdown, co. Galway, according to the *Four Masters.*

All the added entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at this year.

Lachlainn, was killed by Muircertach Ua Neill. Muir- [1202]
certach Ua Neill, however, was killed at the same time.[1]

(The bishop Ua Mellaigh[2] rested.—John,[3] Cardinal Priest of Monte Celio and Legate of the Apostolic See, came into Ireland. A Synod of the clergy of Ireland, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, [assembled] at Ath-cliath under that same Cardinal.—A Synod of Connacht, both laics and clerics, [assembled] at Ath-luain at the end of a fortnight under the same Cardinal.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal Red-hand, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And it is these captured him,—namely, Donnchadh Ua Dubda, king of Ui-Amhalgaidh and Conchubhar Ua Eadhra the Stammerer, king of the Luighni of Connacht and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to wit, the son of his own father, and Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, that is, the son of the brother of his father.—Cathal Carrach,[4] son of Conchubhar Maenmuighe, son of Toirrdelbach Mor, king of Connacht, was killed in this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1203]
1203. Mael-Coluim Ua Bronain, herenagh of Toraidhe, rested in peace.—Domnall Carrach Ua Dochartaigh, king of Tir-Conaill[1] was killed by Muinnter-Baighill after pillaging many churches and territories.—Mael-Finne Mac Colmain, arch-senior select, rested in peace.—Domnall Ua Brolchain prior [of Iona], eminent senior select for

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[3] *John.*—On August 15 of this year, King John renewed (by Letters) an appeal before the Legate against the bishops of Clogher, Clonmacnoise, Kells and Ardagh, the archdeacon of Armagh and others, who had shown a manifest desire to work against the king's right respecting the then vacant church of Armagh (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland,* vol. I. No. 168).

[4] *Carrach.*—Scabidus, D: correctly. For different accounts of his death, see *Annals of Loch Ce* 1202 *F. M.*; 1201.

1203. [1] *King of Tir-Connaill.*—Regius professor Ardmoighair ! D.

toġaiḋe ar[e] ceill, ar cruṫ,[e] ar[c] deilb, ar duṫcus,[c] ar mine, ar morḋaċt, ar[c] míḋcaire,[c] ar[f] crabaḋ, ar ecna[i],[f] post magnam tribulationem[4] et optimam penitentiam[5] in quinto[6] Kalendas Maii, ingres[s]us[g] est viam universae carnis.[g]

(Concuḃar[h] ruaḋ, mac Domnaill hUa Briain, do ṁarḃaḋ l'a ḋearḃraṫair fein, idon, la Muirċeartaċ, mac n-Dhomnaill, mic Thoirrḋealbuiḋ hUi Briain.—Toirrḋealḃaċ, mac Ruaiḋri hUi Concuḃair, d'eluḋ ar a geiṁiul 7 riḋ do ḋenum do Chaṫal croiḃḋearg ris 7 ferann du ṫaḃairt ḋo. Toirrḋealḃaċ d'innarba[ḋ] do Chaṫal croiḃderg 7 riṫ do denum ris fo ċetoir tre impidi na n-Gall, idon, Mailer 7 Uater.[h])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° cc.° iiii.°[c]
A 56c Doire[1] do loscaḋ | o ta relic[2] Mart[a]in[3] co tibrait
B 58b Ad|oṁna[i]n.—Diarmait, mac Muircertaiġ hUi Loċlainn,[4] ċo ni do Ghallaiḃ do ṫiaċtain ar creiċ i Tir-n-Eogain, co roairgset in Scrin Coluim-cille, co r'ucsat orra drem do Cenel-Eogain, ċo remaiḋ for Gallaiḃ, co romarbaḋ Diarmait tria mirbailiḃ na Scrine.—Sloġaḋ la mac Uga de-Laci co ni do Ghallaiḃ na Miḋe i n-Ulltaiḃ, co rodiċuired Sheoan do-Churt[5] a hUlltaiḃ.—Mainistir[d] do ḋenuṁ do Celluċ . . .[e] ar lar croí

A.D. 1203. [4]—cionem, B. [5]penetenciam, B. .u.tas, A; .u.ta, B. [e-e]ar cruṫ, ar ċeill, B; followed by C, D. [f-f]ar eacna, ar ardcrabad—*for wisdom, for exalted piety,* B (C, D). [g-g] om., B; uitam finiuit, C, D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1204. [1]Doiri, A. [2]reilic, A. [3]Mairtin, A. [4]Laċlainn, B. [5]Churt, with no Do Cuirt—*or* (the name is not *Do Churt*, but) *Do Cuirt* —itl., t. h., B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b].xx., t. h.; .ui. added, n. t. h., A. [c]-.iii.° (1203), B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e] blank=space for about 8 letters left in MS. (A). The missing words, there can be little doubt, are abbad Ia—*abbot of Iona.*

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1202) he is called king of Ard-Midhair (Ardmire, co. Donegal), which shews that the translator of D consulted other authorities.

[2] *April* 27.—It fell on Sun-

intelligence, for form, for appearance, for disposition, for gentleness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for piety, for wisdom, entered the way of all flesh, after great suffering and most excellent penance, on the 5th of the Kalends of May [April 27[2]]. [1203]

(Conchubhar[3] the Red, son of Domnall Ua Briain, was killed by his own brother, namely, by Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Toirrdhealbudh Ua Briain.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, escaped from his captivity and peace was made by Cathal Red-hand with him and land was given to him. Toirrdhealbach was expelled by Cathal Red-hand and peace was made with him immediately through intercession of the Foreigners, namely, Meyler[4] and Walter[5] [De Lacy].)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1204. Doire was burned from the Cemetery of [St.] Martin to the Well of [St.] Adomhnan.—Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, with a force of Foreigners came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, so that they plundered the Shrine of [St.] Colum-cille, until a party of the Cenel-Eogain overtook them [and] defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners [and] Diarmait was killed through miracles of the Shrine.—A hosting by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy with a force of Foreigners of Meath into Ulidia, so that they expelled John De Courcy out of Ulidia.—A monastery[1] was built by Cellach, [abbot of Iona] in the centre of the [1204 Bis.]

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day in the present year. This goes to prove that the *Annals of Loch Ce* (followed by the *F. M.*) err in assigning the obit to 1202; in which the 27th fell on Saturday, a day of no particular note. For Ua Brolchain, see *Adamnan*, p. 409, note *o*.

[3] *Conchubhar, etc.*—The additions are given (the last entry with greater detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Meyler.*—Meyler Fitz Henry (illegitimate son of King Henry I.), Justiciary of Ireland.

[5] *Walter.*—Son of Hugh De Lacy.

1204. [1] *Monastery.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 412.

Ia gan naċ dligeḋ, tar saruġuḋ muinnteri Ia, co romill in baile co mór. Slogaḋ dono la cleirċiḃ Erenn, idon, la Florint hUa Cerballa[i]n, la espuc Tire-hEogain 7 la Mael-Isu hUa n-Doirig, idon, espuc Tire-Conaill 7 la abad reiclesa Poil 7 Petair i n-Ard-Maċa 7 la hAmalgaiḋ hUa Fergail, abad reiclesa Doire 7 la hAinmire hUa Coḃṫaiġ 7 soċaiḋi mór do muinnter Doire 7 soċaiḋi mor do cleirċiḃ in Tuaisce[i]rt, co roscailset in Mainistir do reir dliġiḋ na hecailsi. In t-Aṁalgaiḋ remraiti sin do ġaḃail abdaine Ia tre toġa Gall 7 Gaiḋel.[d]

(Muirċeartaċ[f] Teaṫḃaċ, mac Concuḃair Maenṁuiġe, mic Ruaiḋri hUi Concuḃair, do marbaḋ do Dhiarmuid, mac Ruaiġri 7 do Aeḋ, mac Ruaiḋri, idon, dá ḋearḃraṫair a aṫar fein.—Maidm ria n-Dhomnall, mac Mhecc Carrṫaiġ 7 ria n-Dearṁuiṁneaċaiḃ for Galluiḃ, ubi ceciderunt centum sexaginta uiri, uel amplius.[f])

Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l. uii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° u.°[b] Sitriuc hUa Sruiṫein,[1] airċinneċ na Congḃala, idon,[c] cenn hUa-Murṫele 7 toisec Clainni-Sneiḋgile ar toċuċt, post optimam penitentiam feliciter finiuit (uitam[d]) et sepultus est in templo quod factum est apud ipsum.[c]—Mael-Briġte[e] hUa hErara[i]n do toġa[ḋ] i comurbus Brenainn do lar Daire Coluim-cille.[e]—hEoan do-Chuirt, innreḋaċ ceall Erenn 7 tuaṫ, do innarba[ḋ] do mac Uga de-Laci i Tír-n-Eogain[f] ar comuirce Cenuil-Eogain.

A.D. 1204. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1205. [1] Sruiṫen, B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-b] .iiii.° (1204), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, D; which have quieuit after Congbala. "Died," C. [d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f] -n-Eogain om., probably from oversight, A.

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[2] *Muircertach.*—This and the following entry are given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1205. [1] *By himself.*—*Apud ipsum* in the original,—a literal Latin rendering of the Irish *lais fein.*

encolsure of Iona, without any right, in dishonour of the [1204]
Community of Iona, so that he wrecked the place greatly. A hosting, however, was made by the clergy of Ireland, namely, by Florence Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain and by Mael-Isu Ua Dorig, that is, bishop of Tir-Conaill and by the Abbot of the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha and by Amalgaidh Ua Fergail, abbot of the Monastery of Doire and by Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh and a large number of the Community of Doire and a large number of the clergy of the North, so that they razed the monastery, according to the law of the Church. That Amalgaidh aforesaid took the abbacy of Iona by selection of Foreigners and Gaidhil.

(Muircertach[2] of Tethbha, son of Conchubhar Maenmhuighe, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Diarmuid, son of Ruaighri and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, two brothers of his own father.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall, son of Mac Carthaigh and by the Desmonians upon the Foreigners, where fell one hundred, and sixty men, or more.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1205]
1205. Sitriuc Ua Sruithein, herenagh of the Congbhail, namely, head of Ui-Murthele and chief of Clann-Sneidhgile for ability, after most excellent penance felicitously finished (his life) and was buried in the church that was built by himself.[1]—Mael-Brighte Ua Erarain was chosen into the succession of [St.] Brenann[2] from[3] the Community of Doire of Colum-cille.—John De Courcy, destroyer of the churches and territories of Ireland, was expelled by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy into Tir-Eogain, to the protection[4] of Cenel-Eogain.

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[2] *Succession of* [*St.*] *Brenann.*—That is, very probably, was made bishop of Clonfert.

[3] *From.*—Literally, *from the centre*: meaning that he had no previous connexion with the see over which he was placed.

[4] *To the protection.*—The passage is thus translated in D: In eorum protectione receperunt per nomen

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. x.uiii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° ui.° [b] Maġnus hUa Caṫa[i]n, mac riġ Ciannaċt[1] 7 Fer-na-Craiḃe, tuir gaiscid 7 beoġaċta in Tuaisce[i]rt, do ṫuitim le guin soiġdi.—Soerḃreṫaċ hUa Doireid, airchinneċ Domnaiġ-moir, in pace quieuit.—Patraic[c] hUa[2] Moġra[i]n quieuit in pace.

A 56d Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f., l. xx.ix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° uii.° [b] Domnall[c] hUa Muireḋaiġ, arḋḟerleiġinn Daire Coluim-cille, post magnam[1] tribulationem [uitam] feliciter finiuit. Ocus foṫogaḋ Muircertaċ O Milluga[i]n (no[d], O Maelaga[i]n[d]) 'n-a inaḋ.[c]—Mael-Petair hUa Calma[i]n, comarba[2] Cainniġ, tuir crabaḋ 7 einiġ Thuaisce[i]rt Erenn, in pace quieuit. Ut dixit poeta[e]:

Easbaiḋ hUa Calma[i]n 'n-a cill,
Olc 'n-a agaiḋ ní airmim:
Ita samuḋ[3] d 'an socht sin,
'Nocht gan crabaḋ 'n-a caṫraiġ.

A.D. 1206. [1] Ciannaċta, B. [2] O, A. [a-a] blank space, A. [b]-.u.° (1205), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., C, D.

A.D. 1207. [1] magnum, MS. (A). [2] comurba, A. [3] samaḋ, B. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b]-.ui.° (1206), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The Flaiṫbertaċ entry is also omitted in D. [d-d] itl., t. h., MS. (A). [e] om., A.

Cumarky! Comuirce is rendered *safe-conduct* in C.

1206. [1] *Fell, etc.*—Percussus sagitta cecidit mortuus, D.

1207. [1] *Cainnech.—Laygnii* in D. On the margin, another hand placed: In alio manuscripto *Cainech*; q. *Achad.* ("The other MS." is probably C, which has *Caynech.*) The query refers to St. Canice's foundation of *Ached-bo* (plain of cows), i.e., Aghaboe, Queen's county. But the context shews that a church in the north of Ireland is intended. This was Dromachose, in the native place of St. Canice, barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See O'Donovan *F. M.*, iii. 149; *Adamnan*, p. 121.

[2] *Loss.*—The C-version of this entry may be quoted in full, as typical of the translator's non-acquaintance with the old language. The omission of the third quatrain, *tareis* in the second and "giveth" (*dobeir*, a reading which, it has to be noted, is erroneous) in the fourth shew that the B-text was his

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1206. Maghnus Ua Cathain, son of the king of Ciannachta and Fir-na-craibhe, tower of championship and courage of the North, fell[1] by the wound of an arrow.—Soerbhrethach Ua Doireidh, herenagh of Domnach-mor, rested in peace.—Patrick Ua Moghrain rested in peace. [1206]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1207. Domhnall Ua Muiredaigh, chief lector of Daire of Colum-cille, after great suffering felicitously finished his life. And Muircertach O'Millugain (or O'Maelagain) was chosen in his stead.—Mael-Petair Ua Calmain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,[1] tower of piety and hospitality of the North of Ireland, rested in peace. As the poet said: [1207]

Loss[2] [is] Ua Calmain in his church,
Evil in comparison therewith I reckon not;
There[3] is a community silent [with grief] thereat,
That to-night there is no piety in his abbey.[3]

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original. The egregious mistake of *easpadh*, loss, for *espoc*, bishop, is specially significant. (In the MS. the lines and verses are written continuously.)

"Mael-Peter O'Calman, coarb of Caynech, a man full of liberality and goodnes of all the North [of Ireland], in pace quievit. Ut poeta dixit:

Easpadh, etc.: in English:

Bishop O'Colman in his church,
To which I compare noe other evill;
There is a sanctuary which that hurteth,
That this night there is noe prayer in his citty.

[Tareis, etc.:] signifying:

After Cainegh of chast body
Untill he arise over his alter,
[Third line is not translated.]
None shall tye cap on him so good.
Though noe man under heaven
Saved his church from demons,
Who is hee sanctified
That might but O'Colman?

Co[m]arba, etc.: thus:

The coarb of Cainegh of churches,
A want to all in common,
Giveth lamentacion to all the poore,
His death is a great evill."

The author of D merely gives the substance of the first quatrain (in which he shews he understood the meaning of *easpadh*): De quo dictum fuit, quod eo defficiente, relligio defuit in eius ciuitate.

3,3 *There—abbey*.—Literally,

There is a community to which silence [is] that,
[Namely] to-night without piety in his abbey.

Areir[4] Cainniġ in ċuirp oiġ
No co r'eiriġ uas altóir,
Ni ciall danusfáca[5] in flaiṫ,
Ni riaḋ cába fa ċomaiṫ.

Robo[c] ṡai srubinn sciamglain,
Maiṫ rocongbaḋ coeṁriaġail,
Roḟrecaiḃ tarḃa i n-gaċ tan,
Rob' eacnaiḋ amra, uasal.[c]

Gen[6] co saeraḋ neċ fo nim
In[7] duḃreicles ar deṁnaiḃ,
B 58c Gia naemṫar | cen[8] loċt ar lar,
Doṡaerfaḋ corp hUi Calma[i]n.

Comarba[2] Cainniġ na cell,
Is diṫ do caċ i coitċenn,
Is bron do gaċ boċt doḃir,[9]
Is mór in t-olc a easbaiḋ.
Easbaiḋ h. C.—

Diṫ mor ar ḋainiḃ 7 ar inniliḃ isin bliaḋain si.—[Fh]laiṫbertach hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ, prioir Duine-Géimin, in pace quieuit.—Gilla-Patraic[c] hUa Falaċtaiġ, aircinneċ Duin-Cruiṫne, mortu[u]s est.—Muircertaċ hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ mortu[u]s est.[c]—Creċ mebla la Cenel-Conaill i n-Uib-Fharanna[i]n[10] 7 i Clainn-Diarmata, co roġabsat bú 7 co romarbsat doine. Rucsat orra Clann-Diarmata 7 hUi-[Fh]airenna[i]n[11] 7 hUi-[12] Gailmredaiġ, co romarbaḋ ár diairmiḋe 7 co robaiḋeḋ soċaiḋe diḃ.—Sloġaḋ la hUga de-Laci co n-Gallaiḃ Miḋe 7 Laiġen i Toluċ-n-óoc, co roloiscṫea cealla 7 arbanna. Ocus ni rucsat geill na eidire Aeḋa hUi Neill do'n ċur sin.—Sloġaḋ la hUga de-Laci

[4] Tareir, B. [5] —facca, B. [6] gin, A. [7] an, B. [8] gen, B. [9] dobeir, B. [10] Ear- (ḟ om.), A. [11] Airínnan, B. [12] Ua, B.

[4] *Within it.*—Literally, *on the centre.*

[5] *Drowned.*—D says the leader was Ua Domnaill and adds: tamen

After Cainnech of the body pure [1207]
Until arose [Ua Calmain] above an altar,
It is not known whether [one as good as Ua
Calmain] saw the [heavenly] kingdom,
There went not [monk's] mantle upon one as good.

He was a master scribe of beautiful execution,
Well used he keep the fair Rule,
He gave useful responses on every occasion.
He was a sage, distinguished, eminent.

Although no one under heaven could save
His penitentiary from demons,
Though he were sanctified without defect within it,[4]
[Yet] the body of Ua Calmain would save it.

The successor of Cainnech of the churches,
It is injury to every one in general,
It is grief to every wretched person,
It is a great evil,—his loss.
Loss [is] Ua Calmain, etc.

Great destruction on people and cattle in this year.—[F]laithbertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, rested in peace.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Falachtaigh, herenagh of Dun-Cruithne, died.—Muircertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh died.—A treacherous foray by the Cenel-Conaill into Ui-Fhearannain and into Clann-Diarmata, so that they seized cows and killed people. The Clann-Diarmata and the Ui-[Fh]airennain and the Ui-Gailm-redhaigh overtook them, so that a countless number of them were slain and a multitude were drowned.[5]—A hosting by Hugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath and of Leinster into Telach-oc, so that churches and crops were burned. And they took not the pledges or hostages of Aedh Ua Neill on that occasion.—A hosting by Hugo

Conallii cum magna difficultate predam in suam patriam adduxerunt. Both particulars are found in the account given in the *F. M.*

i Ciannaċt[aib], co roloisc cella Ciannaċt uile 7 co roġaḃ bú co diairmiḋe.—Comarba Patraic do ḋul co teċ riġ Saxan do ḟoċur ceall Erenn 7 do ċasait Gall Erenn.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. x.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° uiii.°[c] Creċ la hEigneċan hUa n-Domnaill i Feraib-Manaċ, cor'gaḃsat[1] bú 7 co rucsat Fir-Manaċ forra, co romarbaḋ hUa[2] Domnaill, ri Tire-Conaill, ann, co n-ár diairmíḋe do maiṫiḃ Cenuil[3]-Conaill maille fris.

A 57a Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. i.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° ix.°[c] Creċsluagaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Neill i n-Inis-n-Eogain 7 ruc O Domnaill fair, co tucsat caṫ in ramarbaḋ ár diairmiḋe daine for gaċ leṫ,[1] bail romarbaḋ Domnall, mac Murċaḋa, do Chenel-Eogain. Fergal imorro hUa Baiġill 7[d] Caṫbarr hUa Domnaill[d] 7 Cormac hUa Domnaill 7 Dabid hUa Doċurtaiġ co soċaiḋe do maiṫiḃ Ceneoil-Conaill ímaille riu.[2]—Caṫ tucsat
B 58d meic | Raġnaill, mic Somurliġ, for Feraiḃ Sciaḋ, dú in ramarbaḋ a[e] n-ár.[e]

A.D. 1208. [1] gur'—, A. [2] O, A. [3] Cenel, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] .xx., B. [c-c] .uii.° (1207), B (C, D); erroneously.

A.D. 1209. [1] leaṫ, A. [2] maille (aphaeresis of i), B. [a-a] n. t. h, on blank space, A. [b] .x., B. But, to be consistent, it should be *i*.! [c-c] .uiii.° (1208) B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] ár diairme—*slaughter innumerable*, B.

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[6] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Patrick*.—The archbishop of Armagh. This was Echdonn (latinized Eugenius) Mac Gille-uidhir. On May 4, 1203, King John granted the see of Armagh and primacy of Ireland (cf. A.D. 1202, note 3, *supra*) to Humphrey of Tikehull. On the 22nd of the same month, he notified the suffragans and subjects of the archdiocese that Eugene, "called the elect of Armagh," had, against the king's consent and after the king's appeal to the Pope, gone to Rome to secure his promotion and commanded them, if he should return, not to receive him as archbishop. Humphrey having died,

De Lacy into Ciannachta, so that he burned the churches of all Ciannachta and seized cows to a countless number.—The successor of [St.] Patrick[6] went to the court of the king of the Saxons to succour the churches of Ireland and to accuse the Foreigners of Ireland. [1207]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1208. A foray by Eignecan Ua Domnaill into Fir-Manach, so that they seized cows and the Fir-Manach overtook them, so that Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed there, with slaughter innumerable of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with him.[1] [1208Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1209. A foray-hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Inis-Eogain and Ua Domnaill overtook him, so that they gave battle, wherein were killed a countless number of persons on each side. Here was killed Domnall Mac Murchadha of the Cenel-Eogain; also Ferghal Ua Baighill and Cathbarr Ua Domnaill and Cormac Ua Domnaill and David Ua Dochurtaigh, with a multitude of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with them.—A battle was fought by the sons of Raghnall, son of Somurlech, against the Men of Sciadh, wherein slaughter was inflicted upon them.[1] [1209]

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the king (Feb. 10, 1204) approved of Ralph, archdeacon of Meath, and commanded the clergy and laity to consider him elected and obey him (*Doc. Ire.*, 177, 178, 200).

These letters were disregarded: perhaps, never reached their destination. Echdonn was confirmed by Innocent III. and obtained peaceable possession of the See. We next find the king availing of his services. On July 19 of the present year, he informs the custodians of the See of Exeter that he sends Eugene, archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, to execute the episcopal office in that diocese and commands them to find him suitable maintenance with six horses (*ubi sup.*, 331).

The visit here mentioned may have been one of the reasons that influenced John to go to Ireland three years later.

1208. [1] *Him.*—D adds: Et eius loco filius succedit in regimine.

1209. [1] *Them.*—D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill fecit exercitum ad-

(Finġin,[f] mac Diarmada, mic Cormaic Mheg Carrṫaiġ, ri Deasmuġan, interfectus est a suis.—Ualġarc hUa Ruairc d'aiṫriġaḋ 7 Art, mac Domnaill, mic Fhearġail hUi Ruairc, do riġaḋ i n-a inaḋ.[f]—Anno[g] millesimo ducentesimoque nono (nonono, MS.), Alaxander, Doctor reuerendus atque Magister, Doctrinale suum dedit tunc legendum.[g])

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. ii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[c] Gilla-Crist[d] hUa Cernaiġ, comarba Condere, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Ri Saxan do ṫaiḋeċt i n-Erinn co longais diairmiḋe, idon,[e] seċt[1] céṫ[1] long.[e]

(Art[f] mac Domnaill, mic Ferġail hUi Ruairc, rí Breifne, do marbaḋ tre ṁeaḃail la Cormac, mac Airt hUi Mhail-Sheaċlainn.—Ceile hUa Duḃṫaiġ, espcop Mhaiġi-Eo na Saxan, in Christo quieuit.—Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Flainn, idon, comorba Daċonna Eassa-mic-n-Eirc [-Eric, MS.] mortuus est.[f])

A.D. 1209. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] t. m., n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1210. [1-1] dcc., MS. (A).—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] To be in keeping with preceding year, the epact of B should be *xxi.* [c-c] .ix.° (1209), B (C, D); in error. [d] In B, C, D, this item follows the Ri Saxan entry. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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versus Hugonem O'Nellium et Eogananses et, capta preda magna et obsidibus, pax perpetua stabilita fuit inter O'Nellum et O'Donill, cum promissis de adiutorio hinc inde prestando aduersus quoscunque eorum aduersarios, siue fuissent Angli, siue Hiberni.

This entry is given in the *F. M.* at 1208.

[2] *Finghin, etc.*—This and the *Ualgharc* entry are in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, 1209.

[3] *Alexander.*—Alexander de Villa Dei, or de Villedieu, a Franciscan of Dole. Professor of Latin in Paris, where his chief work, the *Doctrinale Puerorum*, a versified Latin Grammar, was composed in 1209. It held the foremost place as text-book for more than two centuries. The authors of the *Histoire litteraire de la France* (Tome xvi., p. 188-9. Paris, 1824) allow it no merit.

The Biblical Leonine verses attributed to him and which deserve the censure given by the Benedictines (*loc. cit.*) are spurious, according to some. See Joecher:

(Finghin,[2] son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, was slain by his own [people].—Ualgharc Ua Ruairc was dethroned and Art, son of Domnall, son of Fearghal Ua Ruairc, was made king in his stead.—In the year [of our Lord] one thousand two hundred and nine, Alexander,[3] reverend Doctor [of Theology] and Master [of Arts], then [first] delivered his *Doctrinal* to be read.) [1209]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1210. Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh, bishop[1] of Conderi, rested in good penance.—The king[2] of the Saxons [John] came into Ireland with a fleet hard to count, namely, seven hundred ships. [1210]

(Art,[3] son of Domnall, son of Ferghal Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed through treachery by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn.—Ceile Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop of Magh-Eo of the Saxons, rested in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Flainn, namely, successor of [St.] Dachonna[4] of Easmic-Eirc, died.)

Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon, p. 260 (Leipzig, 1750).

1210. [1] *Bishop.*—Literally, *successor* (of the founder, Mac-Cnisse; [only] *son of* [his mother] *Cness*: L. L. 369 f, 372 b).

[2] *The king, etc.*—For the itinerary of John, from "Crook near Waterford" [June 20] to "The mead near Dublin" [Aug. 24th], see *Doc. Ire.* 401—9.

[3] *Art, etc.*—These three items make up all the entries given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

[4] *Dachonna.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii., p. 162) and Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 281) fell into an unaccountable error in making Dachonna the son of Erc. According to the *Genealogies of Saints* (L. L., p. 348b) and the *Nemsenchas* (versified Genealogies: L. Be. [Book of Ballymote], p. 230a ll. 40, 41), Dachonna and Lugaid and bishop Cormac were sons of Echaid, son of Illand, son of Eogan [a quo Cenel-Eogain] (son, L. L., *loc. cit.*, adds, of Niall of the Nine Hostages).

The *son of Erc*, from whom the Cataract (*Ess*: at present, Assylyn, on the Boyle, about a mile west of the town) took its ancient name, was probably Echaid, the last of the Firbolgic kings, who was slain in the battle of Magh Tuired, near Cong.

Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l., x.iii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[c] i.°[c] Gaill do ṫaiḋeċt co Caeluisgi, co roṫinoil Aeḋ hUa Neill Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Oirġiallu,[1] co romarbaḋ leis. (Toirrḋealbaċ,[d] mac Ruaiḋri hUi Chonċubair, do denum ċreiċe i Maġ-Luirg, gu rug leis isin Séġais hí docum Diarmoda, a braṫar 7 do lean Aoḋ, mac Caṫail, he gu n-ḋeaċaiḋ is Tuaisgirt ar teiċeaḋ reiṁe.—Braiġde Chonnaċt do ṫoiġeċt i n-Erinn, idon, Diarmaid mac Conċubair, Conċubar hUi Eaġra 7 Finn hUa Carmacan 7 Toibeard, mac Gall-Gaoiḋil.—Aireaċtaċ Mac Donnċaiḋ [occisus est].[d])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° ii.°[a] Sitriuc hUa Laiġena[i]n, comarba Comgaill, do éc 7 Aengus Mac Cormaic do oirdneḋ i n-a inaḋ.—Caistel Cluana-Eois dodenam do Ghallaib (7[b] do'n Gallepscop[b]) 7 creċsluaġaḋ[1] do ḋenum doib[d] i Tir-n-Eogain. (Ocus[c] tugsad Fir-Mhanaċ ár mor orra ann.[c])—Aeḋ hUa Neill, rí Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Airġiall, do breiṫ orra[2] 7 maidm for Ghalluib, dú in romarbaḋ ár diairmiḋe dib.—Tomas, mac Uċtraiġ, co macaib Raġnaill, mic Somarliġ, do ṫaiḋeċt do Dhaire Coluim-cille co sé[3] longaib seċtmogad[4] 7 in baile do milliuḋ doib co mór 7 Inis-Eogain co huiliḋi do milliuḋ doib 7 do Cheniul[5]-Conaill.

A.D. 1211. [1] Airġiallu, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] .xui., B. The scribe mistook *ii.* for *u.* [c-c] -.x.° (1210), B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1212. [1] —aiġaḋ, B. [2] forra, B. [3] ui., A, B. [4] .lxx.ad, A, B. [5] —neol, A.—[a-a] .x.° .i° (1211), B (C, D). The ferial and epact (which are given in B also) show that the year is 1212. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d] om., B.

1211. [1] *Toirrdhealbach, etc.* — These entries (with the variant Mac Duinnchathaigh in the third) are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[2] *The pledges.*—They were carried by King John the preceding year to England, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

[3] *Foreign-Gaidhel.*—See Vol. I.,

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1211. The Foreigners came to Narrow-Water, until Aedh Ua Neill assembled [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-] Eogain and the Airghialla, so that they [the Foreigners] were killed by him. [1211]

(Toirrdhealbach,[1] son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, made a foray into Magh-Luirg, until he brought the spoil with him into the Seghas to Diarmod, his kinsman. And Aodh, son of Cathal, followed him, until [Toirrdhealbach] went into the North, fleeing before him.—The hostages[2] of Connacht came [back] to Ireland: namely, Diarmaid, son of Conchubhar [Mac Diarmata], Conchubhar Ua Eaghra and Finn Ua Carmacan and Toibeard, son of a Foreign-Gaidhel.[3]—Aireachtach Mac Donnchaidh [was slain].)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1212. Sitriuc Ua Laighenain, successor of [St.] Comgall [of Bangor], died and Oengus Mac Cormaic was instituted in his stead.—The castle of Cluain-Eois was built by the Foreigners (and by the Foreign bishop[1]) and a foray-hosting was made by them into Tir-Eogain (And the Fir-Manach inflicted great slaughter upon them there.)—Aedh Ua Neill, king of [Cenel-]Conaill and of [Cenel-] Eogain and of the Airghialla overtook them and defeat [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners, wherein were killed a countless number of them.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach with the sons of Raghnall, son of Somarle, came to Daire of [St.] Colum-cille with six and seventy ships and the town was greatly destroyed by them and Inis-Eogain was completely destroyed by them and by the Cenel-Conaill. [1212 Bis.]

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p. 365, n. 10. The *Annals of Loch Ce* state he was one of the stewards of O'Conor.

1212. [1]*Foreign bishop*.—John de Gray, bishop of Norwich; justiciary of Ireland, 1210-13.

(Sloiġeaḋ[e] le Connaċtaiḃ tre ṫoġairm in Ghaillepscoib 7 Gillibert Mic Ghoisdealḃ gu hEas-ruaiḋ, gu n-dearnad caislen Chailuisge leo.[e])

A 57b Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. u., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[b] iii.°[b] Donċaḋ Mac[1] Cana,[1] toiseċ Ceneoil-Aenġusa, do éc.—Creċ do denam do Ghilla ṗiaclaċ hUa Baiġill 7 do dreim do Cenul-Conaill ar Cenul-n-Eogain 7 siat ar eineċ Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 hUi Tairce[i]rt[2] co son-
B 59a raḋaċ. | Ruc imorro hUa Tairce[i]rt forra 7 ferait[c] debaid friu.[c] Marbṫar imorro in Gillá riaḃaċ hUa Tairce[i]rt, idon, riġtoiseċ Clainni-Sneiḋgile 7 Clainni-Finġin, i cosnum a éiniġ.—Druim-caín co n-a tempall do losgaḋ do Cenul-Eogain gan cead do[3] hUa[3] Neill.—Ferġal hUa Caṫa[i]n, ri Ciannaċt 7 Fer-na-Craiḃe, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.—Domnall hUa[4] Daimín do marbaḋ do macaiḃ Meg Laċlainn i[5] n-dorus reiclesa Daire Coluim-cille.

(Caislen[d] Chluana-Eois do losguḋ.—Gillibert Mac Goisdealḃ do marbaḋ i Caislen-an-ċail 7 in caislen do losgaḋ fos ann.—Donnċaḋ hUa hEiḋin do ḋallaḋ le hAeḋ, mac Caṫail croiḃdeirg.—Maiḋm Chaille-na-crann do ṫaḃairt do Cormac, mac Airt hUi Mhail-Sheaċlainn, ar Ghallaiḃ.[d])

Kal. Ian. iiii[a]., f.[a], l. x. uii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[b] iiii.°[b] Donn hUa[1] Breislen do marḃad d'a airiuċt féin i

A.D. 1212. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1213. [1-1] Macana, A. [2] Tirc—, B. [3-3] dó[=do Ó], A. [4] O, A. [5] a, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b-b] x.° ii.° (1212), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] feraiḋ deabaid forru—*An attack is delivered upon them,* B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1214. [1] O, A. B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b-b] x.° iii.° (1213), B (C, D); erroneously.

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[2] *A hosting.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1213. [1] *Protection.*—Here and lower down, *comuirce* is rightly

(A hosting[2] by the Connachtmen, through summons of the Foreign bishop and of Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh, to Eas-ruadh, so that the castle of Narrow-Water was made by them.) [1212]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1213. Donnchadh Mac Cana, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, died.—A foray was made by Gilla Fiachlach Ua Baighill and by a party of the Cenel-Conaill upon the Cenel-Eogain, who were all under the protection[1] of the Cenel-Conaill and of Ua Tairchert in particular. Howbeit, Ua Taircheirt overtook them and [his force] gave battle to them. However, the Gilla Riabhach Ua Taircheirt, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghille and Clann-Finghin, is killed in defence of [those under] his protection.—Druim-cain with its church was burned by the Cenel-Eogain without permission from [the king] Ua Neill.—Ferghal Ua Cathain, king of Ciannachta and Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by the Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Daimin was killed by the sons of Mac Lachlainn at the door of the Monastery of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille. [1213]

(The castle[2] of Cluain-Eois was burned.—Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh was killed in the castle of the Narrow [-Water] and the castle was also burned at the time.—Donnchadh Ua Eidhin was blinded by Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchubair].—The defeat of the Wood of the [High] Trees was given by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn, to the Foreigners.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1214. Donn Ua Breislen was killed by his own council [1214]

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rendered *patrocinium* by the translator of D.

[2] *The castle.*—These four items are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*). The castle, they state, was destroyed by O'Neill.

meḃail.[2]—Tomás, mac Uċtraiġ 7 Ruaiḋri, mac Raġnaill, do argain Daire go huiliḋi 7 do breiṫ set Muinntere Daire 7 Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn arċena do lár tempaill in reiclesa imaċ.—hUa[1] Caṫa[i]n, 7 Fir-na-Craiḃe do ṫiaċtain co Daire do ġabail taiġi 'mo macaiḃ Meg Laċlainn, co[3] romarbsat[3] celloir mor reiclesa Daire ettora. Dorona Dia 7 Colum-cille tra mirbail moir annsein: idon, in fer tinoil 7 toċastail, idon, Maṫgamain Mag Aiṫne,[4] do marbaḋ i n-eneċ Colum-cille fo cetoir i n-dorus in dubreiclesa Colum-cille.—Ainmire hUa Coḃṫaiġ, ab reiclesa Daire, uasalcleireċ togaiḋe ar[c] craḃaḋ, ar duċċus, ar mine, ar morḋaċt, ar miḋcaire, ar mórdérc, ar ecna[i], ar gaċ maiṫ[i]us arċena,[c] post optimam penitentiam ingres[s]us est uiam uniuers[a]e carnis i n-dubreicles Colum-cille.—Caistel Cula-raṫain do ḋenum le[d] Tomas, mac Uċtraiġ 7 le Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ. Ocus foscaileḋ reilce 7 claċana 7 cumdaiċi in baile uile, cenmoṫa in tempall amain, cuicesein.[e]—Ri Alban do éc, idon, Uilliam garm.—Aeḋ
A 57c hUa[5] Neill do ṫabairt maḋma | ar Ghallaiḃ 7 dersgár Gall do ċur ann 7 in Cairlongport do loscad isin loa cetna, eitir daine 7 innile.

(Gilla[f]-na-naem hUa Ruaḋan, episcopus Luiġne, in Christo quieuit.—Episcopus Cluana-mac-Nois, idon,

A.D. 1214. [2]meabail, B. [3-3]gur m—, A. [4]-aicne, B. [5]O. A. [c-c] om., with exception of ar ecna—*for wisdom*—, which is placed after togaiḋe, B; all om., C; "*Aynnire O Coffay, abbas Derensis, mortuus est,*" D (in which it is the last item). [d]re, with dot underneath and l overhead, t. h., A,—a clear proof that the exemplar contained the correct form. [e] cum in caistel sin—*for that castle*, B. C follows A; D, B. [f-f]n. t. h.,

1214. [1] *Manciple.* — Literally, *great Cellarer* (*great* being redundant).

The original *celloir* is the equivalent of the Latin *cellarius*, whose duties are thus defined in the Rule of St. Isidore: Iste prebebit hebdomadariis quidquid necessarium est victui monachorum, hospitum, infirmorum. . Is etiam quidquid residuum fuerit pro pauperum usibus reservabit. . . Ad hunc quoque pertinent horrea, greges ovium et pecorum, lana, linum,

in treachery.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach and Ruaidhri, son [1214] of Raghnall, plundered Daire completely and took the treasures of the Community of Daire and of the North of Ireland besides from out the midst of the church of the Monastery.—Ua Cathain and the Men of Craibh came to Daire to seize a house against the sons of Mac Lachlainn, so that between them they killed the great manciple[1] of the Monastery of Daire. But God and [St.] Colum-cille wrought a great miracle therein: the man that assembled and mustered [the force], namely, Mathgamain Mag Aithne, was killed in reparation to Colum-cille immediately, at the door of the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh, abbot of the Monastery of Daire, eminent cleric select for piety, for disposition, for meekness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for great charity, for every goodness besides, after most excellent penance entered the way of all flesh in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—The castle of Cuil-rathain was built by Thomas, son of Uchtrach and by the Foreigners of Ulidia. And all the cemeteries and fences and buildings of the town, save the church alone, were pulled down for that.—The King of Scotland died, namely, William[2] Garm.—Aedh Ua Neill gave a defeat to the Foreigners and stark slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted therein and Carrlongport was burned, both people and effects, on the same day.

(Gilla-na-naemh[3] Ua Ruadhan, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The Bishop of Cluain-mac-

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aviaria sollicitudo; cibaria ad ministrandum pistoribus, jumentis, bobus et avibus; industria quoque calciamentorum, cura pastorum et piscatorum (*Concordia Regularum, xl.* 3).

The same officer is called *equomimus* (*oeconomus*) at 781(=782) *supra* =Irish *Fertighe*. The *Four Masters*, not understanding the term, equate it with Prior! The rendering in D is original: Magnus exorcista! C gives "the great Caller."

[2] *William.*—Died and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II., in December, 1214.

[3] *Gilla-na-naemh.*—(*Servant* (devotee) *of the saints*). This and the

hUa Muiricean, quieuit.—Muirchertach, Mac Briain, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.—Isin bliaḋain [si] dobi in t-Aeḋ breicci, frir a raitea an Cabarthach.[f]—Iohannes,[g] tunc Angli[a]e rex, tuc se Saxana 7 Ere do'n Papa, idon, Innocentius tertius, 7 tuc an Papa do fein arist iad 7 mile marg doran 7 postesis gacha bliaḋain: idon, secht ced ex Anglia 7 tri ced ex Hibernia.[g])

B 59b Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx.uii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[b] u.°[b] Crech do ḋenum d'Aeḋ, mac Mail-Sechlainn[1] Meic Lochlainn, for comarba Coluim-cille 7[c] caun greigi do argain do[c] 7 a marbaḋ fein do Ghallaiḃ isin bliaḋain cetna, tria mirbail Coluim-cille.—Bean-Miḋe, ingen hUi Eignigh, ben[2] Aeḋa hUi Neill, righ[3] Ailigh, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Sluaghaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Neill i n-Ulltaiḃ 7 tuc maidm mor for[4] Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ.[d]—Uilliam, ri Alban, do éc 7[e] Alaxander, a mac, do oirdneḋ i n-a inaḋ.—[Gener]ale[f] Concilium [sub] Innocentio Papa.[f]

A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1215. [1] Maeilech—(s om.), B. [2] bean, B. [3] ri, A. [4] ar—*on*, B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-b] .x.° iiii.° (1214), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., B, C. [e] om., A. [f-f] l. m., t. h., A; om., B,

three next items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Aedh.*—Of this person I have found no account elsewhere.

[5] *John.*—The author of D mistook the meaning: Papa ipsa redonauit regi una cum mille marchis, etc. It is open to doubt whether it was understood by the translator of C: "The Pope surrendred them againe to himselfe and a 1000 marcks to him and after every yeare 700," etc.

The history of the donation and re-donation is sufficiently well known. (For an abstract of the Charter, St. Paul's, London, Oct. 3, 1213—not 1214, as in the text—(see *Doc. Ire.* I 489. Cf. *ib. s. vv.* Pope, I; Tribute, II, III, IV.) Of the money, one-half was to be paid on Sept. 29; the other, on the Easter following. By public script, made at Avignon, April 1, 1317, four delegates (deputed *ad hoc* by Letters of Edward II., given Dec. 16, 1216) agreed, on behalf of the king, to discharge the arrears of Henry and Edward II., amounting to 24,000 marks, by yearly payments of one fourth on the festival of St. Michael, commencing with the feast next ensuing.

Two receipts of John XXII., in the form of Letters to Edward III., have been preserved. The first bears date April 7 [1330] and is

Nois, namely, Ua Muiricean, rested.—Muirceartach, son of Brian, was killed by the Foreigners.—In this year appeared Aedh[4] "of the deceit," who was called "The Helper."—John,[5] then king of England, gave Saxon-land and Ireland to the Pope, namely, Innocent III. And the Pope gave them back to him again, and 1000 marks [were to be paid] to him [the Pope] and to [his] successors every year: to wit, 700 from England and 300 from Ireland.) [1214]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1215. A foray was made by Aedh, son of Mael-Sechlainn Mac Lochlainn upon the successor of [St.] Colum-cille and a herd of cattle was carried off by him. And himself was killed by the Foreigners in the same year through miracle of Colum-cille.—Bean-Midhe, daughter of Ua Eignigh, wife of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Ailech, rested in good penance.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Ulidia and he inflicted great defeat upon the Foreigners of Ulidia.—William,[1] King of Scotland, died and Alexander, his son, was inaugurated in his stead.—A General Council[2] [was held] under Pope Innocent. [1215]

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for the year ending Sept. 29, 1329: Cum pro regno Anglie et terris Hibernie censum mille marcarum sterlingorum annis singulis Romane ecclesie solvere teneris, etc. (Manner of payment set forth.), Nos solutionem et assignationem approbantes easdem, te ac heredes et successores tuos, necnon regnum et terras predictas de dictis mille marchis sic solutis absolvimus et quitamus.

The second, of July 5, 1333, is for the year ending Sept. 29, 1330, and the half year up to Easter [March 31], 1331. The 1,500 marks were paid in 6,000 gold florins, "singulis marchis pro quatuor florenis auri computatis."

This was apparently the last payment. In a Brief, Avignon, June 6 [1365], Urban V. reminds Edward III. that he made no remittance since July, 1333, and states that bearer was empowered to treat of this and other pressing matters. But, with respect to the arrears, the mission seems to have proved fruitless. See Theiner: *Vet. Mon. Hibern. et Scot.*, Romae, 1864, pp. 193, 253, 259, 329.

1215. [1] *William.*—This entry is misplaced. See 1214, note 2, *supra*.

[2] *Council.*—The 12th Ecumenical

(Cathal,[g] mac Diarmoda, in Christo quieuit.[g]—Ordo[h] Minorum confirmatur hoc anno.—Ardgar hUa Conchubair, episcopus Shil-Muiredhaigh, in Christo quieuit.—Comdhail epscob na Cristaidheachta co Roim i n-aimsir Innocent[ii] Pap[a]e tercii. Is i uimir na n-epscob badar ann: quadringenti quindecim, inter quos fuerunt septuaginta unus archiepiscopi et primates. Et octingenti abbates 7 priores. Ocus i feil Martain do bi in comdail sin.[h])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. vi.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° vi.°[b] Mael-Poil hUa Muiredhaigh, prioir Duine-Geimhin, do éc.—Oengus[c] hUa Cairella[i]n, toisech Clainni-Diarmata, do marbadh d'a braithribh fein.—Donnsleibhi hUa Mail-Mena do mharbadh do Dhal-Araide.[c]—Trad hUa Mail-fabhaill, toisech Ceneoil-Ferghusa, co n-a braithribh 7 co[1] n-ár mor, do marbadh do Muiredach, mac Mórmair Lemhnach.—Donnchadh hUa Duibdirma, toisech na Bredcha, do éc i n-dubreicles Daire.—Murchadh Mac Cathmail, righthoisech Cheneoil-Feradhaigh, do éc tria mirbail Coluim-cille.—Ruaidhri hUa Flainn, ri Dairlais, do éc.—Mag[c] Cana, toisech Cenu[i]l-Oengusa, do marbadh dia braithribh fein.[c]—Dionis[i]us hUa Longarga[i]n, ardespuc Caisil, mortu[u]s est Rom[a]e.—Echdonn Mac Gille-uidir, comarba Patraic 7 primhaith[2] Erenn, post Generale Concilium[3] Lateranense Rom[a]e feliciter obdormiuit.—Concobur hUa hEnne, epscop Cille-dalua, post idem Concilium[3] reuertens in uia quieuit.

C, D. Underneath is another item, now illegible. [g-g]itl., at end of first entry, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h-h]n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1216. [1]gu, A. [2]primfaith, B. [3]consilium, A, B.—[a-a]n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b]-.u.° (1215), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c]om., B, C, D. In addition, the Mael-Poil entry is omitted in D.

and 4th General of Lateran. Held from Nov. 11 to Nov. 30.

[3] *Cathal.*—This and the other native item are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Confirmed.*—In the Lateran

(Cathal[3] Mac Diarmoda rested in Christ.—The Order of [Friars] Minors is confirmed[4] this year.—Ardghar Ua Conchubhair, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh, rested in Christ.—A Synod[5] of the bishops of Christendom [was held] at Rome in the time of Pope Innocent III. This is the number of bishops that were therein, 415 ; amongst whom were 71 archbishops and primates. And 800 abbots and priors. And on the festival of [St.] Martin [Nov. 11] this Synod took place.) [1215]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1216. Mael-Poil Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, died.—Oenghus Ua Cairrellain, chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Donnsleibhi Ua Mail-Mena was killed by the Dal-Araidhe.—Trad Ua Mail-fhabhaill, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, along with his kinsmen and with great havoc, was killed by Muiredach, son of the Great Steward of Lemhain.—Donnchadh Ua Dubdirma, chief of the Bredach, died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—Murchadh Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, died through miracle of [St.] Colum-cille[1].—Ruaidhri Ua Flainn, king of Dairlas, died.—Mag Cana, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Dionysius Ua Longargain, archbishop of Cashel, died in Rome.—Echdonn Mac Gille-uidhir, successor of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, felicitously slept in Rome after the Lateran General Council.—Conchobur Ua Enne, bishop of Cell-da-lua, returning after the same Council, slept on the way. [1216 Bis.]

Council. Wadding: *Ann. Min., ad an.* 1215, p. 161.

[5] *A Synod.*—Given in substantially the same terms in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1216. [1] *Colum-cille.*—*Cuius sanctuarium antea inuaserat* is added in D; from what source I know not.

(Iohones[d], rex Anglie, mortuus est.—Annuḋ hUa Muireḋaiġ, episcopus Conmaicne, in Christo quieuit.[d]—Obiit[e] Innocentius Papa. Succedit [Honor]ius.—[Ord]o Predicatorum confirmatur.[e] A.[f]D. 1216. As ro an bliaḋain araiḃe Comairlle Generalta 'sa Roim, idon, Laterann, ann aroiḃe mile tri ced espoc.[f])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xx., Anno Domini m.° cc.° x.° uii.°[a]
A 57d Maṫgam|ain hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ, ri Clainni-Domnaill, mortu[u]s est.

(An[b] t-airdespscob hUa Ruanaḋa do gabail do Mail-Isu hUa Chonċuḃair.—Gilla-Arnain hUa Martain, ollum Erenn i m-breiṫeaṁnaċt, mortuus est.[b])

Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. i., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° uiii.°[b] Gilla-Tiġernaiġ, mac Gilla-Rona[i]n, espuc Airġiall 7 cenn Canonaċ Erenn, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Ingantaċ[c] Mac Congalaiġ do éc.[c]

A.D. 1216. [d-d]n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e]l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1217. [a]-.uı.° (1216), B (C, D); erroneously. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1218. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b]-uıı.° (1217), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

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[2] *Died.*—On St. Luke's Day, October 18.

[3] *Annudh.*—Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Died.*—July 16. Honorius III. was elected on the 18th.

[5] *Confirmed.*—By Honorius III. in two Briefs, dated Dec. 22. The title *Friars Preachers* was first given in a third Letter, dated from the Lateran, Jan. 26, 1217: Honorius, etc., Dilectis filiis Priori and Fratribus Sancti Romani Praedicatoribus in partibus Tolosanis, etc. (*Script. Rer. Pred.*, p. 13–4.)

[6] 1216.—The date, of course, is erroneous. It should be 1215.

1217. [1] *Died.*—After this entry, D gives (1216): Eodem anno Donaldus Magnus O'Donill cum magno exercitu inuasit Clan-Ricard et continuauit ibidem, deuastando patriam, usquedum Mac William prestitit obedientiam and obsides ipsi O'Donill. Et preterea eiecit ex patria Moriachum Lasyndaylle [O'Daly] propter necem cuiusdam Ffyne O'Brologhan: quem dictus O'Donill prosecutus est in Tuomoniam et ipso Moriacho per

(John, king of England, died.[2]—Annudh[3] Ua Muirethaidh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Pope Innocent died.[4] Honorius succeeds.—The Order of Preachers is confirmed.[5]—A.D. 1216.[6] This is the year in which there was a General Council in Rome, namely, of Lateran, wherein were 1300 bishops.) [1216]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1217. Mathgamain Ua Fhlaithbertaigh, king of Clann-Domnaill, died.[1] [1217]

(The archbishop[2] Ua Ruanadha was taken prisoner by Mail-Isu Ua Conchubhair.—Gilla-Arnain Ua Martain, ollam of Ireland in jurisprudence, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1218. Gilla-Tighernaigh,[1] son of Gilla-Ronain,[1] bishop of Airghialla [Clogher] and head of the Canons of Ireland, rested in good penance.[2]—Ingantach Mac Congalaigh died. [1218]

Donogho[-um] Caribragh O'Brien exinde fugiendo peruenit Limericum. Et cum ipse O'Donill cum exercitu illum persequendo ueniret ad portam Limericensem, homicidam reiecerunt ad mandatum ipsius O'Donill. Et sic ab uno ad alterum delatus fuit Dubliniam, nemine audente eum retinere contra mandatum ipsius O'Donill; qui reuersus [est] cum uictoria, perlustrata hinc inde tota Connacia in illa expeditione.

The foregoing is given with more detail in the *Four Masters* at 1213.

[2] *The archbishop.* — Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1216. The next entry is in the same Annals under 1218.

1218. [1] *Tighernaigh; Ronain.*—(*Devotee*) *of* (*St.*) *Tigernach* (of Clones); *of* (*St.*) *Ronan* (of Liathross = Fir-roiss, 826-7, 846-7, *supra*?).

[2] *Penance.*—D adds the following: Quo anno O'Donill cum omnibus principalibus totius Ultonie et Conacie generalem expeditionem fecit per Midenses et alias Anglicanas partes comburendo et deuastando, quousque uenerunt ad Dubliniam; cum quibus iuncta pace conditionali quod illum alias nominatum Moriachum homicidam eiicerent ex regno: quem propterea in Scociam in exilium remiserunt et deinde statim O'Donill, obtenta undique uictoria, rediit in patriam.

This is given at 1213 by the *Four Masters*.

(Diarmaid,[d] mac Conċuḃair Mic Diarmada, riġ Muiġe-Luirg, mortuus est. Cormac do gabail riġi d'a eis.—Domnall hUa Gaḋra mortuus est.—Mor, ingen hUi Briain, bean Chaṫail croiḃderg, mortua est.[d])

B 59c Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° ix.°[b] Diarmait[c] hUa[1] Gilla-Loinne do marbaḋ do Mac Gilla-ruaiḋ 7 d'a ḃraiṫrib i mebail[c].—Muirchertaċ hUa[1] Flainn, ri hUa-Tuirtri, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.—Congalaċ hUa Cainn, cainnel gaisciḋ 7 éiniġ[d] Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, riġtoiseċ Muiġi-Lugad 7 Sil-Caṫusaiġ uile, do marbaḋ do Gallaiḃ isin loó cetna.—Gilla-na-naeṁ hUa Gormġaile, sacart Raṫa-luraiġ, in penitentia quieuit.—Mael-Isu hUa Daiġri, airchinneċ Daire Coluim-cille,—dá ficit[2] bliaḋain [sic] do i n-airchinneċt—ar n-denum caṫa[3] maiṫusa eter cill 7 tuaiṫ, i[4] sext[4] Id December, i[e] n-Doṁnaċ,[e] in bono fine quieuit in pace.

(Clemens,[f] episcopus Luiġne, in Christo quieuit.—Tempall Mainistreaċ na Búille do coisecraḋ.—Hoc anno Sanctus Franciscus, a prima conuersione eiusdem anno decimo tertio, misit de uoluntate Domini sex fratres mir[a]e sanctitatis ad regnum Marrochiorum, uidelicet, fratrem Uitalem, Beralldum, Ochtonem, Accursium, Petrum et Adiutum. Quorum quinque ultimi anno sequenti fuerunt martirizati sub rege Marrochiorum, Miramolino nomine.[f])

A.D. 1218. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1219. [1] O, A, [2] .xl., A, B. [3] gaċa, B. [4-4] .i.ui., A, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] -.uiii.° (1218), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] Placed last in D. [d] eġnoma—*of valour*, B; "of courage," C; *strenuitatis*, D. C and D, accordingly, follow B. [e-e] in prima feria—*on the first feria* (the week-day name of Sunday), B; om., C; 6° *Idus, etc.*, D. Here B unconsciously supplies additional internal evidence of the correctness of the chronology of A. For Dec. 6 fell on Sunday in 1219; but on Saturday in 1218. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

(Diarmaid,[3] son of Conchubhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, died. Cormac took the kingship after him.—Domnall Ua Gadhra died.—Mor, daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair], died.) [1218]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1219. Diarmait Ua Gille-Loinne was killed by Mac Gilla-ruaidh and by his kinsmen, in treachery.—Muircertagh Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, was killed by the Foreigners.—Congalach Ua Cainn, candle of championship and liberality of the North of Ireland, royal chief of Magh Lughad and Sil-Cathusaigh, was killed by the Foreigners on the same day [as Ua Flainn].—Gilla-na naemh Ua Gormghaile, priest of Ragh-Luraigh, rested in penance.—Mael-Isu Ua Daighri, herenach of Daire of Colum-cille—forty years was he in the herenachy—, after doing every goodness to both clergy and laity, by a good ending rested in peace on Sunday,[1] the 6th of the Ides [8th] of December. [1219]

(Clement,[2] bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The church of the [Cistercian] Monastery of the Buill was consecrated.—This year[3] Saint Francis, in the 13th year from his first conversion, sent by will of the Lord six Friars of marvellous sanctity to the kingdom of Morrocco, namely, Brother Vitalis, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Accuristius, Peter and Adjutus. Of whom the five last were martyred the following year, under the king of Morrocco, Miramolinus by name.)

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[3] *Diarmaid.*—The three entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1218).

1219. [1] *Sunday.*—The *Four Masters* place the obit (which they copy from these Annals) at 1218; omitting the day, which would have shewn that the death must have taken place in 1219.

[2] *Clement, etc.*—This entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The next is given in the same Annals at 1220.

[3] *This year, etc.*—Vitalis was the superior. But he fell sick and died at Saragossa. See Wadding, *Ann. Min. ad an.* 1219, p. 213, 237.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. 4a [a] f.,[a] l. xx.iii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° [c] Fonachtan[1] O Brona[i]n, comarba Coluim-cille, in pace quieuit. Ocus[d] dorala imresain eter Muinntir n-Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain im togha i n-a inadh. Is edh dorighnedh annsein: dothoghadur Muinnter Daire Mac Cathmail isin comurbus 7 dothogh Aedh O Neill 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Flann hUa Brolca[i]n. Iar sin tra dorala imresain eter Muinntir Dhaire 7 O Brolca[i]n 7 docuiredh O Brolcha[i]n as in comurbus. Iar sin tra rothoghadur Muinnter Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Muircertach hUa Milluga[i]n, idon, ferleighinn | Daire, isin comurbus. Ocus dobai in firusleighinn 7 in comurbus ri bliadhain aigi, uel paulo plus. Ocus dorala ímresain eter Goffraigh hUa n-Daighri, idon, airchinnech Daire 7 O Milluga[i]n, idon, in comarba, ím an firusleighinn, no co n-dechadur dochum breithi comarba Patraic, co n-derna sidh etarru 7 gur' toghadh Eoin, mac in fhirleighinn, isin firusleighin, do reir comarba Patraic 7 comarba Colum-cille 7 Muinntere Daire archena.[d]

A 58a

(Aedh[e] hUa Mail-Eoin, espcob Cluana-mac-Nois, do bhathudh.—Mail-Sechnaill, mac Concubair Mhaenmhuidhe, mortuus est.—Hoc anno quinque sanctissimi fratres Minores, scilicet, Berallus, Octo, Accursius, Petrus et Adiutus, passi sunt sub Miramolino, rege Marrochiorum, Kalendis Februarii, alias decimo septimo Kalendarum Februarii, Domini Pap[a]e Honorii tercii

A.D. 1220. [1] Fonachdan, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; .u., B; [b] .xxuii., B. The scribe probably mistook ii for u. [c-c] .x.° ix.° (1219), B (C, D); in error. [d-d] om., B (followed by C, D), which has: Flann O Brolchan do oirdnedh i n-a inadh isin comarbus—*Flann O'Brolchan was appointed in his stead in the succession.* [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1220. [1] *And there ensued, etc.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* omit the important dispute respecting the Lectorship.

After the entry describing the succession of O'Brolchain, D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill cum exercitu inuasit asperam illam tertiam partem Conacie, que comuniter dicitur *Garuvtrian*, siue Aspera Tertia,

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1220. [1220 Bis.] Fonachtan Ua Bronain, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in peace. And there ensued[1] contention between the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain, respecting the selection in his stead. It is this was done then: the Community of Daire chose Mac Cathmail into the succession and Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain chose Flann Ua Brolcain. After that, moreover, there ensued contention between the Community of Daire and O'Brolcain and O'Brolcain was put out of the succession. After that, moreover, the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain chose Muircertach Ua Millugain, namely, lector of Daire, into the succession. And he had the lectorship and the succession for a year, or a little more. And there ensued contention between Geoffrey Ua Daighri, namely, herenagh of Daire and O'Millugain, that is, the abbot, respecting the lectorship, so that they appealed to the judgment of the successor of Patrick and he made peace between them. And John, son of the [late] Lector, was chosen into the lectorship, according to the successor of Patrick and the successor of Colum-cille and the community of Daire besides.

(Aedh[2] Ua Mail-Eoin, bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, was drowned.—Mail-Seachnaill, son of Concubhar Maenmhuidhe [Ua Concobhair], died.—This year five most saintly Friars Minor, namely, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Acursius, Peter and Adjutus, suffered [martyrdom] under Miramolinus, king of Morrocco, on the Kalends [1st] of February, or on the 17th of the Kalends of February

Conaght, nempe patrias O'Royrck et O'Really; a quibus habita ad vota obedientia et obsidibus, rediit per Fermanagh, quam similiter undique, pro maiori saltem parte, deuastauit.

An entry the same in substance is given in the *Four Masters* at 1219.

[2] *Aedh.*—This and the following item are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

anno quarto, fere septem annis ante mortem Sancti Francisci.[e])

Kal. Ian. f. ui.,[a] l. iiii. Anno Domini m.° cc.° xx.°[b] i.°[b] (Diarmuid,[c] mac Ruaiḋri, do marbaḋ.—Iacobus, Penitentialis et Capellanus Domini Pap[a]e et Legatus totius Hiberni[a]e, in Hiberniam uenit.—Maelruanaiḋ hUa Duḃda do ḃaṫuḋ.—Sanctus Dominicus obiit hoc anno.—Primus Conuentus predicatorum uenit in Angliam.[c])

A.D. 1221. [a].u., n. t. h. on blank space, A; .ui., B. [b-b].xx.° (1220), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c]n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Three lines of text-space are left blank for entries in B.

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[3] [*Jan.* 18].—The 17th of Jan., according to Wadding, (*ubi sup.*, *ad an.* 1220, p. 237).

1221. [1] *Diarmuid; Maelruanaidh.*—The two native items are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an*), with greater detail.

[2] *James.*—Said to have been Canon of St. Victor, Paris. Sent as Legate to Ireland (and Scotland) by Honorius III. The Brief of appointment, dated Civita Vecchia, July 31 (1220), was superscribed: Regibus Ultonie, Corcaie, Limrith, Conatie, Insularum [of the Isles], cuilibet per se (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 15, 16).

Respecting the Irish Legation, three Papal commissions are extant In the first (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 6 [1220]), instructions were given to abrogate the custom [introduced by King John, Jan 14, 17, 1216; *Doc. Ireland*, I. 736, 739] that no Irishman should receive church preferment (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 16). But they do not appear to have been carried into effect. The abuse was abolished by Honorius in a Brief addressed to the Irish clergy (Lateran, Ap. 26 [1224]: Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 23).

In the second (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 8 [1220]), the Legate was directed to remove the grievance reported by the archbishop of Cashel: namely, when an Englishman lost anything and got six other English to swear they believed his oath that the property was taken by an Irishman, the native, though guiltless and of good name and life and prepared to establish his innocence by thirty or more sworn witnesses, was nevertheless compelled to restitution (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 16, 17). In this matter likewise no action was taken. After an interval of more than thirty years, the "damnable custom" was condemned by Innocent IV. in a Brief (Perugia, July 20 [1252]) to the archbishop of Cashel (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 56).

In the third (Lateran, March 19 [1221]), he was enjoined to adjudicate upon four complaints of the same archbishop and the king's reply thereto, touching church lands

[Jan. 18[3]], in the 4th year of the Lord, Pope Innocent III., nearly seven years before the death of Saint Francis.) [1220]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1221. [No original entry]. [1221]

(Diarmuid,[1] son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobhair], was killed.—James,[2] Penitentiary and Chaplain of the Lord Pope and Legate of all Ireland, came into Ireland.—Maelruanaidh[1] Ua Dubhda [king of Ui-Amalghaidh] was drowned.—Saint Dominick died this year.[3]—The first Convent of Preachers came into England.)

(Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 18, 20). Nothing, however, was done. Fourteen years later, Gregory IX. (Perugia, Jan. 4 [1235]) commanded the archbishop of Dublin to report upon the matters in question, mentioning that James had been empowered by his predecessor to decide them; but, on account of his departure, no process, it was reported, took place (sed, propter eius recessum, nullus, ut dicitur, fuit processus. Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* p. 30).

From Letters of Henry III. to the archbishop of Dublin (Jan. 7, 1222 : *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1026) and Geoffrey De Marisco (June 26, 1822 : *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1037) we learn that the Legate deposed and sent to the Curia the bishops of Killaloe and Ardfert [Travers and John of Limerick, intruded by De Marisco, whilst he was Justiciary]. In a Brief of Honorius III. (Lateran, May 9 [1226]), we read that James imposed perpetual silence upon Travers and caused another to be consecrated in his place (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 26).

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), James is charged with gross simony and said to have left Ireland in the year of his arrival. The second statement is confirmed from independent sources. On Nov. 20, 1220, Henry III. commanded the Justiciary, magnates (archbishops and bishops) and others in Ireland to receive honourably Master James, the Pope's Chaplain and Penitentiary, sent as Legate and, should anything new arise touching the state of the country, to have recourse to his counsel and aid (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 978). On Nov. 1 of the following year, he was one of the witnesses at Westminster to the surrender of Irish castles by deputies, on behalf of Geoffrey De Marisco, late Justiciary (*Doc. Ire.* I., 1015).

That on his departure he ceased to be Legate, may be inferred from his being merely styled "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope" in the document last referred to, and "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope and late Papal Legate of Ireland" in Henry's Letters (already mentioned) of Jan. 7 and June 26, 1222.

[3] *This year.*—On Aug. 6. The feast is held on Aug. 4.

Kal. Ian. f., uii.[a] l. xu., Anno Domini m.° cc.° xx.° ii.°[b] Mac Uga de[c] Laci do ṫaiḋecht i n-Erinn da inndeoin riġ Saxan, co tánic[1] co hAeḋ O Neill, co n-deċadur 'maille i n-aġaiḋ Gall Erenn 7 co romillset mór i Miḋe 7 i Laiġniḃ 7 i n-Ulltaiḃ 7 co roscailset caistel Cula-raṫain 7 co roṫinolsat[2] Gaill Erenn ceṫri[3] caṫa fiċet[3] co Delgain, co tánic[1] Aeḋ O Neill 7 mac in[d] Uga[d], ceṫri[4] caṫa, 'n-a n-aġaiḋ, co tucsat Gaill breṫ[e] a beoil[e] fein d'O Neill.[f]

(Cormac,[g] abb Comair, occisus est.—Gilla-Moċoinne hUa Caṫail occisus est.—Mor, ingen hUi Bhuiġill, bean Amlaiḃ hUi Bheollan, mortua est.[g])

B 59d Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. xxui.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° iii.°[c] Niall O Neill do fasuġuḋ Daire 'mo ingin hUi Caṫa[i]n 7 dorone Dia 7 Colum-cille mirbuil, co[1] rosairdiġeḋ[1] a[2] snaiṫi.[2]—Taḋg O Baiġill, (idon[d], mac Ceallaiġ[d]) ana Thuaisce[i]rt Erinn [sic], mortu[u]s est.

(Mael-Isu[e] hUa Floinn, prioir Easa-mic-n-Eirc, in Christo quieuit.—Murċaḋ carrac hUa Fearġail do marḃaḋ i n-Ghranard.—Ailbin hUa Maelṁuiḋ, escop Fearna, in Christo quieuit.[e])

A.D. 1222. [1]tainig, B. [2]—ailsat, B. [3-3] .iiii. caṫa .xx.it, A, B. [4].iiii., A, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; .ii., B. [b]-.i.° (1221), B (C, D); erroneously. [c] om., A. [d-d] Uga Laci, B. [e-e] a breṫ—*his award*, B. [f] annsein—*then*—added, B. [g-g] n.t.h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1223. [1-1] gu rugairdiġeḋ, A. [2-2] a n-[s]naṫi, B. [a-a] 7 f., n. t. h., on blank space, A; 4 f., B. [b] 23, B. Scribe, no doubt, took the u in the xxui of his original for ii. [c]—.ii.° (1222), B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] itl., t. h., B; om., A. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1222. [1] *Four and twenty battalions.*—D renders: numerati 24 completa bella, qui faciunt Hibernica numeratione 72 millia armatorum.

[2] *Four battalions.* — 12 millibus armatorum, numeratione suprascripta, D.

[3] *Cormac.* — Given in the *Four Masters* at 1221.

[4] *Gilla-Mochoinne*; *Mor.* —Given (the first in more detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1223. [1] *Respecting.*—That is, as C and D rightly understand, by

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1222. The son of Ugo De Lacy came into Ireland in despite of the king of the Saxons, until he came to Aedh O'Neill; so that they went together against the Foreigners of Ireland and destroyed much in Meath and in Leinster and in Ulidia and razed the castle of Cuil-rathain. And the Foreigners of Ireland collected four and twenty battalions[1] at [Dun-]delgain, until Aedh O'Neill and the son of Ugo came with four battalions[2] against them, so that the Foreigners gave the award of his own word to O'Neill. [1222]

(Cormac,[3] abbot of Comar, was slain.—Gilla-Mochoinne[4] Ua Cathail [king of Cenel-Aedha] was slain.—Mor,[4] daughter of Ua Buighill, wife of Amlaibh Ua Beollain, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on first feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1223. Niall O'Neill profaned Daire, respecting[1] the daughter of Ua Cathain. And God and Colum-cille wrought a miracle, so that his thread [of life] was shortened.—Tadhg O'Baighill (namely, son of Ceallach), splendour of the North of Ireland, died. [1223]

(Mael-Isu Ua Floinn,[2] prior of Eas-mic-nEirc, rested in Christ.—Murchadh[3] Carrach Ua Fearghail was killed in Granard.—Ailbin[3] Ua Maelmuidh, bishop of Fearna, rested in Christ.)

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abduction. She had probably come for devotional purposes and was forcibly carried off whilst thus engaged.

[2] *Ua Floinn.*—In the *Four Masters* at 1222.

[3] *Murchadh; Ailbin.*—Given (the first at greater length) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). For Ua Maelmuidh (O'Mulloy), see O'Donovan's note, *F. M.* iii., p. 202. From a Patent Roll of King John (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 658), we learn that he attended the Council of Lateran, 1215.

A58b[bis.] Kal. Ian. f. ii., l. iii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° iiii.°[a] Caṫal croiḃderg hUa Concobuir, ri Connaċt 7 ri Gaiḋel[1] Erenn ar toṫuċt, adbaṫ i Mainistir Cnuic-Muaide, quinto Kalendarum Iuinii. In t-aen Gaiḋel[1] is ferr tainig o Brian Boroma anuas ar uaisli 7 ar onoir; togbalaċ tresaġmur, toṫuċtaċ na tuaṫ; robartanaċ saiḋber, suaiṫniġ,[b] soinemail na siṫċana. Doiġ is re [a] reimes do gabaḋ deċmaiḋ co dliġteċ ar tús i n-iaṫ Erenn. Columain cunnail craiḃdeċ,[2] certbriaṫraċ[b] creidmi 7 cristaiḋeċta; certaiġṫeoir na cíntaċ 7 na coibḋenaċ; muġaiġṫeoir na meirleċ 7 na malartaċ; coimetaiġ coitċenn caṫbuaḋaċ in reċta rodlestaiġ. D'a tuc Dia deġonoir i talmain 7 in flaiṫius nemda ṫall. Ar n-ég i n-aibit manaiċ dó, iar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deman.—Maṫgamain, mac Ceiṫernaiġ hUi Ceirín, rí Ciaraiḋe Loċa-na-nairne, mortu[u]s est.—Espuc Conmaicne, idon, in Gall espuc, mortuus est.—Domnall hUa Cellaiġ, tanusti hUa-Maine, mortu[u]s est.—Mael-Seċlainn, mac Taiḋg hUi Cellaiġ, mortu[u]s[c] est.[c]

(Find[d] hUa Curmacan quieuit.—Mael-Isu hUa Conċuḃair quieuit.[d]—Predicator[es][e] intrauerunt Hi[ber]niam.[e])

A.D. 1224. [1] Gaei–, B. [2] craibdec, B. [a]-.iii.° (1223), B (C, D), with uel .iiii. (or 1224) overhead, B. Over 1223, 1224 is placed by another hand in D. [b] om., B. [c-c] in Christo quieuit, B; "died," C; entry om., D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1224. [1] *May* 28.—The *F. M.* say Monday. But May 28 fell on Tuesday in this year. The authority they followed forgot that 1224 was Bissextile.*

*At Doiġ (Seems), *etc.*, c.m., n. t. h., B, is: *receptio decimarum in Hibernia.*

[2] *Foreign-bishop.*—See O'Donovan *F.M.*, iii. 208.

[3] *Died.*—D adds (at 1223, with 1224 placed overhead): Eodem anno O'Donill inuasit Conaciam ex omni parte usque ad Cruaghan et pertransiit flumen Sucka, omnia deuastando. Tamen, habita inhabitantium obedientia et selectis obsidibus, rediit.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1224. [1224]
Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht and king of the Gaidhil of Ireland for ability, died in the [Cistercian] Monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28[1]]. The best Gaidhel that came from Brian Boruma down, for nobleness and for honour ; very fortunate and capable preserver of his territories ; wealthy, well-disposed, excellent auxiliary of peace. Seems it is in his time tithe was had legally for the first time in Ireland. Fitting, pious, right-judging prop of faith and christianity ; punisher of the guilty and of outlaws ; destroyer of robbers and of evil-doers ; general battle-victorious maintainer of the righteous law. To whom God gave good honour on earth and the heavenly kingdom beyond. He died in the habit of a [Cistercian] monk, after bringing victory from the world and from the demon.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe of Loch-na-nairne, died.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop,[2] died.—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, tanist of Ui-Maine, died.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, died.[3]

(Finn Ua Carmacan[4] rested.—Mael-Isu[5] Ua Conchubhair rested.—The [Friars] Preachers entered[6] Ireland.)

Given in substance in the *F. M.* at 1223.

[4] *Finn Ua Carmacan.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1223, where he is said to have been steward of the king of Connacht and to have possessed much land. The next item is also given in the same Annals at 1223.

[5] *Mael-Isu.*—Prior of Inishmaine, according to the *F. M.* (1223). See O'Donovan's note, iii. 204.

[6] *Entered.*—Quetif and Echard (*Scriptores Ord. Pred.*, Lutetiae Par. 1719, p. 22) merely say under 1221 : Ex Anglia nostros in Hyberniam trajecisse non diu postea constat ex Actis.

In the Catalogue of Dominican Houses given in Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 77 (Ed. Harris ; Dublin, 1745), the foundation of the Dublin House is dated 1224. This list is copied into the *Hibernia Dominicana.*

Kal. Ian. iii[i].[a] f., l. [x]uii[i].[a] Anno Domini M.o cc.o xx.o u.o [b] Duarcan hUa hEaghra, ri Luighne, mortuus est.—Gilla[c]-in-Coimdedh Mac Gilla-Carraigh, uasal-shacart 7 persun Tighi-Baithin, quieuit in Christo.[c]—Dionisius[1] hUa Mael-Chiarain, airchinnech Arda-carna, quieuit in Christo.—Morshluaighedh do dhenum do Aedh
B 60a hUa Neill i Connachtu le macaibh | Ruaidhri hUi Conchubuir 7 le[2] toghairm Shil-Muiredhaich uile, acht Mac Diarmata amhain, idon, Cormac, mac Tomaltaigh, co n-dechaidh ar fut Connacht budhes co fedhaibh[3] Atha-luain, co roibhe da aidhchi ic Muillibh-Uanach 7 gur'airgestar[4] Loch-n-én[5] 7 co tuc seoit hUi Concobair leis as. Tainic
A 58c 'n-a diaigh co Carn-fraich | 7 doairgestair[6] Tairrdhelbhach, mac Ruaidhri, ann. Ocus dochuaidh 'n-a luaithcheim d'a tigh ar cloistecht do sluaigh moir do Ghallaibh 7 do Mhuimnechaibh fa Donnchadh Cairbrech hUa m-Briain 7 fa Sheffraigh Mares ag Aedh hUa Conchobair 7 ag Mac Diarmata chuige. Ocus, o nach fuicsatur ar hUa[7] Neill, folensatur macu[8] Ruaidhri gur'tairnetur[9] iat a n-ucht hUi Neill ari[th]isi. Romarbsatur Muimnigh do'n dul[e] sin[e] Echmarcach Mac Brana[i]n, taisech Corco-Achlann[10] a Cill-Cellaigh.[11] Ar n-dichur clainne Ruaidhri a Connachta[ibh][12] amach, gabais Aedh, mac Cathail croibde[i]rg, righi Connacht d'a n-eis.—Tadhg hUa hEaghra do éc.—Etain, ingen Diarmata Mic Domnaill,[f] quieuit in Christo.—Goill 7 Muimnigh do dhul fa termunn Cael-fhinn[13] 7 rocuiredh ár na n-Gall tre fhirtaibh Cael[f]ind.[14] Concobur, mac Taidhg 7 Ardghal, mac Taidhg [occisi

A.D. 1225. [1] Dionis, A. [2] ri, A. [3] feghaibh, A. [4] cos'airgset, B. [5] -ne (the horizontal stroke above the e (=n) om., probably by oversight), A. [6] -ar, B. [7] O, A. [8] mic, A, B. [9] -tairrnígedur, B. [10] Corcachlann (by syncope), A. [11] g-Cill-, B. [12] -chtu, B. [13] -eland, A. [14] Caelfhind, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b] -.iiii.o (1224), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The Dionisius and Etain entries are also omitted in D. [d] om., B. [e-e] turus sin—*that expedition*, B. [f] hUi add. d, B.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1225. Duarcan Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, died.—Gilla-in-Coimdeg Mac Gilla-carraigh, eminent priest and parson of Tech-Baithin, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mael-Ciarain, herenagh of Ard-Carna, rested in Christ.—A great hosting was made by Aedh Ua Neill into Connacht, by [invitation of] the sons of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by invitation of all Sil-Muiredhaigh, save Mac Diarmata alone, namely, Cormac, son of Tomaltach, so that he went through the length of Connacht eastwards to the woods of Ath-luain, so that he was a night at the Heights of Uana. And they pillaged Loch-nen and he brought the treasures of Ua Conchobair with him therefrom. He came after that to Carn-fraich and Tairrdhelbach, son of Ruaidhri, was crowned there. And he went on a quick march to his house, on hearing that a large force of Foreigners and of Momonians [was making] towards him, under Donnchadh Cairbrech Ua Briain and under Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco], [led] by Aedh Ua Conchobair and by Mac Diarmata. And when they [the Foreigners, etc.,] did not catch Ua Neill, they followed the sons of Ruaidhri, until they drove them to the protection of Ua Neill again. The Momonians on that occasion killed Echmarcach Mac Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, at Cell-Cellaigh. On the expulsion of the sons of Ruaidhri from out Connacht, Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand[1] takes the kingship after them.—Tadhg Ua Eaghra died.—Etain, daughter of Diarmait Mac Domnaill, rested in Christ.—The Foreigners and the Momonians went to the Termonn of [St.] Caelfhinn and slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted through miracles of [St.] Caelfhinn.—Conchobur, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh] and Ardghal, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh were [1225]

1225. [1] *Red-Hand.*—In the margin of D, opposite *pugni rubri* (near the end of folio 23b) is croḃ ḋearg, the Irish equivalent.

runt].—Ar mor do ḋainiḃ [is]in bliaḋain si.—In t-arbur 'ga buain a haiṫle na feile Brigti 7 in treabaḋ 'ga ḋenaṁ i[15] n-ainḟeċt.

Kal. Ian.[a] u. f.,[a] l. xxix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° ui.°[b] Feiḋlimiḋ[1] hUu Concoḃair do ġaḃail taiġi ar Domnall hUa Fhlaiṫbertaiċ, gur'marb 7 gur'loisc é féin 7 a braṫair.—Aeḋ hUa Flaiṫbertaiċ do ġaḃail la hAeḋ, mac Caṫail croibde[i]rg 7 a ṫabairt illaim[2] Ghall.[3]—Tigernan, mac Caṫail hUi Concoḃair, do ṁarbaḋ la Donnċaḋ hUa n-Duḃdai.[4]—Muirġius Mac Diarmata do marbaḋ.—Connmaċ[c] O Tarpa, espuc Luigne, in Christo quieuit.[c]—Caislen Cille-moire do scailiuḋ la Caṫal O Raiġilliḋ.

(Aeḋ[d] hUa Ruairc do marbaḋ la Caṫal hUa Raigilliḋ 7 la Conċuḃar Mac Cormuic.[d])

B 60b Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. x., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° uii.°[b] Uilliam Maser, mac Giustis na hErenn, do gabail do Chormac, mac Tomaltaiġ, do riġ na Cairrgi 7 d'Aeḋ hUa Conċobair.—Donnsleibe O Grada (alias,[c] hUa Gaḋra; idon, ri Sleibe-Luġa[c]) do marbaḋ do mac a der[b]braṫar fein i fill 7 domarbaḋ e fein ind so cetoir, tre imdell Aeḋa hUi Conċobuir.—Brian[d], mac

A.D. 1225. [15] a, A.

A.D. 1226. [1] Feiḋlim, A. [2] a laim, B. [3] n-Gall, A. [4] -da, A.—[a-a] .iiii. f., n. t. h., A; .u. f., B. [b-b] .u.° (1225), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1227. [a-a] .u. f., n. t. h., on blank space, A; .ui. f., B. [b-b] .ui.° (1226), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D.

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[2] *Were slain.*—The *Four Masters* say they were burned in a house which was set on fire by their brothers.

[3] *Great destruction.*—D, perhaps correctly, connects this and the following entry (1224): Fuit enim eodem anno maxima mortalitas hominum, ita ut circa festum Sanctae Brigide autumnalia blada colligerentur, cum nec tum seminatura futuri anni facta fuisset, occasione predictarum guerrarum.

1226. [1] *Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair.*—According to the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) the deed was done

slain[2]]. Great destruction[3] of people in this year.—The corn was a-cutting on the morrow of the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1.] and the ploughing was a-doing at the same time. [1225]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1226. Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair[1] seized a house upon Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, so that he killed and burned himself and his kinsman.—Aedh Ua Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Cathal Red Hand[2] and given into the hand[s] of the Foreigners.—Tighernan, son Cathal Ua Conchobair, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Dubhdai.—Muirghius Mac Diarmata was killed.—Connmac O'Tarpa, bishop of Luighni,[3] rested in Christ.—The castle of Cell-mor was razed by Cathal O'Raighillaidh. [1226]

(Aedh[4] Ua Ruairc was killed by Cathal Ua Raighillidh and by Conchubhar, son of Cormac [Ua Maelruanaigh].)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1227. William Mares, son of the Justiciary of Ireland, was taken prisoner by Cormac, son of Tomaltach,[1] king of the Rock and by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Donnsleibhe O'Grada (otherwise, Ua Gadhra; namely, king of Sliabh-Lugha) was killed by the son of his own brother in treachery and he [the slayer] himself was killed therein immediately, through device[2] of Aedh Ua Conchobair.— [1227]

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by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, aided by O'Conor. The entry in the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes no mention of Feidhlimidh.

[2] *Cathal Red-Hand.*—That is, O'Conor, King of Connaught.

[3] *Luighni.*—That is, Achonry.

[4] *Aedh, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters.* It is there stated that O'Rourke was slain on Lough Allen (co. Leitrim).

1227. [1] *Tomaltach.*—Mac Dermot. His residence was the *Rock* of Lough Ce. A full account of the transaction is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce,* whence it has been copied by the Four Masters.

[2] *Device.*—" Devise," C; industria, D. The account in the *Four Masters* states that the nephew seized a house upon the uncle.

Concoḃair hUi n-Diarmata, do marbaḋ.[d]—Dionisius[1] [e] A 58d hUa[2] Mor|ḋa do crosaḋ d'espuc Oil-finn.—Cumara hUa Domnalla[i]n do marbaḋ i n-geimil do Ruaiḋri Mac Duinnsleiḃe, a n-diġail a aṫar 7 sé crosta.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l.[b] xx. i.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° uiii.° [c] Aeḋ, mac Caṫail croibdeir[i]g hUi Concobair, do marbaḋ do Gallaiḃ i meḃail, iar[1] n-a diċur do Chonnaċtaiḃ uaiṫiḃ.—Giustiseċt na hErenn do ġaḃail do mac Uilliam Burc (idon,[d] Ricard[d])—Aeḋ, mac Ruaiḋri, do ġabail riġe Connaċt 7 rohairgeḋ cealla 7 tuaṫa Connaċt leó 7 rodiċuireḋ[e] a cleiriġ 7 a luċt elaḋna arċena a tiriḃ comaiḋċiḃ,[2] ar[f] n-a cur ri fuaċt 7 ri gorta.—Muirceartaċ, mac Flaiṫbertaiġ hUi Fhlannaga[i]n, do marbaḋ la macaiḃ hUi Ghaḋra.[f]—Fergal, mac Sitriuca hUi Ruairc, do marbaḋ do macaiḃ Neill, mic Congalaiċ hUi Ruairc.—Niall, mac Congalaiġ hUi

A.D. 1227. [1] Dionis, B.[2] O, B.—[e] The Dionisius and Cumara entries are given under 1225 (=1226) in D.

A.D. 1228. [1] ar (-n), B. [2] -dci, A.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B. [c-] .uii.° (1227), B (C, D). B (followed by C and D) has no entry under this year. There is a blank space of four lines. Then:—

Kal. Ian. [blank for ferial and epact] A.D. m.° cc.° xx.° uiii.° The entries follow as in A. The year in advance, caused by the omission of 1192, being thus abandoned, B (as well as C and D) comes into harmony with the chronology of A. [d-d] itl., n, t. h., A: om., B, C, D. [e] After this word, cell was written, but subsequently deleted by having a dot placed under each of the letters, A. [f-f] om., B, C, D.

[3] *Crossed as a Crusader.*—Literally, *signed;* the native equivalent of *cruce-signatus.* "Crucified," C; over which another hand wrote *abdicavit!* Excommunicatus fuit, D; in which the entry is given under 1225.

As O'More resigned in 1229 and died in 1231, his object apparently was not to go in person to the Holy Land, but to gain the indulgence by contributing to the Crusade. In reference to the request of the king of Scotland regarding: Nonnulli milites et alii de regno suo propter paupertatem, alii ob senectutem, quidam vero propter debilitatem, quamplures etiam ob infirmitatem nequeunt personaliter exequi votum, quod

Dionysius Ua Mordha was crossed as a Crusader[3] from [being] bishop of Oil-finn.—Cumara Ua Domnallain was killed in captivity by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, in revenge of his father, he [Cumara] being crossed [as a Crusader]. [1227]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1228. Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Foreigners in treachery, after his being put away by the Connachtmen from themselves.—The Justiciate of Ireland was assumed by the son of William de Burgh (namely, Richard[1]).—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, [and his brothers] took the kingship of Connacht and the churches and territories of Connacht were pillaged by them and moreover its clergy and folk of learning were expelled into foreign countries, after being exposed to cold and to hunger.—Muircertach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Flannagain, was killed by the sons of Ua Gadhra.—Ferghal, son of Sitriuc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Congalach Ua Ruairc.—Niall, son of Congalach [1228 Bis.

assumpto crucis signaculo, de transeundo in eiusdem Terre subsidium emiserint, a Brief of Gregory IX., dated the Lateran, March 31 (1238), empowers Cardinal Otho, the Papal Legate, to absolve such from the vow of the Cross: recepta prius ab eis sufficienti et idonea cautione (security), quod omnes expensas, quas facturi essent in eundo, morando et redeundo, in manibus tuis assignent: alias laborem itineris pietatis operibus compensando, illam indulgentiam habituri, qu[a]e transeuntibus in ipsius Terre subsidium in Generali Concilio est concessa (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 38).

Amongst the charges brought against the bishop of Ardagh, which Innocent IV. (Lyons, Feb. 13, 1245) appointed judges to investigate, was: pecuniam, quam crucesignati decedentes relinquunt in subsidium Terre Sancte, in usus proprios et illicitos . . . convertit.

1228. *Richard.*—On Feb. 15 of this year, Henry III. notified to the citizens of Dublin, Limerick, Drogheda, Waterford, Cork and to "Duncan Carbry" (Donnchad Cairbrech O'Brien) that Richard de Burgh was appointed justiciary of Ireland. (*D*[*ocuments*]. [*relating to*] *I*[*r*]*eland*]., I. 1573.)

Ruairc, do marbaḋ do Art, mac Airt hUi Ruairc 7 Aṁlaim gerr, mac Neill, do marbaḋ du[3] Aṁlaim, mac Airt, i faṫrugaḋ.—Ma[c] Craiṫ[g] hUa Mallaċta quieuit in Christo.[g]

(Dauid[h] O Flainn, taiseċ Sil-Mailruanaiḋ, d'héc.—Aeḋ, mac Donnċaḋ I Fergail, do ṁarbaḋ la hAeḋ, mac Aṁlaim I Ferġail.[h]—Caislen[i] Chuil-raṫain do denum in bliaḋain si.—San Fronsias d'onorugaḋ mar gaċ naeṁ in bliaḋain si leisin Papa, idon, le Gregorius nonus, scilicet, decimo septimo Kalendas Augusti[i].)

Kal. Ian. i[i].[a] f., l. ii.,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° ix.° Duiberra, ingen Ruaiḋri, ben Caṫail Mic Diarmata, do éc i n-a cailliċ duiḃ.—Diarmait Mac[1] Carrtaiġ, rí Des-Muman, quieuit in Christo.—Dionis[b] hUa Morḋa, espuc Sil-Muireḋaiġ, do cur a espucoide uaḋa.[b]—
B 60c Girard hUa Caṫa[i]n, canonaċ | is eolċa dobi[2] isin Ord Canonaċ [in Christo quieuit].—Diarmait[b] Mac Fiaiċ, abb Reiglesa Gilla-Molaisi hUa[-i] Gillura[i]n i Tuaim, in Christo quieuit 7 a aḋnucal i n-Ard-ċarna.[b]—Muireḋaċ hUa Gormġaile, prioir reiglesa Insi-mic-nErind (no,[c] -n-Erin[c]), duine[d] is egnaiḋe 7 is craibṫigi[u][3] dobi do Coiceḋ Con[n]aċt, in Christo quieuit.—Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Charraiġ, airċinneċ Tiġi-Baiṫin 7 uasalsacart 7 duine rob'ḟerr deirc 7 éineaċ[e] dobi i cenntur[4] Connaċt, in Christo quieuit.

A.D. 1228. [3] do, B.—[g-g] om. D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [i-i] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1229. [1] Mag, B. [2] roboi, B. [3] -ṫige, B. [4] -tair, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. The Girard entry is omitted in D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [d] d is doubled by mistake, B. [e] daenaċt—*humanity*, B.

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[2] *Amlaim the Short.*—Auly Carr [Garr]; alias, curtus filius, D.

[3] *David — Aedh — the castle.* — These three native items are given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Ua Ruairc, was killed by Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc and Amlaim the Short,[2] son of Niall, was killed by Amlaim, son of Art, in bathing.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Mallachta rested in Christ. [1228]

(David[3] O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaidh, died.—Aedh,[3] son of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, was killed by Aedh son of Amhlam O'Ferghail.—The castle[3] of Cuil-rathain was built this year.—Saint Francis was honoured[4] like every saint this year by the Pope, namely, by Gregory IX., that is, on the 17th of the Kalends of August [July 16].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1229. Duibessa, daughter of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], wife of Cathal Mac Diarmata, died a nun.—Diarmait Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mordha, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], put his bishopric away from him.—Girard Ua Cathain, the most learned Canon that was in the Order of Canons [rested in Christ].—Diarmait Mac Fiaich, abbot of the Monastery of Gilla-Molaisi Ua Gillurain in Tuaim, rested in Christ and was buried in Ard-carna.—Muiredach Ua Gormghaile, prior of the Monastery of the Island of Mac-nErind (or, [Mac]-nErin), the most erudite and pious person of the Fifth of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Mac Gilla-Charraigh, herenach of Tech-Baithin and eminent priest and the person of best charity and hospitality that was in this side[1] of Connacht, rested in Christ. [1229

[4] *Was honoured, etc.*—He was canonized in the church of St. George, Assisi.

1229. [1] *This side of Connacht.*—That is, the eastern portion, where the compiler lived. The expression is incorrectly rendered "in those parts" in C. The entry in the *Four Masters* states that Mac Gillacarry was interred in the (Premonstratensian) monastery of Trinity Island (Loch Ce), after the body lay unburied for three nights in the (Cistercian) abbey of Boyle, the monks of which attempted to retain it.

A 59a Kal. Ian. fer[a] Mart,[a] l. x. iii.,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° Gilla-Isu h-Ua Cleirigh, espcop Luighne, quieuit in[b] [Christo[b]].—Gilla-Carrthaigh[c] hUa hElgiusa[i]n, canonach 7 angcaire, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Donnsleibe hUa Inmhuine,[1] manach naem 7 maighister saer, quieuit in[b] [Christo[b]].—Mael-Muire hUa Mail-Eoin, abb Cluana-mac-Nois, in Christo quieuit.—Mael-Sechlainn[e] Mac Fhireidhinn, uasalsacart 7 maigistir leighinn, quieuit in [Christo], i n-a noibhisdi i Mainistir na Buille.[e]—Gilla-in-Coimdedh hUa Duillenna[i]n, comarba Feichin 7 abb reiglesa Canonach Esa-dara, in Christo[d] quieuit.[d]—Sluaighedh[e] la hUilliam Burc i Connachta,[2] gur'-mill[ed] moran leis[f] do Chonnachtaibh.[f] Donn og Mag Oirechtaigh do marbadh doibh 7[g] Echtighern, mac in breithemhan, hUa Mincachain do marbadh doibh.—Art, mac[h] Airt hUi Ruairc, do marbadh do Raghnall hUa Find i mebail.—Ma[c] Craith Mac Sherraigh, espuc Con-

A.D. 1230. [1] Inmhainen, B. [2] -chtaibh, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; .iii. f. (the Latin equivalent), B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] quieuit in, A. [e] This and the Art–Aed–Gilla-Isu– and Macraith entries are the only items given (in the foregoing order) in D. [f-f] do Chonnachtaibh leis, B. [g] om., A. [h] mac mic—*grandson*, A.

1230. [1] *Mac Craith — Joseph.*— Much light is thrown on these obits by the plaint made in person by bishop Jocelin and embodied in a Brief of Gregory IX. (Perugia, April 8, 1235; Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 30), appointing judges to examine whether the diocese of Ardagh belonged to Tuam, or to Armagh. The archbishop of Tuam consecrated the prior of Inismor (most probably Inishmore—*great island*—in Lough Gamna, co. Longford) bishop of Ardagh. Afterwards, Joseph (Mag Theichidhain), the archdeacon, who had officiated as such at the function, falsely represented to the primate L[uke Netterville], that himself had been elected. Thereby he obtained confirmation, caused himself (non sine symonie vitio) to be consecrated by the authority of Luke's successor (Donatus) and was intruded by lay influence into partial possession of the diocese.

The canonical bishop having died, "Magairy" (=Mac Sherraigh of the text), the new archdeacon, received consecration from the Tuam metropolitan. His death took place within the same year (1230). Whereupon, the intruded obtained total possession and proceeded to

Kalends of Jan. upon Tuesday, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1230. Gilla-Isu Ua Cleirigh, bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Gilla-Carrthaigh Ua Elgiusa[i]n, canon and anchorite, rested in Christ.—Donnsleibe Ua Inmhainen, a holy monk and master-wright, rested in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Mail-Eoin, abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Fhireidhinn, eminent priest and master of literature, rested in Christ, a novice in the Monastery of the Buill.—Gilla-in-Coimdedh Ua Duillennain, successor of [St.] Feichin and abbot of the Monastery of Canons of Es-dara, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh into Connacht, so that much of Connacht was destroyed by him. Donn Mag Oirechtaigh Junior was killed by them and Echtighern Ua Mincachain, son of the Brehon, was killed by them.—Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc, was killed by Ragnall Ua Finn in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith[1] Mac Sherraigh, bishop of Conmaicni [1230]

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alienate the diocesan property. The prior of "St. John's outside the new gate of Dublin" and his fellow judges (appointed *ad hoc* by the Curia, on the complaint of the prior and canons of Kilbixy (co. Westmeath)) quashed the election of Joseph as uncanonical and unconfirmed by his own (Tuam) metropolitan. The execution of the sentence was intrusted to the primate. He, however (quadam pecunie summa et quibusdam procuratoribus symoniace receptis), for the second time, intruded Joseph.

But the church having been long destitute of a pastor and not free from the danger of an invader, the archbishop of Tuam, to whom the right of election had devolved by lapse of time, consecrated Jocelin, "a monk of St. Mary's near Dublin." (This took place either at the close of 1232, or in the beginning of 1233. For on March 1 of the latter year, Henry III. commanded the justiciary, Maurice FitzGerald, to give such possession of the see to Jocelin, consecrated bishop thereof, as Robert (sic), his predecessor, had at his death (*D. I.*, I. 2018).)

On the other hand, the primate (non sine symonie vitio, ut dicitur) confirmed the election of G[elasius = Gilla-Isu], a priest of the diocese, said to have been excommunicated (for whom, see under 1237, *infra*).

A palpable hiatus in the foregoing, namely, the death of Joseph, is supplied by the additional obit of the text. The omission of his demise by the original compiler shows that, in the chronicle from

maicne[3], duine is mo crabaḋ 7 eineċ dobi i lLeiṫ Cuinn, in Christo[d] quieuit.[d]—Aeḋ hUa Neill, rí Tuaisce[i]rt (Erenn[i]) 7 rí Leiṫi Cuinn uile 7 degaḋḃur airdriġ Erenn uile[j] 7 duine is mo romarb 7 rocreċ Gullu[k] 7 romill caislena dobai do Ghaiḋelaiḃ,[4] a[5] éc 7 duine is luġu[5] rosaileḋ d'ḟagbail bais innus aile acht le Gallaiḃ, quieuit in[b] [Christo[b]].—Floirínt[c] hUa Cerballa[i]n, espuc Thire-hEogain, uasalḟenoir togaiḋe, pontificatus sui anno quadragesimo sexto, [a]etatis su[a]e octogesimo sexto, in Christo quieuit.[c]

(Iosep[1] Mag Theiċiḋan, epscob Conmaicne, quieuit.[1] . . . 7[m] corp San Proinses d'atrugud do comarba na m-braṫar cum eaglaise dorigneṫ 'n-a onóir fein, 8 Kl. Iunii.[m])

Kal. Ian. for[a] Ceatain,[a] l.[b] xx.iiii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° i.° Feṫfoliġi[1] (idon,[c] ben Muircertaiġ Muiṁniḋ, mic Toirrdealbaiġ moir I Concubuir[c]), ingen Concobuir Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Christo].[d]—Dubċablaiġ,[d] ingen Concoḃair Mic Diarmata, do éc i Mainistir na Buille.[d]—Flann hUa Connaċtaiġ, espuc na Breifne, in[e] Christo quieuit.[e]—Sluaġaḋ mor leis O n-Domnaill docum hUi[2] Raiġillaiġ, co ruc ben hUi

[3] -ni, B. [4] Ghaeiḋealaiḃ B. [5] do (sign of infinitive), B. [6] Luġa, B. [i] itl., n. t. h., A; text, B, C, D. [j] om., B. [k] Sic, A, B. The first u arises from assimilation with the final. It proves that the original contained the proper case-ending. [1-1] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [m-m] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The beginning of the entry stood on a line that was cut away in trimming the edge.

A.D. 1231. [1] Feṫfoliġe, A. [2] hI, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; .iii. f. (the Latin equivalent), B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] om., A; "dead," C; *quieuit in pace*, D.

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which Maguire copied, Mag Theichidain was passed over as an intruder.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), Joseph is given first and *quievit in Christo* applied to both.

[2] *Christ.*—D adds: Eodem etiam anno, O'Donill cum vi armata

[Ardagh], the person of most piety and generosity that was in the Half of Conn, rested in Christ.—Aedh Ua Neill, king of the North (of Ireland) and king of all the Half of Conn and worthy future arch-king of all Ireland and the person of the Gaidhil that most killed and pillaged the Foreigners and destroyed castles, died. And the person that it was least thought would find death otherwise than by the Foreigners rested in Christ.[2]—Florence Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain [Derry], eminent senior select, rested in Christ, in the 46th year of his pontificate, the 86th of his age. [1230]

(Joseph[1] Mag Theichidhan, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.— . . And the body of Saint Francis was removed[3] on the 8th of the Kalends of June [May 25] by the Superior of the Friars to the church that was built in his own honour.)

Kalends of Jan. upon Wednesday, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1231. Fethfolighi (namely, wife of Muircertach the Momonian,[1] son of Toirrdealbach Mor O'Concubuir), daughter of Conchobur Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Dubchablaigh, daughter of Concobhar Mac Diarmata, died in the Monastery of the Buill.—Flann Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—A great hosting by O'Domnaill against Ua Raighillaigh, so that he took the wife of Ua Raighillaigh away with him, [1231]

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inuasit Conaciam et, licet multa commisit damna, tamen filii Rorici I Conchuir non adheserunt eius consilio illa uice.

This is given in substantially the same terms by the Four Masters at this year.

[3] *Removed.*—For the unseemly brawl that took place on the occasion of the translation, see Wadding, *Annal. Minor. ad an.* 1230, p. 414, *seq.*

1231. [1] *Momonian.* — So called from having been reared in Munster. At 1233, D gives *Odo venenosus*, mistaking *Muimnech* (Momonian) for *neimnech* (venomous).

Raiġillaiġ leis, idon, ingin Meg[3] Ḟhiaċraċ 7 co rucsat seoit 7 ínnṁusa 7[d] maiṫius[d] in ḃaile uile leó.—Con-
B 60d ċobur | got[4] hUa hEaġra, ri Luiġne, quieuit in[d] [Christo].[d] —Dubṫemraċ,[d] ingen hUi Chuinn, ben [Ḟh]laiṫbertaiġ hUi Ḟhlannaga[i]n, quieuit in [Christo[d]]. —Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Flannaga[i]n, taiseċ Clainni-Caṫail 7 duine is uaisle[f] dobi[f] do Shil-Muireḋaiġ, do[5] éc i n-a oiliṫri i Mainistir na Buille.—Dionisius[6 g] hUa Morḋa espuc Sil-Muireḋaiġ, quieuit in Christo.[g]

A59b[Bis.] Kal. Ian. for[a] Dardain, l. u.,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° ii.° Aeḋ[b] hUa Fergail, taiseċ Muinntiri-hAngaile, do marbaḋ d'a braiṫriḃ fein.—Maġnus, mac Amlaim, mic Taiḋg Mic Maelruanaiġ, cainnel einiġ 7 egnuma[1] 7 crabaiḋ, in Christo[c] quieuit.[c]—Sluaġaḋ la hUilliam Burc co caistel Bona-Gaillbi,[2] co n-dernsat caistel ann.—Maidm do ṫabairt do na Tuaṫaiḃ ar Concobur, mac Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋri, cor'marbaḋ Concobur ann 7 Gilla-Crist, mac Donnċaḋa et alii multi. —Donnċaḋ, mac Tomaltaiġ Mic Diarmata, quieuit in[d] [Christo[d]].—Mac Neill hUi Gailmreḋaiġ[3] (idon,[e] Concobur[e]), taiseċ Ceniuil-Moen, quieuit in [Christo].— Coisecraḋ tempaill Cille-moire 7 Canonaiġ do ḋenum isin baile cetna la Conn hUa Flannaga[i]n.[4]—Sluaġaḋ[f]

[3] Meig, B. [4] god, A. [5] a—*his (death took place)*, B. [6] Dionis, B. [f-f] mo maitus doboi—*of greatest goodness that was*, B. [g-g] om., D. Christo is omitted in A.

A.D. 1232. [1] egnoma, B. [2] -Gaillme, B.[3] Gairmle- (by metathesis of l and r), B. [4] -can, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, ; om., B. [b] This and the following entry are given under 1231 in D. [c-c] quieuit in, A. [d-d] om., B. This item is the last which D. has in common with A, B, C under this year. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [f-f] om., B, C.

[2] *Stammerer.* — Incorrectly rendered *mutus* in D. "The adjective *god* (*got*) in medical Irish MSS. is used to translate the Latin *balbus*, or *balbutiens*" (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 260).

[3] *Ua Mordha.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) state that he died in the establishment of the Canons in Trinity Island (Loch Ce), on Dec. 15 and was succeeded by Donough O'Conor.

namely, the daughter of Mag Fhiachrach. And they took away the treasures and valuables and chattels of the whole town with them.—Conchobur Ua hEaghra the Stammerer,[2] king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Dubthemhrach, daughter of Ua Cuinn, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, rested in Christ.—[The aforesaid] Flaithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail and the person that was noblest of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, died on his pilgrimage in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dionysius Ua Mordha,[3] bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], rested in Christ. [1231]

Kalends of Jan. upon Thursday, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1232. Aedh Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed[1] by his own kinsmen.—Maghnus, son of Amhlam, son of Tadhg Mac Mailruanaigh, candle of generosity and valour and piety, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh to the castle of Bun-Gaillbi, so that they built a castle there.—Defeat was inflicted by "the Territories" on Conchobur, son of Aedh, son of Ruadhri [Ua Conchobair], so that Conchobur [himself] and Gilla-Crist son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] and many others were slain there.—Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—The son of Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh (namely, Concobur), chief of Cenel-Moen, rested in Christ.—Consecration of the church of Cell-mor [took place][2] and Canons were established in the same place by Conn Ua Flannaga[i]n.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [1232 Bis.]

1232. [1] *Killed.*—According to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), he was burned (in an ignited house) in the island of Loch Cuile (in Annaly), co. Longford, the territory of the O'Farrells.

[2] [*Took place*]. — By Donough O'Conor, bishop of Elphin (*Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.*). O'Flannagan (*ib.*) was prior of Kilmore (about six miles east of Elphin O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 261).

la Domnall hUa Loċlainn, la riġ Ceniuil-Eogain, co n-Gallaiḃ 7 co n-Gaiḋelaiḃ i Tir-Conaill ḋ'ar'mill mór i Fánait 7 i Tir-Chonaill 7 d'a tuc braiġti Domnaill hUi Baiġill 7 hUi Tairce[i]rt lais.—Sluaġaḋ la hUa n-Domnall isin bliaḋain cetna i Tir-nEogain, co riaċt Tula[ċ]-óc, d'ar'marb bú 7 d'ar'loisc arbanna 7 d'ar'mill mór arċena isin tir 7 tainic ar cul co cosgurach. Ocus isin bliaḋain cetna roairg Loing[a]is Ceniuil-Eogain Míḋbaḋ 7 Eaġínis 7 dorala buiḋen do Chenel-Conaill ím mac Neill hUi Domnaill cucu 7 d'ar'laḋ ár na loingsi 7 d'ar'marbaḋ mac Neill.[f]

(Feiḋlim[g] O Concuḃair, rí Connaċt, do gabail do Ricard a Burc, a Milic, a fill 7 riġe Connaċt do Aeḋ mac Ruaidri airis.[g])

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. xui.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° iii.° Sluaġaḋ la Feiḋlimiḋ[1] hUa Conċobuir i Connaċtaiḃ, co n-deċaiḋ Cormac, mac Tomaltaiġ i n-a aġaiḋ,[2] co tuc leis é i Maġ-Luirg, co n-derna longport ic[3] Druim-Gregraiḋe 7 co tainic Cormac 7 Conċobur amaċ 7 na tri Tuaṫa 7 da mac Muirceartaiġ Mic Diarmata, idon, Donnċaḋ 7 Muirceartaċ. Ocus is í comairli doronsat: toċt i[4] n-diaiġ Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋri 7 tucsat maiḋm for Aeḋ, mac Ruaḋri, ann, idon, for

A.D. 1232. f-f om., B, C. g-g n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1233. [1] Feiḋlím, A. [2] aḋaiġ (metathesis of ġ and ḋ), A. [3] ag, A. [4] a, B.—a-a blank space, A, B.

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[3] *Was killed.*—The final entry of this year in D is: Eodem anno, pauperrimi Fratres, quos Minoritas vocant, venierunt (sic) in Hiberniam.

[4] *Feidhlim, etc.*—About the end of August of this year, Henry III. wrote to de Burgh, the justiciary, that he had been informed that de Burgh seized, imprisoned, and grievously and shamefully treated Frethelin (Feidhlim), son of a former king of Connaught. He was commanded to liberate Feidlim, on his finding sureties to abide anything laid to his charge and to certify why he had been imprisoned (*D. I.*, I. 1975).

In consequence, doubtless, of this mandate, Feidhlim (according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the initial entry of the following year) was set at liberty. His seizure was perhaps one of the reasons why de

[namely] by the king of Cenel-Eogain, along with the Foreigners and with the Gaidhil, into Tir-Conaill, whereby he destroyed much in Fanat and in Tir-Conaill and took away the hostages of Domnall Ua Baighill and of Ua Taircheirt with him.—A hosting by Ua Domnaill in the same year into Tir-Eogain, until he reached Tulach-oc, whereby he killed cows and burned crops and destroyed much besides in the country and he came back triumphantly. And in the same year the fleet of Cenel-Conaill harried, Midbadh and Eagh-inis and a party of the Cenel-Conaill, under the son of Niall Ua Domnaill, came upon them and thereby was caused destruction of the fleet and the son of Niall was killed.[3] [1232]

(Feidhlim[4] O'Concubhair, king of Connacht, was taken prisoner by Richard de Burgh in Milic, in treachery and the kingship of Connacht [reverted thereby] to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], again.)

Kalends of Jan. on 17th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1233. A hosting by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir into Connacht, until Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], went to meet him, so that he [Cormac] took him with him into Magh-Luirg and formed a camp at Druim-Gregraidhe and there came out[1] Cormac and Conchobur [his son] and the three Territories and the two sons of Mac Diarmata, namely, Donnchadh and Muircertach. And the counsel they adopted was to go in pursuit of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair]. And they inflicted defeat in that place upon Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, upon the [1233]

Burgh was deprived of the office of justiciary in the beginning of the following month (*ib.*, 1977).

1233. [1] *Out.*—*Amach* in the original; the lection followed by C. D has filius eiusdem; that is, the translator's text was *a mhac*, meaning that Conchubar was son of Cormac. The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* have the same reading.

riġ Connaċt, gur'marbaḋ é fein 7 Aeḋ Muimneċ, mac Ruaiḋri 7 a mac 7 Donnċaḋ mor, mac Diarmata, mic
A 59c Ruaiḋri | 7 daine imḋa[i] aili,[5] iar saruġuḋ Tiġ-ḃaiṫin 7 iar[6] n-a slat d'Aeḋ Muimneċ 7 iar[6] slat ceall 7 eclus n-imḋa aile,[7] gur'ṫuitset[b] fein i n-eineċ ċeall 7 naeṁ Connaċt.[b]—Caistel-na-Cailliġe 7 caistel Bona-na-Gailliḃi do sgaileḋ la Feiḋlimiḋ hUa Conċobuir.—Uilliam de Laci 7 Serlus, mac Caṫail hUi
B 61a Conċobuir 7 Goill imda[i] | do marbaḋ la Muinntir-Raiġillaiġ[8] i Monaiġ-cranncain.—Mael-Isu hUa Maenaiġ, uasalsacart roġabaḋ a saltair gaċ n-aen la[u], aċt Dia-Domnaiġ, quieuit in[b] Christo.[b]—Gofraiġ hUa Daiġri, airċinneaċ Daire Coluim-cille, in Christo quieuit.

(Translatio[c] beati Dominici.[c])

B 61a Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. xxiiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M° cc.° xxx° iiii. Ailín, mac Uċtraiġ, rí Gall-Gaiḋel, mortu[u]s est.—Domnall,[b] mac Aeḋa hUi Neill, rí Ceneoil-Eogain 7 aḋbur riġ Erenn, do marbaḋ do Mhac Loċlainn[1] 7 do Chenel-Eogain féin.[2]—Aeḋ hUa hEaġra, rí[c] Luigne,[c] do ṁarbaḋ le Donnċaḋ hUa n-Eaġra.—Sneċta mor eter dá Notlaic isin bliaḋain sin.[d] Sicc mor d'a eis, co n-imtiġtis daine 7 eiċ fo n-eiriḃ ar aiḃniḃ 7 ar loċaiḃ[3] Erenn.—Diarmait hUa Cuind, taiseċ Muinntere-hAnġaile, do[e] ṁarbaḋ.[e]—Caṫ do

[5] aile, A. [6] ar—*upon* (temporal), B. [7] ele, A. [8] Raiġall-, B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1234. [1] Laċ-, B. [2] faḋein, B. [3] laċaiḃ, A.—[a-a] on blank space, A, B. [b] This entry follows the Aeḋ item, B, C, D. [c-c] om., A. [d] si—*this*, B. [e-e] mortuus est, B; "died," C. This and the Gilla-na-naeṁ and Mael-Petair entries are omitted in D.

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[2] *Castle of the Hag.* — Castrum vetule, D.

[3] *Monach-cranncain.—Bog of beautiful trees.* Grunna crannchayn, D. At 855 [=856] *supra*, *Bellum Gronnae magnae* is the Latin rendering

king of Connacht; so that he himself was killed and Aedh the Momonian, son of Ruaidhri and his son and Donnchadh Mor, son of Diarmait, son of Ruaidhri and many other persons [were killed], after the profaning of Tech-Baithin and after the pillaging thereof by Aedh the Momonian and after the pillaging of many other abbeys and churches; so that they themselves fell in atonement of the churches and saints of Connacht.—The Castle of the Hag[2] and the Castle of Bun-na-Gaillbhi were razed by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir.—William De Lacy and Charles, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and many Foreigners were killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh in Monach-cranncain[3].—Mael-Isu Ua Maenaigh, an eminent priest that used to recite his Psalter every day, save Sunday, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Ua Daighri, herenagh of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in Christ. [1233]

(Translation[4] [of the body] of Blessed Dominick.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon,] A.D. 1234. Aillin, son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Gaidhil, died.—Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Cenel-Eogain and future king of Ireland, was killed by Mac Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves.—Aedh Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Eaghra.—Great snow between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6] in that year. Great frost thereafter, so that persons and horses went under burdens upon the rivers and lakes of Ireland.—Diarmait Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed.—A battle was [1234]

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of *Cath Mona-moire* — Battle of Moin-mor (big bog).

[4] *Translation, etc.*—On May 24, Tuesday in Whitsun week, of this year, during a general Chapter of the Order, the body of St. Dominick was transferred with imposing ceremonial to a more befitting receptacle in the church of St. Nicholas, Bologna. (See Bzovius in *Ann. Eccl.*, 1233, n. 5; Quetif and Echard: *Script. Ord. Pred., tab. chron. inter pp.* 84-5.)

ċur do'n Mharascal 7 do Gallaiḃ Erenn, gor'marbaḋ in Marasgal[4] ann.—Mael-Issu hUa Gormgaile, prioir Innsi-mic-n-Erín, quieuit in Christo.—Aenġus Mac Gille Fhinnein, rí Fer-Manaċ, do marbaḋ la hUa n-Domnaill.—Gilla[f]-na-naem, mac Airt hUi Brain, oirċinneċ Rosa-Comain, quieuit in [Christo].[f]—Mael-Petair[f] hUa Carmaca[i]n, maiġistir Rosa-Comain, quieuit in [Christo].[f]—Espuc hUa[5]-Fiaċraċ, hUa[5] Mailḟaġaṁair,[6] quieuit in[g] Christo.[g]

A 59d Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° u.° Loċlainn, mac Eċtigern hUi Ceallaiġ, do marbaḋ do macaiḃ in Gilla riabaiġ hUi Baiġill.—Sluaġaḋ mór lesin Gíustis 7 la Mac Uilliam i Connaċta, gur'airgetur Maínistir na Buille 7 co n-dernadur creaċ Creti[1] 7 docuaiḋ iar sin isin Mumain, gur'gaḃ braiġti hUi[2] Briain 7 táiníc ari[ṫi]s[i] i Connaċta 7 co Calaḋ na-cairgi, gur'fág[b]aḋ in ċarracc[3] dó 7 gur'cuir luċt coimeta innti 7 giḋeḋ[4] dofágbaḋ[5] arí[ṫi]s[i] í 7 do-legaḋ.

(Is[b] ar in Kalaind si tic Domnall hUa Neill.[b])

[Bis.] B 61b Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l.xx.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° ui.° Creċ Sligiḋ do ḋenam lesin Ghiustis 7 le Brian, | mac Toirrḋelbaiġ, gur'gabadur mná imḋa broidi.[1]—

[4] -cal at first; c was altered to g! A. [5] O, A. [6] Maeil-, B.—[f-f] om., B, C. [g-g] om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1235. [1] Creiti, B. [2] I, A. [3] -as, A, [4] giḋeṫ (that is, the siglum for et with dot overhead, used frequently for eḋ), B ; giḋeaḋ, A. [5] -gaḋ, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] t. m., t. h., A ; om., B. C. D.

A.D. 1236. [1] broide, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B.

1234. [1] *Marechal.*—Richard, Earl of Pembroke. See the graphic account in Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 93, *seq*.

[2] *Ua Domnaill.*—D. adds: videlicet Donaldum magnum O'Donill, qui tunc sibi subiecit omnes inhabitantes illius patriae, ita ut sibi et eius filio post ipsum in omnibus parerent concorditer ut suae patrie

fought between the Marechal[1] and the Foreigners of Ireland, so that the Marechal was killed therein.—Mael-Isu Ua Gormgaile, prior of Inis-mic-nErin, rested in Christ.—Oenghus Mac Gille-Fhinnein, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by Ua Domnaill.[2]—Gilla-na-naem, son of Art Ua Brain, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—Mael-Petair Ua Carmaca[i]n, Master [of the school] of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—The bishop of Ui-Fiachrach [Kilmacduagh], Ua Mailfhaghamhair, rested in Christ. [1234]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1235. Lochlainn, son of Echtigern Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the sons of the Swarthy Gilla Ua Baighill.—A great hosting by the Justiciary[1] and by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that they plundered the Monastery of the Buill and effected the pillaging of Creit. And he went after that into Munster, until he received the pledges of Ua Briain and he came again into Connacht, to the Ferry of the Rock, so that the Rock was abandoned to him and he placed a party of guards therein. Notwithstanding, it was abandoned again and pulled down. [1235]

(It is in [*lit.*, on] this year comes [the death of] Domnall Ua Neill.[2])

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. 1236. The pillaging of Sligech was done by the Justiciary and by Brian, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Con- [1236 Bis.]

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homines; qua conditione O'Donill remisit illis omnes retroactas iniurias et damna quaecunque, pro quorum satisfactione illi suas terras et semetipsos eidem perpetuo tradiderunt.

The original of this I have been unable to find.

1235. [1] *Justiciary.*—Maurice, son of Gerald Fitz Gerald.

[2] *Domnall Ua Neill.*—He is said in the text to have been killed in the preceding year. This note is intended to be a correction of that statement.

Gilla-Patraic[b] Mac Gilla-roid, toiseċ Cene[oi]l-Oengusa, mortuus est.[b]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° uii.° Creċ Renna-duin do ḋenum la Feiḋlimiḋ hUa Concobair[1] ocus domarbaḋ Concobur buiḋe, mac Toirrḋelbaiġ 7 Taḋg, mac Cormaic. Ocus táinig in giustis co Termonn-Cailfind[2] 7 doloisceḋ in baile 7 doloisceḋ tempoll Imliġ-U-Rocaḋa.—Maidm Cluana-ca[ṫa] tuc Feiḋlimiḋ[3] ar macaiḃ Ruaiḋri 7 ar Conċobur, mac Cormaic.—Tomás hUa Ruaḋa[i]n, erpuc Luiġne, quieuit in [Christo].—Erpuc Conmaicne, idon, hUa Tormaiḋ, quieuit in [Christo].—Muircertaċ Mac Diarmata (mic[b] Ruaiġri[b]), quieuit in [Christo] (no,[c] do marbaḋ[c]).

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. xii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° uiii.° Donnċaḋ uaiṫneċ, mac Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋri, do marbaḋ do Thaḋg, mac Aeḋa, mic Caṫail croiḃde[i]rg.—Donnċaḋ, mac Duarcain hUi Eaġra, do marbaḋ d'a braiṫriḃ.—

A 60a | Sluaġaḋ[1] mór doċuadur Gaill[2] i Cenél-

A.D. 1236. [b-b] om., C, D.

A.D. 1237. [1] -buir, A. [2] -lainn, A. [3] Feiḋlim, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1238. [1] Sluaġ, B. [2] Goill, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B.

1236. [1] *Captive.*—After this entry, D has: Eodem anno Sanctus Franciscus mortuus est. I do not know any saint of the name who died in this year.

1237. [1] *Ua Ruadhain.*—O'Ruan, C; O'Ruanj, D. The inflected *d* was omitted in pronunciation.

[2] *Ua Tormaidh.*—In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), his Christian name is given as Gilla-Isu. Having obtained confirmation of his appointment from the primate (1230, note 1, *supra*), he, according to bishop Jocelin, collected an armed force and burned the episcopal houses, together with the fort, or close (castrum), of Ardagh church; thereby destroying the stone (round ?) tower of the cathedral (quandam eius turrim lapideam).

Then proceeding against the bishop, who was being vested for celebration of the divine offices, Gelasius would presumably have slain him and his, had they not provided for themselves by flight. Thus expelled, Jocelin proceeded

chobair], so that they took away many women captive.[1]—Gilla-Patraic Mac Gillaroid, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, died. [1236]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1237. The pillaging of Rinn-duin was done by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair and there were killed Conchobur the Tawny, son of Toirrdelbach and Tadhg, son of Cormac. And the Justiciary came to the Termon of [St.] Cailfhinn and the town was burned and the church of Imlech-Ua-Rochadha was burned.—The defeat of Cluain-Ca[tha] was inflicted by Feidhlimidh upon the sons of Ruaidhri and on Conchobur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata].—Thomas Ua Ruadhain,[1] bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], Ua Tormaidh,[2] rested in Christ.—Muircertach (son of Ruaighri) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ (or, was killed[3]). [1237]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon,] A.D. 1238. Donnchadh of Uaithne,[1] son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand[2].—Donnchadh, son of Duarcan Ua Eaghra, was killed by his kinsmen.—The Foreigners went upon a great hosting into Cenel-Eogain. [1238]

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to the Curia for redress. The judges appointed by Gregory IX. were the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Ossory and the prior of All Saints, Dublin. (Theiner, *ubi sup.* p. 30-1.) O'Tormey, it seems probable, died before the proceedings were brought to a close, leaving Jocelin in undisputed possession.

On a review of all the circumstances, it seems impossible to acquit Donatus, archbishop of Armagh, of grave dereliction of duty. A question to be decided amicably by canonical process he thrice deliberately submitted to the arbitrament of force.

The total silence of the native Annals respecting a contest of such duration and violence is remarkable.

[3] *Was killed.*—This, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, is the true reading.

1238. [1] *Of Uaithne.* — So called perhaps from having been fostered in Uaithne (Owney and Owney-beg, co. Limerick; O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 45).

[2] *Red-Hand.* — Scabidi, D. The

n-Eoġain.—Flaiṫbertaċ[b] Mac Caṫṁail, ardtoiseċ Cenel-Feraḋaiġ, barr gaisciḋ 7 einiġ Gaeiḋiul[sic] 7 ardtoiseċ dano Clainni-Conġaile 7 O-Cennfoda hi Tir-Manaċ, a ṁarbaḋ do Donnċaḋ Mac Caṫṁail, d'a braṫair fein, i meaḃail.[b]

Kal. Ian. [vii.[a] f., l. xxiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° ix.° Caṫ Carn-Siaḋail[1] tuc Domnall Mag Laċlainn, du ṁar'ṁarbaḋ[2] Domnall Tamnaiġi O Neill 7 Mag Maṫgaṁna 7 maiṫi Chenuil-Moen[3] uile 7 soċaiḋe aile 7 dohaṫriġaḋ in[4] bliaḋain reime sin é (idon,[b] Domnall Mag Laċlainn[b]) 7 dogaḃ ar[ṫi]s[i] an riġi cetna a haiṫli in[d] maḋmu moir sin tuc.

B61c[bis.] Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. iiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° Feiḋlimiḋ Ua[1] Conċobuir do ḋul tairis co teċ riġ Saxan 7 tuc onoir 7 rimiaḋ[2] mor leis.—Cormac, mac Tomaltaiġ, do aṫriġaḋ isin bliaḋain sin.[3]—Ferġal, mac Conċonnaċt (1[b] Raiġilliġ[b]), do marbaḋ la Maelruanaiġ, mac Ferġail (7[b] la Concubur, mac Cormaic[b]).—Donnċaḋ, mac Muirċertaiġ, do gaḃail riġi[4] na Cairrgi.—Gilla-na-naeṁ O Drea[i]n, oirċinneċ Arda-carna, quieuit in[c] [Christo[c]].

(Dominus[d] Albericus, archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, in Anglia in Ardmachanum consecratus est archi-

A.D. 1238. [b-b] om., A; perhaps, as it was the last item, by oversight. Given in C, D.

A.D. 1239. [1] -tSi-, A. [2] ar'marbaḋ, A. [3] Cenel-, B. [4] an, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A.; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1240. [1] O, A. [2] riġṁiaḋ, B. [3] si—*this*, B. [4] ri, A. (Scribe perhaps thought the meaning was that Donnchadh *took* (captured) *the king*, instead of *took* (assumed) *the kingship*).—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om.,

translator, by a lapse of memory, took Cathal *Carrach* for Cathal *Croib-derg* (Red-hand).

1239. [1] *Of Tamnach.* — O'Neill was probably reared in Tawny (Tamhnach), co. Fermanagh.

[2] *More.*—Et aliis qui hic non numerantur, D.

—Flaithbertach Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, crown of championship and generosity of the Gaidhil and arch-chief, moreover, of Clann-Conghaile and Ui-Cennfhoda in Tir-Manach, was killed by Donnchadh Mac Cathmail, by his own kinsman, in treachery. [1238]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1239. The battle of Carn-Siadhail was fought by Domnall Mag Lachlainn, wherein was killed Domnall O'Neill of Tamnach,[1] and Mag Mathgamna and the nobility of all Cenel-Moen and a multitude more[2] [were slain]. And he (namely, Domnall Mag Lachlainn) had been dethroned the year before[3] that and he assumed the same kingship again, on the morrow of that great defeat he inflicted. [1239]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. 1240. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir went across to the house of the king of the Saxons and brought [back] great honour and respect with him.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was dethroned in that year.—Ferghal, son of Cu-Connacht (O'Raighaillaigh), was killed by Mael-ruanaigh, son of Ferghal (and by Conchubur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata]).—Donnchadh, son of Muircertach [Mac Diarmata] took the kingship of the Rock.—Gilla-na-naemh O Drea[i]n, herenagh of Ard-carna, rested in Christ. [1240 Bis.]

(The Lord Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Ard-Macha, was consecrated in England[1] into the archbishopric of

[3] *The year before.*—That is, by the force mentioned in the second entry of the preceding year.

1240. [1] *Consecrated in England.*—This can only signify that Albert (of Cologne) was in England when appointed primate. On Jan. 3. 1241, Henry III. granted him letters of protection in going to Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2503.) He had been bishop of Bremen. Albertus, Livoniensis episcopus, obiit. Et Bremensis ecclesia, iure suo potita, Albertum, Bremensem scholasticum, in episcopum elegit; qui postea factus est Primas in Hibernia (*Annal. Stadenses* A.D. 1228–9. *Mon. Germ. Hist.*—*Script. xvi.* 360). Subsequently he became a Dominican and was Pro-

episcopatum.—Sadḃ, ingen I Cheinnediġ, ben Donnċaḋa Cairpriḋ Ui Briain, dhec.—Aeḋ, mac Gilla-cruím I Sheċnusaiġ, [do marbaḋ la] Conċuḃar, mac Aeḋa, mic Caṫail croibderg.[d])

Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. xv.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° i.° Domnall mór hUa[1] Domnaill, ri Thire-Connaill 7 Fer[b]-Manaċ 7 Cairpri 7 Airġiall o Chlar anuas,[b] a éc re haḋart iar m-breiṫ buaiḋe o doman 7 o[c] ḋeṁan 7 a aḋnacal a Mainistir Esa-ruaiḋ.—Caṫ Caimeirġi tuc Brian O Neill 7[d] Mael-Seċlainn O Domnaill, rí Ceniuil-Conaill, do Domnall Mag Laċlainn, do riġ Tire-hEogain, gur'marbaḋ Domnall Mág Loclainn ann 7 deiċnebur[2] d'a derbḟine fein íme 7 tairiġ Ceniuil-Eogain uile 7 daine maiṫi ímḋa[i] aili fós 7[e] riġi do gabail do Brian O Neill d'a eis.[e]

(Murċaḋ[f] O Flaiṫbertaiḋ, espuc Eanaiḋ-ḋuinn, 7 Diarmait, mac Magnusa mic Toírrḋelḃaiġ 7 Taḋg, mac Ruaiḋri I Gaḋra, in Christo quieuerunt hoc anno.[f])

B, C, D. The words in square brackets, being illegible in the MS., are supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

A.D. 1241. [1] O, B. [2] -neabur, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] om., A. In the MS., a blank space=8 letters is left. Given in B, C, D. [c] om., A. [d] do —*to*, with no, 7—*or*, *and*—overhead, t. h. (signifying that Mael-Sechlainn was the ally, not opponent, of Brian), B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

vincial in England at the date in the text. (See the additional entries respecting him under 1242, 1246, *infra.*)

[2] *Sadhb ; Aedh.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[3] *Gilla-crom.*—*The stooped gillie.*

1241. [1] *Domnall mor.*—D adds: filius violentis O'Donil. The translator perhaps took *Egnachan*, which was the name of his father, to signify *violent.*

[2] *The Plain.*—"The plain here referred to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the county of Louth, which was then in the possession of the English" (O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 302).

[3] *On the pillow.*—That is, a peaceful death from natural causes. D gives : mortuus est in habitu cani monachi. Illeque Donaldus magnus diminuit extorsiones aliaque onera suis subditis, et omnia tam perfecte in sua patria in ciuili gubernacionis forma reducta et certis utilibus

Ard-Macha.—Sadhb,[2] daughter of O'Ceinnedigh, wife of Donnchadh Cairpredh Ua Briain, died.—Aedh,[2] son of Gilla-crom[3] O'Shechnusaigh [was killed by] Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair].) [1240]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1241. Domnall Mor[1] Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Fir-Manach and Cairpri and Airghialla from the Plain[2] downwards, died on the pillow,[3] after bringing victory from the world and from the demon and he was buried in the Monastery of Es-ruadh.—The battle of Cameirghi was given by Brian O'Neill and Mael-Sechlainn O'Domnaill, king of Cenel-Conaill, to Domnall Mag Lochlainn, [namely] to the king of Tir-Eogain, so that Domnall Mag Lochlainn was killed therein and ten of his own tribe around him and all the chiefs of Cenel-Eogain and many other good persons likewise. And the kingship was taken by Brian O'Neill after him. [1241]

(Murchadh[4] O'Flaithbertaidh, bishop of Eanadh-duin, and Diarmait, son of Magnus, son of Toirrdelbach [Ua Conchobair], and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, rested in Christ.)

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constitutionibus de consilio procerum eiusdem pro communi usu inter dominos et subditos tenentes factis et confirmatis in sua vita egit, ut communi hominum estimatione nemo ex eius generatione a tempore *Odonis Mac*[-*ic*] *Aynmeragh* tam bene rexit ita ut similis *Cowyn centum bellorum* in bellis extirpandis ac *Cormaco*, filio eiusdem, in equitate iudiciorum ac *Arthuro Hynir* in extirpandis et rejiciendis foraneis et dignus socius *Brian Boravo* in bellicosis actibus et religione retinenda diceretur. Cuius bonorum operum fructu regnum Connallie vicit et reliquit suis posteris. Cui successit filius eius, Moelseaghlin.

The original of the foregoing I have not found. His death as a Grey (Cistercian) monk and the comparisons, with exception of the first, are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). Aed, son of Ainmire, was slain in 597(-8), *supra*. Conn of the hundred battles, Art Aenfhir (the lonely), his son and Cormac, son of Art [not of Conn, as in D], were kings of Ireland who lived in the second century (A.D.). Brian Boruma was slain in the battle of Clontarf, 1014, *supra*.

[4] *Murchadh, etc.*—These three

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f., l. xxvi.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° ii.° Donnċaḋ Cairbreċ hUa Briain 7 a mac, Toirrḋelbaċ,[1] do éġ i n-aen bliaḋain.—Brian hUa[2] Duḃda,
A 60b rí hUa[2]-Fiaċraċ 7 hUa[2]-nAṁalġaiḋ | do éġ isin bliaḋain cetna.—Sluaiġeḋ mór leisin Giustis 7 le Feiḋlimiḋ hUa[2] Conċoḃair i Tir-Conaill i[3] n-deaġaiḋ Thaiḋg hUi Conċobair, gur'gabsat braiġdi[4] hUi[5] Domnaill do'n ċur sin.—Taḋg hUa[2] Conċoḃair do gaḃail le Coin-Chonnaċt hUa[2] Raġallaiġ tre ḟurail Pheiḋlimiḋ in bliaḋain cetna fós.

(Albeara,[b] airdepscop Arta-Maċa, do ḋul a Saxanaiḃ.—Ugo de Laci, Iarla Ulaḋ, quievit.[b]).

B 61d Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 5, l. 7[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc. xl.° iii.° Cormac, mac Tomaltaiġ, do ġabail le Taḋg (mac[b]

A.D. 1242. [1] -ḋeal-, A. [2] O, A. [3] a, A. [4] -de, A. [5] I, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1243.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space left by first scribe, A; om., B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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obits are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1242. [1] *Donnchadh.*—Thus in D: Donatus Carribragh O'Brien, rex Momonie ac legitimus heres Brien Borui[mh]e in defendendo et retinendo nomen, dignitatem, fidem et famam Momoniensium et principale sustentaculum gubernacionis Hibernie, una cum filio suo, Terlagh, qui expectatus rex erat Momonie, mortuus est.

The foregoing is apparently expanded from the obit in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), in which Donnchadh is called the supporter of the faith and fame of the Half of Mogh and tower of splendour and pre-eminence of the South of Ireland.

Donnchad's zeal once produced an unexpected result. In a Letter addressed to the bishops of Annaghdown and Clonfert (dated Jan. 10, 1244), Innocent IV. appoints them judges in a complaint made by the bishop of Killaloe against the archbishop of Cashel. After his consecration, Richard de Burgh, the Justiciary, retained the regalia, refusing to give them up, except on payment of a sum of money. Whereupon the bishop threatened to excommunicate any one paying the mulct. Verum quia tandem, ipso penitus ignorante, a nobili viro, D. Carbrech, domino Tuadomonie, Laoniensis diocesis, contra inhibitionem huiusmodi dicta fuit persoluta pecunia, et per consequens prefata regalia eidem episcopo restituta, idem archiepiscopus,

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. 1242. Donnchadh[1] Cairbrech Ua Briain and his son, Toirrdhelbach, died in the same year.—Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalgaidh, died in the same year.—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Connaill, in pursuit of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, so that[2] they received the hostages of Ua Domnaill on that occasion.—Tadhg Ua Conchobhair was taken prisoner by Cu-Connacht Ua Raghallaigh, by direction of Feidhlimidh, this year also. [1242]

(Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Armagh, went into Saxon-land.[3]—Hugh De Lacy,[4] Earl of Ulster, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 7th of the moon,) A.D. 1243. Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was [1243]

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contra eum [episcopum] ex alia causa rancore concepto, ipsum ex hoc respersum labe symoniaca reputat et multiplici molestatione perturbat. (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 43.)

[2] *So that, etc.*—In D: Et licet multa damna intulerunt patrie, tamen defecerunt ex desiderio, quia Thadeus eis traditus non fuit. Sed postea Connassius O'Raylii eundem Thadeum ad requisitum Fielmei I Conor in vinculis detinuit.

The last sentence is the rendering of the textual *Tadhg* item.

[3] *Went into Saxon-land.*—The object of this journey appears from a mandate of Henry III. (St. Sever, May 6, 1243) to the justiciary of Ireland. A[lbert], archbishop of Armagh, had lately come to the king in Gascony, demanding, in right of his church, restitution of Drogheda, Louth and other vills, and of the manor of Nobber (co. Meath), this last having belonged to Hugh de Lacy, late Earl of Ulster. Fitz Gerald was commanded to take with him the treasurer of Ireland and the Seneschal of Meath and enquire into the archiepiscopal rights; which the king neither will, nor ought to, subtract from. (*D. I.*, I. 2618).

[4] *Hugh de Lacy.*—Erroneously given under next year in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* Henry III. wrote to the justiciary of Ireland (Bordeaux, Feb. 8, 1243) that, by law and custom of Ireland, the king may distrain widows by their lands to take husbands of the king's choice, provided the widows be not disparaged. Fitz Gerald is commanded that, if A[melina], widow of Hugh de Lacy, will not marry Stephen Longespee, as the king had requested her, he shall distrain her to do so, according to the custom of Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2600). De Lacy must accordingly have died in the preceding year.

Aedha, mic Cathail croibhdeirg[b]) O Conchobair[1] ic[2] Mainistir na Buille 7 a bean, ingen Meg Carrthaigh, do thabairt do Choin-Connacht O Raighillaigh, idon, mathair Taidhg fein.—Tadhg O Conchobhair do dhalladh 7 do spochadh do Coin-Connacht O Raghallaigh (tre[b] furail Ghall is Gaoidheal[b]).—Aedh[c] O Dhuibhdirma, dux na Bredcha, mortuus est.[c]

(Gilla-Patraig[d] hUa hAnluain, ri Oirgiall, do marbadh le saighdeoir Connachtach arsd claideach.—Ruairi, mac Aedha, mic Cathail croibhdeirg, do bathadh insin t-Sinoinn, ag Ath-liag.—Conchubhar, mac Aedha, mic Cathail croibhdeirg, d'ec.[d]—Sluagad[e] [la] ri Saxan cum ri [Franc] an bliadain si.[e])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 6, l. 18[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° iiii.° Concobur, mac Aedha hUi Conchobuir, quieuit in [Christo].—Ruaidhri, mac Aedha, a der[b]brathair, do bathudh isin t-Sinaind.—Donnchadh hUa Conchobair, espcop Oil-finn,[1] in Christo quieut.—Cormac, mac Tomaltaigh, quieuit in[b] Christo.[b]

(Caislen[c] Dhomnaigh-mhaighean do chumdach do chlochaibh hoc anno.[c])

Kal Ian. (f.[a] 1, l. 29[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° u.° Cagadh mor eter ri Saxan 7 Bretain[1] in bliadhain si.

A.D. 1243. [1] -buir, A. [2] ig, A.—[c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] r. m., n. t. h. (the words in square brackets are illegible), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1244. [1] Oilefind, A.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1245. [1] Brea-, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B.

1243. [1] *By direction, etc.*—Iussu supradicti Feilmei, D.

[2] *Died.*—D adds: O'Donill, Moelseaghlin, cum suo exercitu multa damna Tirione intulit et magnam predam exinde abduxit. The original is not known to me.

[3] *Ruaidhri.*—This and the following item are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under the ensuing year. They seem misplaced here, being found in the text at 1244. Or perhaps the interpolator considered this to be the true year.

taken prisoner by Tadhg (son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand) O'Conchobair, at the Monastery of the Buill and his wife [Etain], daughter of [Finghin Mor] Mag Carrthaigh, was given to Cu-connacht O'Raighillaigh. [She was,] namely, the mother of Tadhg himself.—Tadhg O'Conchobair was blinded and emasculated by Cu-Connacht O'Raghallaigh by (direction[1] of Foreigners and Gaidhil).—Aedh O'Duibhdirma, chief of the Bredach, died.[2] [1243]

(Gilla-Patraig Ua Anluain, king of Oirgialla, was killed by a Connacht archer . . . .—Ruai[dh]ri,[3] son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, was drowned in the Shannon at Ath-liag.—Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, died.—A hosting by the king of the Saxons against the king of the Franks this year.[4])

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. 1244. Conchobur, son of Aedh Ua Conchubuir, rested[1] in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, his brother, was drowned in the Shannon.—Donnchadh Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ. [1244 Bis.]

(The castle of Domnach-Mhaighean was covered [roofed] with stone this year.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria, 29th of the moon,) A.D. 1245. Great war[1] between the king of the Saxons and [1245]

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[4] *This year.*—Given also in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* under 1243; but erroneously. Henry III. was in Portsmouth on May 5, 1242 (*D. I.*, I. 2564); in Saintes, June 8 (*ib.*, 2565); in Bordeaux, Sept., 6, 1243 (*ib.*, 2638), and in Westminster, Oct. 12 (*ib.*, 2639).

1244. [1] *Rested.*—A (Cistercian) monk in the abbey of Boyle, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1245. [1] *Great war.* — Maxima gurrarum (sic) comotio inter regem Anglie et Brittones, unde vocati fuerunt a rege Justiciarius et Fielmeus O'Conchuir in Angliam et iverunt, D.

In giustis do ḋul tairis 7 Feiḋlimiḋ[2] (idon,[b] a cabair riġ Saxan[b]) isin bliaḋain si[c] fós.[c]—Caislen Sligiġ[3] do ḋenam le Mac Muiris (Mic[d] Geralt[d]) isin bliaḋain si. (Murċaḋ[e] hUa hAnluain d'eloġ o Inis Loċa-an-droċaid tre mirbuilib Padraig.[e])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 10[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° vi.°
Mac Comarba Moċua do ġabail espocoide Shil-
Muireḋaiġ 7 nís'leigeḋ a bec d'a aimsir do re follaṁ-
nuġuḋ.—Tainig giustis nua ṫairis 7 rohaṫraigeḋ[1] Mac
A 60c Muiris.—Doṫoġaḋ | Tomaltaċ hUa[2] Conċoḃair[3] docum
espocoide Oil-find.—Cerball buiḋe O Dalaiġ quieuit
in Christo.—Murċaḋ[b] O hAnluain, rí Oirrter, do
marbaḋ tre erail Briain hUi Neill.[b]

[2] Feiḋlím, A. [3] Sligiḋ, B.—[b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., B; om., A; given in D. "The castle of Sligo was made this year," C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1246. [1] ro ċarraígeḋ, B. The contraction 7̇ = eḋ is here employed in A and B. [2] O, A. [3] -ḃuir, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., A; given in B, C, D.

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[2] *The Justiciary.*—On Jan. 30, 1245, Henry III. wrote to Maurice Fitz Gerald that David, son of Llewellyn, late prince of North Wales, broke the treaty of peace with the king, invaded the king's land of Wales, slew his subjects, and tried to seduce the Welsh barons from their allegiance. The king prays the justiciary, magnates and subjects of Ireland (which he wishes to share in his conquest) to join him in revenging such treachery. Fitz Gerald is commanded, amongst other matters, to certify what provision and force he can despatch to the king's aid and to confer with the magnates thereupon (*D. I.*, I. 2733).

[3] *Feidhlimidh.* — On March 29, 1245, letters of safe conduct for one year were issued for him, in coming to the king. On Oct. 21, 1245, letters of protection, dated from the camp at Gannoc (Carnarvonshire), were granted to him until the king's arrival in Ireland (*D. I.*, I. 2738–78).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: Eodemque anno, Moelseaghlen O'Donill, facto magno exercitu, invasit Anglos et Hibernios inferioris Conacie, a quibus multas vaccas aliaque innumera bona asportarunt.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

[5] *Murchadh.*—See the last (original) entry of the following year.

the Britons this year. The Justiciary[2] and Feidhlimidh[3] [Ua Conchobair] went across (that is, in aid of the king of the Saxons) in this year[4] also.—The castle of Sligech was built by Fitz Maurice (Fitz Gerald) in this year. [1245]

(Murchadh[5] Ua hAnluain escaped from the Island of Loch-an-Drochaid,[6] through miracles of [St.] Patrick.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1246. The son of the successor of [St.] Mochua[1] took [possession of] the bishopric of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin] and not [even] a little of his time was left him to govern [it].—A new Justiciary[2] came across and Fitz Maurice was deposed.[3]—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair was raised[4] to the bishopric of Oil-finn [Elphin].—Cerball O'Dalaigh the Yellow rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by direction of Brian Ua Neill. [1246]

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[6] *Loch-an Drochaid.*—Lake of the Bridge. See 1053, note 10, *supra.*

1246. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Mochua.*—That is, abbot of Balla, co. Mayo. His name was John O'hUghroin. On the death of Donnchadh in 1244, *supra*, John, the archdeacon and Thomas O'Cuinn, abbot of Roscommon, were elected by the dignitaries and the junior canons respectively. Both appealed by procuration to Innocent IV., who was then in Lyons. In a Letter addressed to the archbishop of Tuam, dated July 3 (1245), the Pope decided in favour of John and gave a dispensation in the defect arising from his having been *de soluto genitus et soluta.* See *Annals of Loch Ce,* 1244-5; to be supplemented and corrected by the Papal text in Theiner (*ubi sup.*, p. 44).

[2] *New Justiciary.*—John Fitz Geoffrey. See Gilbert's *Viceroys,* p. 102.

[3] *Deposed.*—Literally, *unkinged.* "*Drawne,*" C; D renders : executus fuit per regis ministros,—which is not alone incorrect in the rendering, but a gross historical error. In this (D) Translation his death is rightly given under 1257.

[4] *Was raised.*—On Aug. 26, 1246, the royal assent to his election was notified to the archbishop of Tuam (although, it was added, the dean and chapter made the selection without first obtaining the king's license). (*D. I.*, I. 2844.)

He was consecrated, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, on the Sunday before Septuagesima (Jan. 20) of the following year.

(Alibirt[c] Almaineaċ, ardepscop Ard-Maċa, d'aṫ-ruġuḋ ċum na Hungaire.—Epscop Raṫa-Luraiġ do ṫoluġaḋ ċum ardepscopoide Arda-Maċa.[c])

B 62a Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 3, l. 21[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° vii.° Mael-Seċlainn hUa Doṁnaill, ri Tire-Conaill 7 in Gilla muinelaċ hUa[1] Buiġill 7 Mac Somairliġ do marbaḋ le Mac Muiris i[2] m-Bel-aṫa-senaiġ 7 fogabsat Cenel-Conaill re feċtmain comlain in t-aṫ, nar'-leigset Gall na Gaiḋel tairis diḃ, no gur'imir Cormac hUa[1] Conċobair cealg fa ḋeireḋ: idon, doċuaiḋ Cormac,[b] marcsluaġ, ar fat[3] in muiġi siar 7 doindtd iar sin ar fut in muiġi cetna, suas co bord in mointiġ 7 doċuaiḋ laim fris sair co rainic Aṫ-cuil-uaine ar in Eirne. Ocus nir'airiġset Cenel-Conaill, co facadur in marc-sluaġ mor ċuca do'n taiḃ[4] d'a rabadur do'n abaind. Ocus mar[5] do[6] bí Cenel-Conaill 7 a n-aire ar a marc-sluaġ leiṫ d'a cul, doleigset[7] na Goill 'san[8] aṫ, co tarla Cenel-Conaill 7 in Gilla muinelaċ hUa[2] Baiġill 7 Mac Soṁairliġ[9] re Mac Muiris i[2] m-Bel-aṫa-senaiġ, cor'ṫoitset[c] ann.[c]—Cairlen Mic Goisde[i]lḃ do leġaḋ le macaiḃ Aeḋa hUi Concoḃair.—Cogaḋ mór do denam do Toírrdelbaċ (mac[d] Aeḋa hUi Chonċuḃair[d]) 7 do na macaiḃ riġ (re[d] Gallaiḃ in bliaḋain si[d]) 7 baileḋa imḋa[i] do loscaḋ 7 Goill imḋa[i] do marbaḋ leó.—

A.D. 1246.—c-c n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1247. [1] O, A. [2] a, A. [3] fut, B. [4] taeib, B. [5] mur, A. [6] Repeated by mistake, A. [7] gur' leigsetur (*so that*, etc.), B. [8] isin, B. [9] Somuirlaiġ, B.—a-a n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. b om., A. c-c gur'marbaḋ leis iat—*so that they were killed by him*, B; followed by C. d-d itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[5] [*Albert*], *etc.* — Postea, idem Albertus, scilicet anno 1246, Papa Innocentio IV., apud Lugdunum, civitatem Galliae, tunc morante, legatus in Pruciam et Livoniam est transmissus. Et sequenti anno, defuncto Iohanne episcopo, residentiam obtinuit in sede Lubicense et demum factus archiepiscopus Rigensis (*Ann. Stad.*, *ubi sup.*, p. 360-1).

His departure took place early in

(Alberic [Albert][5] the German, archbishop of Ard-Macha, proceeded to Hungary [Prussia].—The bishop of Rath-Luraigh was chosen[6] to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha). [1246]

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 21st of the moon,) A.D. 1247. Mael-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and the [Wry-]necked[1] Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh were killed by Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh. And the Cenel-Conaill held the Ford for an entire week, so that they allowed neither Foreigner nor Gaidhel across, until Cormac Ua Conchobair played a ruse in the end. That is, Cormac went with the horse-host throughout the length of the plain westwards and he turned after that upwards, throughout the length of the same plain, to the edge of the morass and went close thereby eastwards, until he reached the Ford of Cuil-Uaine on the Erne. And the Cenell-Conaill noticed not until they saw the great horse-host [advancing] to them, on the side of the river on which they were. And whilst the Cenel-Conaill had their attention upon the horse-host on their rear side, the Foreigners plunged into the Ford, so that the Cenel-Conaill and the [Wry-]necked Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh met Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh [and] fell there.—The castle of Mac Goisdelbh was pulled down by the sons of Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Great war was made by Toirrdelbach (son of Aedh Ua Conchubhair) and by the sons of the kings [of Connacht] (against the Foreigners this year) and many towns were burned and many Foreigners slain by them.— [1247]

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the present year. On March 3, it having been intimated to the king that Armagh was vacant by resignation, the justiciary, Fitz Geoffrey, was commanded to take possession of and keep until further orders all the archiepiscopal land and chattels. (*D. I.*, I. 2812.)

[6] *Was chosen.* — See note on *Raighned* under next year.

1247. [1] *Wry-necked.* — *Collo Torturatus*, D.

Eaċmarcaċ[e] hUa Caṫa[i]n, ri Cianaċt 7 Fer-na-Craiḃe, do ṁarbaḋ la Maġnus hUa Caṫa[i]n, ar n-dul dó ar creiċ ċuige, co hAirṫer-muiġi i n-Dail-riatai.[e]—Ruaiġri hUa Canannа[i]n do ġaḃail riġe Tire-Conaill.—Aeḋ Mac Conċailleaḋ, abb Cluana-Eois, quieuit.—Raiġned do oir[d]neaḋ i n-airdepscoboid[i] Arda-Maċa isin Roim.—Murċaḋ hUa hAnluain, ri Oirṫir, do marbaḋ an bliaḋain [si].[f]

[bis.] Kal. Ian. f.[a] [4], l. 2,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° uiii.° Ruaiḋri hUa Canannа[i]n do marbaḋ la Goffraiġ,[1] mac Domnaill moir hUi[2] Domnaill 7 daine imḋa[i] eile araen ris 7 Goffraiġ[3] do gabail riġi[4] Thire-Conaill d'a eisi.—Raiġned,[b] airdepscop Arda-Maċa, do ṫeaċt o'n Roim cum pallio 7 ai[f]frinn do raḋa ḋo leis i feil Peadair 7 Poill innArd-Maċa.[b]

(A)

Iusdis na hEirenn do dul, sluaġ, gu Cuil-raṫain

(B)

Sloġeḋ[c] la Gallaiḃ Erenn co Cuil-raṫain co n-dear-

A.D. 1247.—e-e om., A. f-f om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1248. 1 Goffraiḋ, A. 2 hI, A. 3 Goffraiġ, B. 4 riġe, B. a-a om., B. b-b om., B, C, D. c-c This follows the Longa entry in B. It is the text of C and D.

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2 *Raighned.*—The apparent inconsistency of this and the final (additional) entry of the preceding year is explained by the Letter, dated Lyons, Oct. 8 (1246), of Innocent IV. directing the Dominican Prior of Drogheda and the Franciscian Guardian of Dundalk to serve citations in the matter of the Armagh succession. When the See became vacant (by resignation of the German, Albert), the Chancellor, against the consent of the rest of the Chapter, postulated Germanus, bishop of Rathluraigh (Derry). The archdeacon appealed to the Pope, who through the aforesaid Prior and Guardian enjoined all concerned to appear before the Curia on, or before, the next *Letare Jerusalem* Sunday (the fourth Sunday of the following Lent, March 10, 1247). (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 45.) The present entry of the *Annals* shows that the election of Germanus was set aside, and Raighned [Reginald ?] made archbishop.

Eachmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta and of Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n, on his going upon a foray to the latter, to Airther-muighi in Dal-riatai.—Ruaighri Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill.—Aedh Mac Conchailleadh, abbot of Cluain-Eois, rested.—Raighned[2] was instituted into the archbishopric of Ard-Macha in Rome.—Murchadh Ua hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed this year. [1247]

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1248. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i] was killed by Geoffrey, son of Domnall Mor Ua Domnaill and many other persons [were killed] along with him and Geoffrey took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after him.—Raighnedh, archbishop of Ard-Macha, came from Rome with the Pallium and Mass was said by him in it, on the feast of [SS.] Peter and Paul [Monday, June 29], in Ard-Macha. [1248 Bis.]

(A)

The Justiciary of Ireland went [with] a host to Cuil-

(B)

A hosting by the Foreigners of Ireland to Cuil-

With respect to the bishopric of Rathluraigh (Rathlurensis), valuable information is contained in another Letter of the same Pope, dated Lyons, May 31 (1247), transferring the See therefrom to Derry. From the time of the delimitation of the dioceses, the See was in Derry. Sed postmodum bonae memoriae Ocophtyg [Ua Cobthaigh], predecessor eiusdem (i.e., of the bishop who postulated to have the See moeed back to Derry) sedem ipsam ad villam Rathlurensem, de qua idem predecessor originem duxerat, illectus natalis soli dulcedine, a Sede Apostolica non petita licentia nec obtenta, transtulit motu proprie voluntatis.

The Ua Cobhthaigh (O'Coffey) here mentioned was, no doubt, the bishop of that name who died in 1173, *supra*. The foregoing is strong confirmatory evidence that the *Bishop's Chair* offered to the Abbot Ua Brolchain in 1158 meant the dignity of mitred abbot. It seems incredible that an abbot-bishop of Derry should remove the See from there to Maghera (Rath-Luraigh).

1248. [1] *Craft.*—" These were cots, or small boats, which were carried by land on the shoulders of men, to be launched on lakes for plundering islands" (O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 330).

7 caislen 7 droiċead do ḋenum ḋoiḃ ag Druim-ṫairrsiċ.

nadur droċat na Banna 7 caistel Droma-tairrsiġ 7 aṫtrebaḋ in droma.[c]

Longa[d] do ṫaḃairt la Brian hUa Neill, la hairdriġ Tuaiscirt Erenn, de Loċ-Feaḃail i Maġ-nIṫa, tar Termonn-Dabeo[i]c, i lLorcc, co rainic Loċ-n-Eirne, co n-derna creiċ n-diarṁiṫi 7 gur'bris caistel ann.[d]

B 62b Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 6, l. 13[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° ix.° Da bliaḋain dec 7 seċt cet bliaḋan o doċuaiḋ Colum-
A 62d cille co hI gus an bliaḋain si.[b]—Mac hAnri | do marbaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Concobair, idon, Aeḋ, mac Feiḋlimiḋ[1] 7 Daibit Driu 7 Goilmaiṫi eile imaille[2] riu.—Maiḋm Aṫa-na-riġ ar Thoirrdelbaċ hUa[b] Concobuir[b] d'ar'marbaḋ Aeḋ, mac Aeḋa, ann 7 Brian in Doire 7 moran do maiṫiḃ Connaċt.—Sluaiġed mór leisin Giustis 7 le Mac Muiris (i[c] Connaċtaiḃ[c]), cor'innarbsat[3] Feiḋlimiḋ asin tir 7 roḟagsat Toirrdelbaċ,[4] mac Aeḋa, i n-a inaḋ.

(Niall[d] hUa Canana[i]n do ġaḃail riġe Thire-Conaill an bliaḋan si.—Toraḋ imḋa ar ċrannaiḃ an bliaḋain si.[d])

A. D. 1248. [d-d] om., A; given in B, C, D.

A.D. 1249. [1] -Ꝉimiġ, B. [2] maille (aphaeresis of i), A. [3] -satar, B. [4] Tairr-, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A; om., B. (They signify the same down to 1254, inclusive.) [b-b] om., A; given in B, C, D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1249. [1] *Twelve years and seven hundred years.*—This is a material error. In A.D. 537, St. Columba was in his seventeenth year. He passed over to Iona when he was forty two years old. Perhaps, however, as the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests (*ad an.*), the meaning is 12 years *less* than 700. (That is, for *ocus*—and, we are to read *o*—from.) This would bring the reckoning within a year of A.D. 562, the true date. (See *Todd Lectures*, Vol. III. pp. 21–2.)

[2] *Them.*—Namely, with the son of Henry Poer and with Drew.

rathain and a castle and bridge were built by them at Druim-tairsech.

rathain, so that they built the bridge of the Bann and the castle of Druim-tairrsech and the mansion of Druim-[-tairrsech]. [1248]

Craft[1] were carried by Brian Ua Neill, [namely] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, from Loch-Feabhaill into Magh-Itha, past the Termon of [St.] Dabeoc, into Lorc, until he reached Loch-Eirne, so that he took away countless spoil and broke down a castle there.

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 13th of the moon), A.D. 1249. Twelve years and seven hundred years[1] [have elapsed] since [St.] Colum-cille went to I[ona] to this year.—[Piers] son of Henry [Poer], was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair, namely, Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and David Drew and other Foreign nobles [were slain] along with them.[2]—The defeat of Ath-na-righ [was inflicted] on Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, whereby Aedh, son of Aedh, was killed therein and Brian of the Doire and a great many of the nobles of Connacht [were killed].—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Fitz Maurice (into Connacht), until they expelled Feidhlimidh out of the country and left Toirrdelbach, son of Aedh, in his stead.[3] [1249]

(Niall Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year.—Great crop on trees this year.)

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[3] *In his stead.*—D adds : Deinde O'Donill Goffredus inuasit Conaciam inferiorem cum magno exercitu et deuastauit totam patriam a monte Corsleave usque ad flumen Moye et tandem rediit cum magna patrie preda et captiuis ac obsidibus nulla habita resistentia in illa expeditione.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

Kal. Ian. (f.,[a] 7, l. 24[a].), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° Mael-Muire hUa[1] Laċtna[i]n, ardepsuc Tuama, in Christo quieuit.—Tainic Feiḋlim[iḋ] isin tir 7 doṫeiċ Toirrḋelbaċ reime[2] a n-uċt Gall.—Tomas O Meallaiḋ,[3] epsuc Eanaiġ-duin, in[b] Christo quieuit.[b]—Beand[c] ṫempuill moir Dhaire Coluim-cille do ṫuitim, id est, sexto Idus Februarii.—Seisilin, ingen Mic Laċlainn, riġan Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, mortua est.[c]

(Muiris[d] Mac Gearailt 7 Caṫal hUa Raiġillaiġ 7 Eaċaiḋ Mhag Maṫġamna do ḋul, sluaġ, a Tir-Chonaill 7 Niall hUa Canannan do ṁarbaḋ leo, idon, ri Thire-Conaill.[d])

Kal. Ian. (Dominica[a] l. 5[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° i.° Floirint Mac Flaind,[1] do ṫoga[ḋ] cum ardepscoide[2] Tuama 7[b] roba dingṁala cuice he ar med egna 7 dliġiḋ.[b]—Ardgal[c] hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiġ, ridomna Ailiġ, caínnel ġaiscid 7 einiġ Thuaisce[i]rt Erenn, mortuus est.—Gilla-Crist hUa Breislen, toisec Fana[i]t 7 a braṫair do marbaḋ la Ceallaċ m-balb hUa m-Baiġill.—Donċaḋ Mac Caṫṁail, toisec Chene[oi]l-Feraḋaiġ, do marbaḋ d'Airġiallaib.[c]

(Raigned,[d] airdepscop Arda-Maċa, do ḋul cum na

A.D. 1250. [1] O, A. [2] roime, A. [3] Meall (with sign of contraction attached to the final l). Overhead is placed d, n. t. h., in A, to signify that the ending is—aiḋ.—[b-b] om., B. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A.; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1251. [1] Floind, A. [2] aird—, B. [b-b] om., B (followed by C, D). [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1250. [1] *Mael-Muire.*—His death, according to the *A. L. C.* [*Annals of Loch Ce*], took place "a very short time before Christmas," 1249. This is confirmed by the letter of the Dean and Chapter of Tuam, about the end of Dec., 1249, praying the king's licence to elect in room of Marianus. The licence was granted to their proctor, Jan. 16, 1250 (*D. I.*, I. 3028–34).

[2] *O'Meallaidh.*—The election of Concordis (Conchobar ?), his successor, was confirmed by Innocent IV., Jan. 12, 1251 (Theiner, p. 53). The royal assent was given (though the election took place without licence) on May 8 (*D. I.*, I. 3131).

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1250. Mael-Muire[1] Ua Lachtna[i]n, archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] came into the country and Toirrdhelbach fled before him, into the midst of the Foreigners.—Thomas O'Meallaidh,[2] bishop of Eanach-duin, rested in Christ.—The pinnacle of the great church of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille fell, namely, on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of February.—Cecily, daughter of Mac Lochlainn, that is, queen of the North of Ireland, died. [1250]

(Maurice[3] Fitz Gerald and Cathal Ua Raighillaigh and Eachaidh Mag Mathghamna went [with] a host into Tir-Conaill and Niall Ua Canannan, namely, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed by them.)

Kalends of Jan. (on Sunday, 5th of the moon,) A.D. 1251. Florence Mac Flainn was elected[1] to the archbishopric of Tuaim, and he was fit therefor by the extent of [his] wisdom and legal lore.—Ardghal Ua [F]laithbertaigh royal heir of Ailech, candle of the championship and hospitality of the North of Ireland, died.—Gilla-Crist Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat and his kinsman were killed by Ceallach Ua Baighill the Dumb.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, chief[2] of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Airghialla. [1251]

(Raighnedh,[3] archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to Rome.

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[3] *Maurice.*—Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*)

1251. [1] *Elected.*—This is a year too late. Shortly before May 27, 1250, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam wrote to the king that, having obtained licence, they unanimously elected Florence, chancellor of their church and sub-deacon of the Pope. The royal assent was given on May 27 (*D. I.*, I. 3044–5). The consecration took place in Tuam on the Christmas day of the same year (*A. L. C.*, A.D. 1250).

[2] *Chief.*—Subregulus, D.

[3] *Raighned, etc.*—These items, with exception of the last, are also given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Roma.—Iṁar Maġṁaḋaġan, taiseċ Cloinne-Ruaḋraċ, do marbaḋ.—Da mac Ruaiġri hUi Neill do marbaḋ ag Cill-ṁóir hUa-Niallain.—Donnċaḋ Mac Caṫṁail do marbaḋ.—Caislen Duin-ċuile do ḋenuṁ.[d]

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 16[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° ii.° Samraḋ[b] te isin bliaḋain si.—Caislen Cail-uisci do denaṁ le Mac Muiris. Caislen Muiġi-coḃa do ḋenaṁ leis (idon,[c] le Gearrolt[c]) fos.—Mael-M[o]aeḋoic hUa Beolla[i]n, comarba Coluim-cille i[1] n-Druim-cliaḃ, in[2]
B 62c t-aen comarba robo mó conaċ 7 robo[3] oirrdercu | eineċ 7 robo mó caḋus 7[d] onoir[d] roboi re [a] linn fein i n-Erinn o Gallaiḃ 7 o Ghaiḋelaiḃ,[4] in Christo quieuit.—Aeḋ[e] Mac Caṫṁail mortuus est.—Conċobur Mac Caṫṁaeil riġṫoiseċ Ceniuil-Feraḋaiġ 7 tuaṫ n-imḋa arċena, tair eíniġ 7 eġnoma Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, fer siṫa Conaill is Eogain is Airġiall, a ṁarbaḋ do rútaiḃ Briain hUi Neill 7 sé i cosnum a comairce friu 7 se fein ar slanaċus hUi Gailmreḋaiġ 7 hUi Caṫa[i]n.—Conċobur hUa Doċartaiġ, taiseċ Airdi-míḋair re heaḋ, mortuus est.[e]

(Iustis[f] na hEirenn do ṫeaċt, sluaḋ mor, go hArd-Maċa 7 assin i n-Du-Eaṫaċ 7 aseig ar a n-ais gu Cluain-Fiacna 7 Brian hUa Neill d'a n-oiġreir annsin 7 do ṫabairt a ḋearḃraṫar fein, idon, Ruaiġri hUa Neill, do ḃraiġid doiḃ.[f])

A.D. 1252. [1]a, B. [2]an, B. [3]rob (o om.), A. [4]Ghaei—, B.—[b] This item is second in A, B, C. But *also* (fos) shews that the caislen entries followed each other immediately. [c-c] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] om., A; given in B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h. A; om., B, C, D.

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[4] *Mac Cathmhail.*—The person mentioned in the last original entry of the present year.

1252. [1] *Peace-maker, etc.*—The meaning is accurately expressed in D: pacis et concordiae perficiendus aucthor singularis inter reges Eoganensium et Connalliae [et Orientalium].

—Imhar Mag Mhadaghan, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, was killed.—The two sons of Ruaighri Ua Neill were killed at Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail[4] was killed.—The castle of Dun-chuile was built.) [1251]

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 16th of the moon,) A.D. 1252. A hot summer in this year.—The castle of Narrow-Water was built by Fitz Maurice. The castle of Magh-Cobha was built by him (namely, [Fitz] Gerald) also.—Mael-M[o]edoic Ua Beolla[i]n, successor of [St.] Columcille in Druim-cliabh, the superior of greatest substance and of most distinguished hospitality and of greatest esteem and honour by Foreigners and by Gaidhil [of any] that was during his own time in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Aedh Mac Cathmhail died.—Conchobur Mac Cathmhail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of many territories besides, tower of hospitality and valour of the North of Ireland, peace-maker[1] of [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain and the Airghialla, was killed by the routs of Brian Ua Neill, whilst he was defending his protection[2] against them and he himself [was] under the safeguard of Ua Gailmredhaigh and of Ua Catha[i]n.—Conchobur Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-midhair for a time, died. [1252 Bis.]

(The Justiciary[3] of Ireland came [with] a great host to Ard-Macha and therefrom into Ui-Eathach and from here backwards to Cluain-Fiacna. And Brian Ua Neill gave full submission to him then and delivered his own brother, that is, Ruaighri Ua Neill, as a hostage to them.)

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[2] *Protection.* — Signifying, by metonymy, those whom he had undertaken to protect. In defensione sui patrocinii, ipso etiam existente sub patrocinio et salvo conductu I Gorumlea et I Cahan, D.

[3] *The justiciary.* — John Fitz Geoffrey. The entry is given in the *Four Masters* at this year,

Kal. Ian. (f.ª 4, l. 27ª), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° iii.° Sluaġ mor do ṫinol le Mac Muiris, co n-deaċaiḋ i Tir-n-Eoġain 7 nir'ġaḃ nert na tenn[1] innti 7 tucaḋ ár mor ar na Gallaiḃ do'n toisc[2] sin.—Mael-Pedair[b] hUa Muireḋaiġ, prioir Duine-géiṁin, mortuus est.—Donatus, archiepiscopus Mumoni[a]e, quieuit in [Christo].—Sluaiġeaḋ la Brian hUa Neill, la hairdriġ Ṫuaisce[i]rt Erenn, co Maġ-coḃa d'ar'milleḋ leis in caistel co n-a ḋainiḃ 7 caistela ímḋa eile i n-Ulltaiḃ 7 daine imḋa do'n turus sin.[b]

(Caislen[c] Muiġe-caḃa do sgris la Brian hUa Neill, riġ Ṫhire-hEoġain.—Mael-Padraig hUa Sgannuil do'n Ord Phreitriur do ṫoġa le hardepscop Arda-Maċa, a comairle Innocent Papa, cum essocoide Raṫa-boṫ. Et idem archiepiscopus constituit eum uicarium suum in prouincia Armachana, postquam consecratus fuit in
A 61a monasterio fratrum | Minorum de Dun-dealgan in Dominica prima Aduentus Domini.—Fructus copiosus in arboribus hoc anno.—Dauid Mhag Ceallaiġ, airdepscop Caisil, quieuit in pace.[c])

Kal. Ian. (f.ª 5, l. 9ª), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° iiii.°

A.D. 1253. [1]teann, B. [2]toisg, A. [b-b]om., A; given in B, C, D. [c-c]Fol. 60d, f. m.; fol. 61a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1253. [1] *Donatus.*—This should be David (see the final additional entry of this year). The choice of his successor, David (Mac Carroll), was ratified by Innocent IV., Aug. 17, 1254. The delay arose from the objection of the suffragan bishops that, having been made by the Chapter and not by themselves, the election was invalid. For the conclusive reply, see the Bull of confirmation (Theiner, p. 61 sq). Mac Carroll occupied the See until 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 468). He was succeeded by Stephen O'Bragan, whose election was confirmed by Nicholas IV., Sept. 21, 1290 (Theiner, p. 151 sq.).

[2] *Expedition.*—D adds: Goffredus O Donill cum magno exercitu intravit terras Eoganenses et illic accepit predas et captivos conduxit multos et Brien O Neill in persecutione depredantium, cum illos

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. 1253. A large host was collected by Fitz Maurice [Fitz Gerald], so that he went into Tir-Eogain. And he obtained neither sway nor hold therein and great slaughter was inflicted on the Foreigners on that expedition.—Mael-Pedair Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-geimhin, died.—Donatus,[1] archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Brian Ua Neill [that is] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, into Magh-Cobha, whereby the castle with its people and many other castles in Ulidia were destroyed and many persons were killed by him on that expedition.[2] [1253]

(The castle of Magh-Cobha was levelled by Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eoghain.—Mael-Padraig[3] Ua Sgannuil of the Preaching Order was chosen by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, by advice of Pope Innocent, to the bishopric of Rath-both. And the same archbishop constituted him his Vicar[4] in the Province of Ard-Macha, after he was consecrated in the Monastery of the Friars Minor of Dun-dealgan [Dundalk] on the First Sunday of the Advent of the Lord [Nov. 30].—Copious fruit[5] on trees this year.—David[6] Mag Ceallaigh, archbishop of Cashel, rested in peace.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 9th of the moon,) A.D. [1254]

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aggredi tentaret, restiterunt fortiter Conallienses et occiderunt multos ex potioribus Eoganensium.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* under 1252.

[3] *Mael-Padraig.*—The archbishop of Armagh was empowered by Innocent IV. (May 23, 1253) to receive personally or by deputy the resignation of his predecessor (Theiner, p. 57). Having gone to Rome to consult with the Pope on the state of his diocese, the bishop of Raphoe obtained (March 21, 1255) power from Alexander IV. to excommunicate contumacious persons and permission to avail of two Dominicans of the Irish Province to aid him by counsel and preaching (Theiner, p. 71).

[4] *Vicar.* — The archbishop was absent in Rome at the time.

[5] *Copious fruit.*—Given in the *A. L. C.* under the following year.

Murċaḋ hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlainn[1] quieuit in [Christo[b]]. Donnċaḋ, mac Donnċaḋa 7 Aṁlaim hUa Bibsaiġ do marbaḋ la Connaċtaiḃ.—Aíndiles[c] hUa hIndeirġi, tuir eġnoma Thuaisceirt Erenn, mortuus est.[c]—Dedicatio ecclesi[a]e Sancti Patricii Dublini[a]e.[d]

(Teine[e] ḋiaitt aiḋċe Domnaiġ i ḟeil na Croiċe in t-Saṁraiḋ i m-Baile hUa-Ruaḋagan, i ḟiġ Chonaill 7 nonṁur do loscaḋ a tiġ ann.[e])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 6,[a] l. 20,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° u.° Innocencius Papa quieuit in [Christo[b]].—Tómas Mac Diarmata, airċideoċan Oil-finn,[1] mortuus est.—Donnsleiḃe[c] hUa Flainn, abb reiglesa Poil 7 Peadair i n-Ard-Maċa, mortu[u]s est.[c]

(Donatus,[d] idon, an t-oċtmaḋ abb doḃi imMainistir Poil 7 Pheadair i n-Ard-Maċa, quieuit et Patricius hUa Muireaḋaiġ, idon, prioir an tiġe cetna, do ṫoġa cum na habḋaine et benedictus est per manus Mael-patricii, episcopi Rapotensis.[d])

B62d[Bis.] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 7, l. 1[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° ui.° Ruaiḋri hUa[1] Gaḋra, ri Sleiḃe-Luġa, do marbaḋ la Daiḃiṫ, mac Ricaird Cuisin.—Floirint Mag Fhloinn, airdespuc Tuama-da-ġualann, quieuit in [Christo].—

A.D. 1254. [1] Maeil—, B. [b] om., A, B, D; "died," C. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1255. [1] Oilfinn, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A; blank left in B (with the same signification to 1260, inclusive). [b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1256. [1] O, A.

1254 [1] [*Son, etc.*] — The bracketted words are taken from the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*); according to which Donchadh and Amlaim were defeated and slain by Cathal O'Conor, at Cloone, co. Leitrim.

[2] *Tower of valour.* — "The threshold of manhood"! C. Vir magnae estimacionis! D.

[3] *Sunday.*—May 3 fell on that day in 1254; which shows that the additional item (not given in the *A. L. C.*, or the *Four Masters*) is correctly dated.

1254. Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn rested in Christ. [1254]
—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, [son[1] of Gilla-Isa, son of Donchadh O'Raighillaigh] and Amlaim Ua Bibsaigh were killed by the Connachtmen.—Aindiles Ua Inneirghi, tower of valour[2] of the North of Ireland, died.—Dedication of the Church of St. Patrick in Dublin.

(Lightning fire [came] on the night of Sunday,[3] on the feast of the Cross in Summer [May 3], in the town of the Ui-Ruadhagan, at the Wood of Conall and nine persons were burned in a house there.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 20th of the moon,) A.D. [1255]
1255. Pope Innocent [IV.] rested in Christ.[1]—Thomas Mac Diarmata, archdeacon[2] of Oil-finn, died.—Donnsleibe Ua Flainn, abbot of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, died.

(Donatus,[3] namely, the eighth abbot that was in the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, rested and Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, namely, prior of the same House, was chosen to the abbacy and he was blessed by the hands of Mael-Patraic [Ua Sgannuil], bishop of Rath-both.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 1st of the moon), A.D. [1256Bis.]
1256. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by David, son of Richard Cussen.—Florence Mag Floinn, archbishop of Tuaim-da-ghualann, rested in Christ.[1]—The Muinnter-Raghallaigh were killed by Aedh,

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1255. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—This is erroneous; Innocent IV. died in Naples, Dec. 7, 1254. The *A. L. C.* also give his obit under 1255.

[2] *Archdeacon.*—The *Four Masters*, against A, B, C, D and the *A. L. C.*, call him herenagh.

[3] *Donatus.*—The *Donnsleibhe* of the preceding entry; *Donatus* being the meaningless Latin alias.

1256. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—At Bristol, according to the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). On June 29, 1256, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam re-

Muinnter-Raġallaiġ[b] do marḃaḋ le hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe[2] hUi Conċobuir (7[c] le Conċubur, mac Tigernain hUi Ruairc[c]), idon, Caṫal 7 Domnaill 7 Cu-Connaċt 7 in Gilla caeċ 7 Gafrraiġ 7 maiṫi Muin[n]teri-Raġallaiġ[3] 7 hUa[1]-m-Briuin uile ar aen laṫair ag Allt-na-heillti, or Bealuċ-na-beiṫiġe, i cinn Sleiḃe-in-iarainn. Doṁarbadur Muinnter-Raġallaiġ[3] Diarmait hUa[1] Flannag[i]n 7 Flann Mag Oireċtaiġ 7 Murċaḋ find hUa Ferġail. Doġonadur 7 domarḃadar daine imda[i] eili naċ airmiṫer[4] sunn.

(Raiġned,[d] airdeps[c]op Ard-Maċa, dh'ec isin Roim.[d])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 12[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° uii.°

(A.)

Muiris Mac Gerailt quieuit in [Christo].—Caislen Cail-uisci do leagaḋ le Goffraig O n-Domnaill 7 teċt ar a aiṫle dó 7 do Cenul-Conaill d'innsoiġiḋ Shligiġ 7 do comraic re Gallaiḃ in ḃaile

(B.)

Ieoan[e] Bisset, malartaċ ceall 7 Gaeiḋel, subita morte perit. — Muiris Mac Gerailt, Iustís Erenn ri heaḋ, discailteċ Gaeiḋel 7 ceall n-Erenn, mortuus est. — Scáinner croḃa do ṫabairt do Ghof-

A.D. 1256. [2]—miġ, B. [3] Raiġillaiġ, A. [4] airimṫer, B.—[b] opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., is Caṫ Muiġe—Sleċt—*Battle of Magh-Slecht*, A In B, r. m., t. h., Marbaḋ Mhuinnteri—Raġallaiġ—*Slaying of Muinnter. Ragallaigh.* [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1257. [e] C and D follow B.

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ceived through Reginald, chaplain and Maurice Lumbard, clerk, royal licence to elect an archbishop. The choice fell upon a Franciscan, James O Lachtnain. The king assented on Oct. 16, and wrote to the Pope to confirm the postulation (*D. I.*, III. 507–21).

[2] *Allt-na-heillti.—Height of the Doe.*

[3] *Belach-na-beithighe.—Pass of the birch* (*tree*). Apud vallem [!] na Hally, prope viam na bethij, D.

[4] *Sliabh-in-iarainn.—Mountain of Iron.*

[5] *Persons.*—The remaining words

son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir (and by Conchubur, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc). Namely, [those killed were] Cathal and Domnall and Cu-Connacht and the Blind Gillie and Geoffrey [Ua Raghallaigh] and all the nobles of Muinnter-Raghallaigh and the Ui-Briuin on one spot, at Allt-na-heillti,[2] over Belach-na-Beithighe,[3] in front of Sliabh-in-iarainn.[4] The Muinnter-Raghallaigh killed Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n and Flann Mag Oirechtaigh and Murchadh Ua Ferghail the Fair. They [likewise] wounded and killed many other persons[5] that are not reckoned here. [1256]

(Raighned,[6] archbishop of Ard-Macha, died in Rome.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon,) A.D. 1257. [1257]

(A)

Maurice Fitz Gerald rested in Christ.[1] — The Castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey O'Domnaill and he and the Cenel-Conaill came therefrom on the morrow, to attack Sligech. And he met with the Foreigners of the town and

(B)

John Bisset, destroyer of churches and of Gaidhil, perished by a sudden death. Maurice Fitz Gerald, Justiciary of Ireland for a time, dissolver of the Gaidhil and of the churches of Ireland, died.—A courageous encounter was fought by

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are omitted in D, which adds: O Donil Goffredus cum magno exercitu perlustrauit patrias de Fearmanagh et Brieni O Roirke, ex quibus predas, redemptiones et obsides accepit et rediit.

This is given in substance by the *F. M.* under the present year.

[6] *Raighned.*—From a charter of assent (Oct. 2, 1254) to the election of the bishop of Meath (inserted in the Papal confirmation), which begins with *Frater R.*, we learn that he was a friar, probably a Dominican. From the date of the royal licence to elect his successor, Feb. 20, 1257, it may be inferred that he died towards the close of 1256 (*D. I.*, III. 531).

1257. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—In the Franciscan (or south; to distinguish it from the north, or Dominican) Monastery of Youghal. C and D translate the B-text.

7 tuc maidm forro ag Credran-Cille, i Ros-ċeide, i Criċ-Cairbri. Ocus dogonaḋ hUa Domnaill ann 7 mina gabait a gona grema de, robiaḋ maidm forra co Muaiḋ. Ocus doloiseḋ Sligeċ leo 7 dohairgeḋ (7[b] dogabaḋ mac Grifin ann, idon, ridire maiṫ[b]).— Canċobur, mac Tigernain (hUi[b] Ruairc[b]), do marbaḋ le Muinntir-Raiġillaiġ (idon,[b] le Maṫa hUa Raiġillaiġ[b]). — Tuc O Briain maidm mor ar Ghallaiḃ isin bliaḋain si.

fraiġ hUa Domnaill, rí Thire-Conaill 7 do Ghallaiḃ Connaċt (idon,[f] i Credran-cilli, i Ros-ċeidi, i Cric-Cairpri[f]) 7 maiḋm ar na Gallaiḃ 7 tri fiċit,[1] no ní as mo, do marbaḋ do na Gallaiḃ. Ocus dogonaḋ O Domnaill ann 7 Donnċaḋ, mac Cormaic hUi Domnaill, tuir einiġ 7 eġnoma Thire-Conaill, do ġuin annsein 7 a ég di.—Caistel Cail-uisci do leagaḋ le Goffraiġ hUa n-Domnaill. —Conċobar, mac Tigernain, do ṁarbaḋ le Muinntir-Raġallaiġ.—Tuc hUa Briain maidm mór ar Ghallaiḃ isin bliaḋain si.

(Caṫal,[c] mac Aeḋa, mic Caṫail croibderg, do ḋallaḋ la hAeḋ O Concuḃair 7 Caṫal cuircec O Concubair do ḋallaḋ mar aen ris.[c]—Abraham[d] hUa Conallan do dul cum na Roṁa tareis a ṫoġ[ṫ]a ċum airdepscoide Arda-Maċa.—Macrobius, ab Cluana-Eois, dh'ec.— Mael-Muire Mag Murchaiḋ, taiseċ Muintire-Birn, do marbaḋ, idon, o n-a braiṫriḃ fein, ig Cill-issill.[d])

A.D. 1257. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A. [c-c] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D [f-f] r. m., t. h., B; om., C; apud Credran, D.

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[2] *Cathal.* — Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

[3] *Ua Conallan.*—According to a royal mandate (about Feb. 6, 1257: *D. I.*, III. 569) regulating the issues and rents of the See during his detention in Rome, O'Conallan had been arch-presbyter of Armagh.

On Dec. 21, 1258, he obtained permission from Alexander IV. to borrow 500 marks sterling for the use of his diocese (Theiner, p. 80-1).

[4] *Macrobius.* — Made into *Mac*

inflicted defeat upon them at Credran-cille, in Ros-cheidi, in the country of Cairpre. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and had his wounds not taken hold of him, there would have been defeat [inflicted] upon them to the [river] Muaidh. And Sligech was burned by them and pillaged. (And Mac Grifin, namely, a good knight, was taken prisoner there.)—Conchobur, son of Tigernan (Ua Ruairc), was killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh (namely, by Matthew Ua Raighillaigh).—O'Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

Geoffrey Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and the Foreigners of Connacht (namely, in Credran-cilli, in Ros-cheidi, in the territory of Cairpre). And defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and three score, or something more, were killed of the Foreigners. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and Donnchadh, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, tower of hospitality and valour of Tir-Conaill, was wounded there and he died thereof.—The castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey Ua Domnaill.—Conchobar, son of Tigernan, was killed by the Muinnter-Raghallaigh.—Ua Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year. [1257]

(Cathal,[2] son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, was blinded by Aedh O'Conchubair and Cathal O'Concubair the Long-haired, was blinded along with him.—Abraham Ua Conallan[3] went to Rome after his election to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha. — Macrobius,[4] abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchaidh, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was killed, namely, by his own kinsman, at Cell-issel.)

Robias by the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*). But such a native name does not exist. The abbot's designation in was religion *Macrobius*, perhaps the martyr of Nicomedia, who is commemorated in the *Martyrology of Tallaght* at May 7 (*L.L.*, p. 360b).

A 61b Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 3, l. 23[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° uiii.° Goffraiġ hUa Domnaill, ri Thire-Conaill, quieuit in [Christo].—Siurtan Gaileang do ṁarbaḋ la Mac Somairliḋ ar oilén mara i n-Iarṫar Connaċt 7 daine maiṫi imda eile araen[1] ris.—Sluaġ[2] mór la hAeḋ, maċ Feiḋlimṫe 7 la Taḋg hUa[3] m-Briain i coínne Briain hUi Néill co Cael-uisce (idon,[b] ag Leicc hUi Maeildoraiġ[b]). Ocus tucadur na maiṫi sin uile ardċennus do Brian hUa[3]
B 63a Neill: idon, braiġdi mic Pheiḋlimṫe dóson 7 braiġdi | Mhuinnteri-Raiġillaiġ d'Aeḋ hUa Conċobuir 7 braiġdi[c] hUa-m-Briuin uile o Chenannus[4] co Druim-ċliaḃ.—Domnall hUa Domnaill do riġaḋ an tan sin 7 tucsat Cenel-Conaill uile braiġdi 7 tiġernus dó.—Mac Craiṫ[d] Mág Thigernain, taiseċ Thellaiġ-Dunċaḋa, do marbaḋ la Domnall Mac Tigernain.[d]—Amlaim, mac Airt, rí Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—In manaċ hUa[3] Cuirnin quieuit in Christo.

A.D. 1258. [1]faraen, B. [2]Sluaġad, B. [3]O, A. [4]Cheananntus! B. [b-b]itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c]om., B. [d-d]om., D.

1258. [1] *Ua Domnaill.*—Thus in D: O'Donnill Goffredus[-o] sub cura medicorum toto anno existente in Insula Lochbeatha post bellum Credrayn, Brien O'Neill, collecto magno exercitu ad invadendum Connalliam, missis nunciis ad O'Donill petiit ab eo submissionem et obedientiam, una cum obsidibus ab inhabitantibus Tire Connill pro continuanda obedientia, ipsis tunc non habentibus competentem dominum ex illa generatione post Goffredum. Et aliquali responso dato nunciis, ipse Goffredus in articulo mortis existens iussit tot quot vixerunt in Connallia viros habiles ad arma gerenda ad eum venire. Quibus ita collectis, ipse Goffredus, cum aliter eos precedere non posset, iussit corpus suum in feretro cum quo ad sepulturam mortuos ferre solent, poni et sic asportari ad resistendum Brien O'Neill.

Quo facto, exhortavit suos viriliter resistere eorum inimicis, quamdiu spiritus in eius corpore remaneret. Et sic in magna fiducia per gentes obviam dederunt inimicis apud flumen Soilli [Swilly]. Et fortiter hinc inde decertantibus, tandem O'Neillius coactus [est] redire, relictis multis occisis cum ingenti numero equorum. Et redeuntibus O'Donill cum suis, adeptâ illâ fortunatâ victoriâ, prostrato feretro, in quo Goffredus ad tunc vivens existit, apud Congawill [Conghbhail; Con-

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon), A.D. 1258. Geoffrey Ua Domnaill,[1] king of Tir-Conaill, rested in Christ.—Jordan Gaileang [de Exeter] was killed by Mac Somhairlidh on an island of the sea in the West of Connacht and many other good people [were killed] along with him.—A great host [was led] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] and by Tadhg Ua Briain, to meet Brian Ua Neill, to Narrow-Water (namely, at the Flagstone of Ua Maeldoraigh). And all those nobles gave the arch-headship to Brian Ua Neill: that is, the hostages of the son of Feidhlimidh [were given] to him [Brian] and the hostages of Muinnter-Raighillaigh [were given] to Aedh Ua Conchobuir and the hostages of all Ui-Briuin from Cenannus to Druim-cliabh.[2]—Domnall Ua Domnaill was made king that time and all Cenel-Conaill gave pledges and lordship to him.—Mac Craith Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was killed by Domnall Mac Tigernain.—Amlaim, son of Art, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—The monk, Ua Cuirnin, rested in Christ. [1258]

wal, near Letterkenny], in ipso instanti ex convulsione vulneris recepti in bello Credrayn emisit spiritum. Qui in morte, sicuti in vita, fortem et strenuum se mundo ostendit, habita victoria contra suos aduersarios cunctos usque ad horam illam et in ipsa hora.

The original, which is somewhat more diffuse, is given by the *Four Masters* at this year.

[2] *Drum-cliabh.* — D goes on, omitting the next entry: Tandem O'Neillius petiit subiectionem et obsides ab inhabitantibus Connalliae, qui, obtento certo tempore, consultantes[-tabant] quem eligerent in gubernatorem, quia nullum habuerunt antè dominum a morte Goffredi. I n t e r i m Donaldus Iuuenis O'Donill venit ex Scotia anno aetatis decimo octavo. Cui statim omnes Connalliae inhabitantes voluntariam et promptam supremitatem et obedientiam prestarunt, nemini id admirante, cum ipse Donaldus heres legittimus illius patrie existeret. Et ad inde nullos obsides dederunt O'Nellio, aut alicui, Donaldo veniente. Cuius adventus ita opportunus et necessarius pro tunc assimulatum fuit aduentui *Twowaill Teachtmair* ex transmarinis regionibus post dispersionem et anihillationem eius [Tuathalii] gentis. Qui statim accepit totius regni supremam regalitatem; deinceps uniendo et

(Tomaltach[e] hUa Conchubair do togha cum airdepscopoide Tuama.—Abraham, airdepscop Ard-Macha, pallium impetratur a Curia Romana et Missam cum eo celebrauit, quarto Nonas Iunii, apud Ardmacham.[e])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 4, l. 4,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lix.° Cathal Mac Con[-Sh]nama do dalladh.—Milidh Mac Goisde[i]lbh[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Sigraidh O Baighill do marbadh d'a braithribh fein.—Braighdi hUa[2]-m-Briuin do dalladh la hAedh, mac Feidhlimidh.[3]—Cormac hUa Luimluin espuc Cluana-ferta, quieuit in [Christo] (i[b] n-a sheanoir naeimheagnaigh[b]).

(Tomaltach,[b] mac Toirrdhealbaigh, mic Mhailsheachlainn hUi Chonchubair, do ghabail airdepscopoide Tuama.—Tadhg O Briain, adbur ri Muman, dh'ec[b]).

A.D. 1258. [e-e]n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1259. [1]Goisdealbh, B. [2]O, A. [3]Feidhlim, A. [b-b]n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

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defendendo suam patriam contra exteros usque ad finem suae vitae·

The original, which is more prolix, forms in the *Four Masters* a continuation of the account given in the preceding Note. Donal, according to Charles O'Conor, was son of Donal Mor by a daughter of Cathal Red-hand, king of Connacht.

In the second century, the Attacots cut off the Milesian nobility, with the exception of the queen, who was pregnant. She escaped to Scotland, where she gave birth to a son, Tuathal *Techtmar*, (*wealthy*). In time he returned; was received favourably and re-established the Milesian dynasty.

[3] *Ua Conchubhair.*—On May 29, 1257, Alexander IV. set aside the election of James Ua Lachtnain (1156, note 1, *supra*) and appointed Walter, Dean of St. Paul's, London and Papal Chaplain, to the archbishopric of Tuam. Walter was consecrated by the Pope, most probably in Viterbo, where the Bull is dated. He died at latest early in the following year. On April 22, 1258, the archbishop being deceased, a royal mandate was issued to the escheator of Ireland to take the lands and tenements of the See into possession. (*D. I.*, III. 576.) O'Conor had been bishop of Elphin (*ib.* 621–2–4). He is called *Thomas* (the Latin name which most resembled *Tomaltach*) in the royal documents just referred to, and in

(Tomaltach Ua Conchubhair[3] was elected to the archbishopric of Tuaim.—Abraham, archbishop of Ard-Macha, obtains the Pallium from the Roman Curia and celebrated Mass therewith on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of June,[4] at Ard-Macha.) [1258]

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 4th of the moon,) A.D. 1259. Cathal Mac Con[-Sh]nama was blinded.—Milidh Mac Goisdeilbh rested in Christ.—Sigraidh[1] O'Baighill was killed by his own kinsmen.—The hostages of the Ui-Briuin were blinded by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh[2] [Ua Conchobair].—Cormac[3] Ua Luimluin, bishop of Cluain-ferta, rested in Christ (a holy-minded spiritual director). [1259]

(Tomaltach,[4] son of Toirrdhealbach, son of Mael-Seachlainn Ua Conchubhair, assumed the archbishopric of Tuaim.—Tadhg O'Briain, future king of Munster, died.)

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a Brief of Alexander IV. (April 29, 1259), empowering him to contract a loan of 2,400 marks for diocesan purposes (Theiner, p. 81). Himself and two of the canons of Elphin were in the Curia at the time. They attended perhaps to procure confirmation of his election to Tuam.

[4] *2nd of June.*—It fell on Sunday in this year.

1259. [1] *Sigraidh.*—Thus in D: Sygray O'Broychill, subregulus trium Tuoha [of the three Territories], qui fuit vir bone fame et liberalitatis et summe estimationis in re militari, occisus fuit a propriis germanis fraudelenter.

A similar entry is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[2] *Feidhlimidh.*—D adds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu, hostiliter invasit Tironiam et ex altera parte Hugo Flavus O'Neill venit in eius occursum cum consimili exercitu. Et insimul, devastatâ undique patriâ illâ, progressi [sunt] ulterius devastando usque ad orientales limites Ultonie, habitâ undique victoriâ et obedentiâ, nemo [nemine] eis obsistente, usque dum redierunt.

The original is probably an entry in the *Four Masters* at this year.

[3] *Cormac.*—He died before July 20 of this year. On that day, royal licence was given to th Dean and Chapter to elect in place of Charles, late bishop of Clonfert (*D. I.*, III. 620).

[4] *Tomaltach.*—This (in greater detail) and the following item are in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). *Assumed* means entered into possession of the See.

[bis.] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 5, l. 15,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° Caṫ Droma-de[i]rg (in[b] loco qui dicitur Dromma-derg[b]), ag Dun-da-leaṫglas tuc[1] Brian hUa Neill 7 Aeḋ, mac Feiḋlimiḋ, do Ġallaiḃ Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, ait i n-ar'-marbaḋ moran do ṁaiṫiḃ Gaiḋeal, idon, Brian hUa[2] Neill 7 Domnall hUa[2] Cairre 7 Diarmait Mag Laċ-lainn 7 Maġnus hUa[2] Caṫa[i]n 7 Cian hUa[2] hInneirġi 7 Donnsleiḃe Mág Cana 7 Concobur O Duiḃdirma 7 Aeḋ, a mac 7 Aṁlaim hUa[2] Gairmleaġaiḋ 7 Cú-Ulaḋ hUa[2] hAnluain. Aċt aen ní, romarbaḋ coic[3] fir déc do ṁaiṫiḃ Cloinne-Caṫain ar an[4] laṫair sin. Romarbaḋ do Connaċtaiḃ ann[c]: Gilla Crist, mac Conċobair, mic Cormaic hUi Mailruanaiġ,[5] rí Muiġi-Luirg 7 Caṫal, mac Tiġernain hUi Conċobair 7 Maelruanaiḋ, mac Donnċaḋa 7 Caṫal, mac Donnċaḋa, mic Muirċertaiġ 7
A 61c Aeḋ, mac | Muirċertaiġ Ḟind 7 Taḋg, mac Caṫail, mic Briain hUi Mailruanaiḋ 7 Diarmait, mac Taiḋg, mic Muireḋaiġ, mic Tomaltaiġ hUi Mailruanaiġ 7 Conċobur Mac Gille-Arraiṫ 7 Taḋg, mac Céin hUi Gaḋra 7 Gilla-Beraiġ hUa Cuind 7 daine imda aili.[6]—Domnall,
B 63b mac Concobuir, | mic Tiġernain, do marbaḋ la Teallaċ-n-Dunċaḋa.—Abraṫam hUa[2] Conalla[i]n, comarba Patraig,[7] in Christo quieuit.

(Aoḋ[d] buiḋe hUa Neill du riġaḋ for Ṫir-n-Eoġuin.[d])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 7, l. 26[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° i.° Maiṫi cleireċ Cene[oi]l-Conaill do marḃaḋ la Conċo-

A.D. 1260. [1] tug, B. [2] O, A. [3] .u. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. [4] in, A. [5] Maeil—, B. [6] eile, A. [7] Pad—, A.—[b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c] idon—*namely*—added, B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1260. [1] *Nobles.* — "15 of the best," C; quindecim selecti viri, D.
[2] *Rested in Christ.*—Apparently towards the close of the year. On Feb. 27, 1261, royal licence was given to elect his successor (*D. I.*, III. 702).

D adds: Eodem anno, post Dunense bellum O'Donill cum suo exercitu invasit Eoganenses eosque cum igne et gladio devastauit et per continuas incursiones ferme depopulauit.

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 15th of the moon), A.D. 1260. The battle of Druim-derg [was fought] (in a place which is called Dromma-derg) at Dun-da-leathglas by Brian Ua Neill and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], against the Foreigners of the North of Ireland, wherein were killed many of the nobles[1] of the Gaidhil, namely, Brian Ua Neill and Domnall Ua Cairre and Diarmait Mag Lachlainn and Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n and Cian Ua Inneirghi and Donnsleibhe Mag Cana and Concobur O'Duibhdirma and Aedh, his son, and Amlaim Ua Gairmleaghaidh and Cu-Uladh Ua hAnluain. But one [notable] thing [happened]: fifteen men of the nobles of Clann-Cathain were killed on that spot. There were killed of the Connachtmen there: Gilla-Crist, son of Conchobar, son of Cormac Ua Mailruanaigh and king of Magh-Luirg and Cathal, son of Tighernan Ua Conchobair and Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh [Ua Mailruanaigh] and Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach and Aedh, son of Muircertach the Fair and Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian Ua Mailruanaigh and Diarmait, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach Ua Mailruanaigh and Conchobur Mac Gille-Arraigh and Tadhg, son of Cian Ua Gadhra and Gilla-Beraigh Ua Cuinn and many other persons.—Domnall, son of Concobur, son of Tigernan [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Abraham Ua Conalla[i]n, successor of Patrick, rested in Christ.[2] [1260]

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny was made king over Tir-Eoghain.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 26th of the moon), A.D. 1261. The [most] worthy[1] of the clergy of Cenel-Conaill were [1261]

1261. [1] *The* [*most*] *worthy.*—Literally, *the good* (*clergy*), κατ' 'ἐξοχήν. They had probably assembled for some ecclesiastical function.

bur hUa Neill 7 re Cenel-Eogain i n-Doire Colum-cille, im Chonċobur hUa Firġil. Conċobur hUa Neill do marbaḋ dono[b] a cetoir tre mírbuil Colum-cille la Donn hUa[1] m-Breislen, taiseċ Fána[i]t.—Caṫal hUa hEġra do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.—Sluaġ[c] la hAeḋ, mac Feidlimṫe, 'sin m-Breifne, gur'loisc bailti imḋa 7 arbanna. Córtus maḋma do ṫabairt ar dreim d'a rútaiḃ, gur'marbaḋ moran diḃ[c].—Seón Fi[tz] Tomas[d] 7 in barraċ mór do marbaḋ la Finġin Mag Carrṫaiġ 7 la Desmumneċaiḃ[e] arċena 7 moran do Ghallaiḃ ailiḃ.[2]—Fínġin, Ma[c][3] Carrṫaiġ[3] do marbaḋ la Gallaiḃ.—Aeḋ buiḋe hUa[1] Neill expulsus[f] est[f] 7 Níall Culanaċ O Neill (frater[g] Odonis[g]) do riġaḋ.—Niall hUa[1] Gairmleġaiḋ, taiseċ Ceniuil-Moain, mortuus est.—Pilib Mac Cinaeṫa,[4] taiseċ an triċa-cet, occisus est per Gilla-Mura hUa[1] Cairre.

(Patricius[h] (idon,[i] Mael-Padraig[i]) hUa Sganuil, episcopus Rathpotensis, electus est concorditer in archiepiscopum Ardmachanum et prosequutus fuit electionem de se factam ad Sedem Apostolicam.—Amalgaiḋ hUa Ruaḋagan, riġ hO-Beaṫaċ, do ṁarbaḋ per Donatum hUa Cairre et Donatus hUa Cairre do ṁarbaḋ ar in laṫair ceḋna[h].)

A.D. 1261. [1] O, A. [2] ii., B; eile, A. [3-3] Mag C—, B. [4] Cinaeṫ, A. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space (for 26 the MS. has 23, the scribe having misread the *xxvi.* of his text as *xxiii.*), A; blank in B. In B, C, D, the Aeḋ buiḋe and Niall entries are placed after the Maiṫi item. [b] om., A. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] In A a blank=two letters is left between Fi and Tomas. Seon Fi ocus Tomas—*John Fi and Thomas* (*Fi*)! B. [e] Des-Mhumain—*Desmond*, B. [f-f] n. t. h. on blank left by t. h., A. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [i-] itl. by the hand that wrote the additional entry.

[2] *Donn.*—Called *Domnall* by mistake in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

[3] *John Fitz-Thomas.*—C, following B, has: "John Fy and Thomas!" D, however, is far worse: Carolus O'Gara occisus fuit per Soen Fith Seon et Thomam Fith Thomas; in quo anno Bar-

killed by Conchobur Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille, around Conchobur Ua Firghil. Conchobur Ua Neill was, however, killed immediately, through miracle of Colum-cille by Donn[2] Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat.—Cathal Ua Eghra was killed by Foreigners.—A hosting [was made] by Aedh, son of Feidlimidh [Ua Conchobhair], into Breifni, so that he burned many towns and the crops. Complete defeat was given to a force of his routs, so that a great number of them were killed.—John Fitz Thomas[3] and the Barrymore were killed by Finghin Mag Carrthaigh and by the Desmonians likewise and a large number of other Foreigners [were killed].—Finghin Mac Carrthaigh was killed by the Foreigners —Aed Ua Neill the Tawny was expelled and Niall Culanach O'Neill (brother of Aedh) made king.—Niall Ua Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moain, died.—Philip Mac Cinaetha, chief of the Cantred, was slain by Gilla-Muire Ua Cairre.[4] [1261]

(Patrick (that is, Mael-Padraig) Ua Sganuil, bishop of Rath-both, was elected unanimously as archbishop of Ard-Macha and he defended[5] at the Apostolic See the election made of himself.—Amalgaidh Ua Ruadhagan, king of Ui-bhEathach, was killed by Donatus Ua Cairre and Donatus Ua Cairre was killed on the same spot.)

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ragh more occisus fuit per Fyninum Makartii et Desmonienses et alios Anglicanos.

The A-text shows that O'Hara (Ua Eagbra) was not killed by John or Thomas; that the slayers in D had no existence; that John Fitz Thomas, as well as Barrymore, was slain by Mac Carthy; finally, that "the other English," instead of assisting to kill Barrymore, were killed themselves.

[4] *Ua Cairre.*—D adds: Eodem anno, O'Donill, videlicet Donaldus Oge, obtinuit magnam victoriam adversus Niellanum Culanagh O'Neill, in qua non solum multi erant occisi, verum etiam magnus erat numerus captivorum Eoganensium quos O'Donill secum adduxit ex illa victoria, una cum Makawal [Mac Cathmhail], subregulo Generationis Fearaii [Cenel-Feradhaigh].

The original is the final entry of this year in the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Defended.*—That is, attended at the Curia to secure confirmation of his election. He was at the Papal Court at the time.

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 1, l; 7, alias 4[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° ii.° Sluaġ[b] mor le Mac Uilliam i Connaċtaiḃ, gur'milleḋ moran leis. Feiḋlimiḋ hUa Conċobuir 7 Aeḋ, a mac 7 maiṫi Sil-Muireḋaiġ do dul co hEs-ruaiḋ rompo co hurmor bó Connaċt leo ar a caġaḋ, co n-dernsat siḋ[b].—Creaċ mor do ḋenuṁ la hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe,[1] ar Gallaiḃ Sléiḃe-Luġa 7 a Ciaraiḋe, co tucsat buar imda leo 7 ro marbsat Goill imḋa.—
A 61d Mael-Seaċlainn, mac Taiḋg hUi Conċobair, | espuc Oil-finn, in Christo quieuit.—Cormac, mac Domnaill guid Meg Carrṫaiġ, do marbuḋ le Gallaiḃ.

[A.D. M.° cc.° lx. iii.] Domnall hUa[2] Domnaill do marbaḋ (Dhuinn[c]) O[c] [Ui] Breislen i[3] cuirt in espuic isRaiṫ-boṫ.—Daḃiṫ hUa Find, ab na Buille, in Christo quieuit.—Diarmait, mac Cormaic, quieuit in [Christo].—Aengus hUa[2] Clumain, espuc Luighne, quieuit in [Christo].—Tomas hUa[2] Ceallaiġ, espuc Cluana-ferta, quieuit in [Christo].—Ebdonn, ri Loċlann, do ég i n-innsib Orc ic[4] teċt a n-Erinn.—Saṁraḋ te isin bliaḋain si.—Donnsleibe Mac Caṫmail, taiseċ Cenuil-

A.D. 1262. [1]—limiḋ, B. [2] O, A. [3] a, B. [4] is, A. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space (The alternative reading refers to the epact $23[+11-30=4]$, erroneously given as that of the preceding year.), A ; blank space left in B. [b-b] om., B, C, D (in which the Donnsleiḃe and Aeḋ buiḋe follow the Creaċ item). In A, the original reading was do marbad do Donn O Breislen

1262. [1] *Mael-Sechlainn.* — Before this entry another hand placed (*q.*- [*aere*] 1263) on the margin of C; meaning that the remaining items belonged perhaps to that year.

[1263] [1] *Domnall.* — Here the *A. L. C.* begin 1263 with the annual luni-solar criteria. The re-adjustment of the chronology, chiefly in accordance with the *A. L. C.*, is given within square brackets. Confirmatory data are set forth under the several years. The textual arrangement has thus been preserved intact. The original dates (placed within round brackets on the margin) are, as a rule, correct in reference to the later items. The additions, namely, were made under the respective years to which they were considered to belong.

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria; 7th, otherwise 4th, of the moon), A.D. 1262. A great host [was led] by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that much was destroyed by him. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir and Aedh, his son and the nobles of Connacht went to Es-ruadh before them with very great part of the cows of Connacht with them for the war, so that they made peace.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, on the Foreigners of Sliabh-Lugha and into Ciaraidhe, so that they took many cows away with them and killed many Foreigners.—Mael-Sechlainn,[1] son of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Stammerer, was killed by Foreigners. [1262]

[A.D. 1263] Domnall[1] Ua Domnaill killed Donn O'Breislen in the court of the bishop in Rath-both.—David Ua Finn, abbot of the Buill, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Aengus Ua Clumain, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Thomas Ua Ceallaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta, rested in Christ.[2]—Ebdonn,[3] king of Lochlann, died in the Isles of Orc in coming to Ireland.—A hot Summer in this year.[4]—Donnsleibe Mac Cathmail, chief of Cenel- [1263]

C and D represent O'Donnell as slain by O'Breslen. This error has been dealt with in the textual note *c-c*.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—The Dean and Chapter of Clonfert wrote for royal licence to elect, Thomas, the bishop, having died on the Epiphany [Jan. 6], 1263 (*D. I.*, III. 742). This goes to prove that the *Loch Ce* chronology is correct at this year.

[3] *Ebdonn.*—"According to the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, the Irish had sent ambassadors to king Hakon, offering to submit themselves to him, if he would come and expel the English. See *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, c. 322 (Fornmanna Sögur. Kaupmann-ahöfn, 1835, vol. 10, p. 131) and Munch's *Norske Folks Historie*, Christiania, 1858, vol. i., part iv., p. 407. The Chron. Mannie at 1263 says: Venit Haco, rex Norwegiae, ad partes Scotiae (i.e. Hiberniae?) et nihil expediens reversus est ad Orcades et ibidem apud Kirkwall mortuus." Note by Editor of *A. L. C.* (*in loco*).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: In quo

Feraḋaiġ, occisus est per Aeḋ buiḋe.—Aeḋ buiḋe iterum do riġaḋ 7 Niall Culanaċ do innarbaḋ.

(Patricius,[d] idon, Mael-Padraig, hUa Sgannuil, archiepiscopus Ard[a]-Maċa, ar raḋa Aiffrinn cum pallio, in crastino Iohannis Baptist[a]e i n-Ard-Maċa.—Ar mor ar ḋainiḃ an bliaḋain si do ṗlaiġ 7 do ġorta[d].)

B 63c Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 18,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° iii.°[b] [-u.°]. Feiḋlim[iḋ] hUa Chonċobuir, airdri Connaċt, in[1] t-aen Gaiḋel rob' ḟerr[2] maiṫ[i]us dobí[c] i[3] n-Erinn i n-a réiṁes fein, mortuus est.—Caṫal, mac Taiḋg hUi Conċobair, do marbaḋ le hAeḋ hUa Conċobair.—Tómas hUa[4] Maícin, espuc Luiġne, quieuit in[c] [Christo].—Tomás, mac Ferġail Mic Diarmata, espuc Oilfind, quieuit in[c] [Christo].—Caislen Sligiġ do leaġaḋ la hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe[5] 7 le Doṁnall hUa n-Doṁnaill.—Muireḋaċ hUa[4] Cerbaill, taiseċ Calraiġi[6]; Caṫal Mag Raġnaill, taiseċ Muínnteri-hEolais, quieuerunt in [Christo].—Gilla-na-Naem hUa[4] Cuinn, taiseċ Muinnteri-Gillga[i]n, mortuus est.—Frater

—*Domnall was killed* (lit. *to be killed*) *by Donn O'Breislen.* Do was marked underneath by the text hand, to shew that it was to be omitted (the meaning thus being that Donn was killed by Domnall). But the scribe forgot to change Donn O into the genitive, Duinn Ui. Then the later hand undermarked Donn and placed Dhuinn hUi leis overhead, making the sense: (*Domnall Ua Domnaill* [nom. abs.], *the killing of Donn Ua Breislen* [*was done*] *by him.* In B (followed by C, D) do Donn hUa Breislen—*by Donn Ua Breislen*—is given. But the slayer, as appears from an entry under the next year, was O'Donnell. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1263. [1] an, A. [2] fearr, A. [3] a, A. [4] O, A. [5] Feiḋlim, B. [6] -iḋe, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; blank in B. [b] Above the date a modern hand placed 1265, B. In C, another hand added (*rectius* 1265). The Tomas (*bis*), Gilla-na-naeṁ and Caṫal Mag Raġnaill entries are omitted in D. [c] om., B.

O'Donill, collecto magno exercitu, invasit Fearmanagh [et] Breniffiam I Roirk et Asperam Tertiam [Garb-Trian] Connacie usque ad

Feradhaigh, was slain by Aedh [Ua Neill] the Tawny.— [1263]
Aedh the Tawny again became king and Niall Culanach was expelled.

(Patrick, that is, Mael-Padraig, Ua Sganuil, archbishop (1262)
of Ard-Macha, said Mass with the Pallium on the morrow [of the feast] of John the Baptist[1] [Sunday, June 25] in Ard-Macha.—Great destruction [was inflicted] on people this year by plague and by famine.)

[The original entries under 1263 belong to 1265.]

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. [1265]
1263[1][-5]. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of Connacht, the Gaidhel of most goodness that was in Ireland in his own period, died.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Thomas Ua Maicin, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.[2] —Thomas, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmata, bishop of Oilfinn,[3] rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligech was levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and by Domnall Ua Dom naill.—Muiredhach Ua Cerbaill, chief of Calraighe; Cathal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-

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Granardiam. Et obtenta victoria et obsidibus undique, rediit absque ulla resistentia.

The original is given at 1262 in the *Four Masters*.

(1262) [1] *Morrow of John the Baptist*.—The *Four Masters* read *in the Octave*; which is meaningless here. The Chronicler noted the day, which, being Sunday, was naturally selected for the first appearance of the archbishop in the Pallium.

[1265] [1] *1263*.—The entries of this (textual) year are dated 1265 in the *A. L. C.* For the correctness thereof, see Notes 2, 3, 5, *infra*.

[2] *Rested in Christ*.—In a letter, given in the church of Achonry on the morrow of Trinity Sunday [Monday, June 1], 1265, the Dean and Chapter pray for royal licence to elect, by reason of the death of Bishop Thomas (*D. I.*, II. 774).

[3] *Bishop of Oilfinn*.—Towards the end of 1265, the Dean and Chapter of Elphin pray for royal licence to elect in place of Thomas, the late bishop (*D. I.*, II. 781). It was

Patricius O Sgannail, airdespuc Arda-Maċa, ar[d] n-denam[d] Caibidleaċ coitcinne a n-Droiċeat-áṫa in bliaḋain si (feria[e] secunda, tertia et quarta post festum Omnium Sanctorum[e]).

(Donn[f] hUa Breislen do ṁarbaḋ la Doṁnall hUa n-Doṁnaill i Raiṫ-boṫ i cúirt an easpuiġ.—Aeḋ buiḋe hUa Neill do ṫabairt inġine Mic Goirdealbaiġ in uxorem[f].)

[bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. xx.ix.[a]], Anno Domini m.° cc.° lx.° iiii.°[b] Doṁnall hUa hEġra,[1] ri Luiġne, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.—Maṫġamain, mac Ceiṫernaiġ hUi Cheirin, rí Ciaraiḋe, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.—Cúṁuiḋe hUa[2] Caṫa[i]n, ri Cian[n]aċt, captus est per Odonem[c] flauum.[c]

(A)

Airdespuc Arda-Maċa, idon, Mael-Patraic O Sgannail, do ḋenum díge timcell Arda-Maċa 7 braiṫri Minura do tabairt co hArd-Maċa leisin fear cetna isin bliaḋain si.

(B)

Braiṫri Minúra do ṫabairt co hArd-Maċa leisin airdespcop, idon, le Mael-Padraig hUa Sgannail 7 an fer cetna, idon, Mael-Padraig, do ḋenam díge timceall Arda-Maċa in bliaḋain si.

A.D. 1263. [d-d] do ḋenaṁ, B. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1264. [1] hEaġra, B. [2] O, A. [a-a] Blank space, A, B (with the same meaning down to the textual year 1314, inclusive). [b] 1266 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1266, C. [c-c] Aeḋ buiḋe (the Irish equivalent), B.

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granted through Maurice, their clerk (*ib.*, 786–7).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: In quo O'Donill cum magno exercitu ivit in occursum Odonis I Conchuir ad Coresleave, exinde ad Cruaghan et ultra flumen Suka ad Clan-Ricard, usque ad montes Eaghtai. Et in reditu ad Galliviam et Odone O'Connor redeunte ad propria, O'Donill cum suis pertransivit flumina Sruthair et Roba et undique devastatione facta, in Tirtawaillii [Tir-Amhalghadha] rediit,

Gillga[i]n, died.—Friar Patrick O'Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, held a General Chapter in Drochet-atha this year[4] (the 2nd,[5] 3rd and 4th week-days after the Feast of All Saints). [1265]

(Donn[1] Ua Breslen was killed by Domnall Ua Domnaill in Rath-both in the court of the bishop.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny took the daughter of Mac Goisdealbaigh to wife.) (1263)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1264.[1] Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, was killed by the Foreigners.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe, was killed by Foreigners.—Cumhuidhe Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta, was taken prisoner by Aedh the Tawny. [1264 Bis.]

(A)

The archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Patraic O'Sgannail, made a ditch around Ard-Macha and Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the same person in this year.

(B)

Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the archbishop, namely, by Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail and the same person, that is, Mael-Padraig, made a ditch around Ard-Macha this year.

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citra flumen Moye, cum multis armentis et obsidibus, habitâ victoriâ in toto suo progressu illa vice.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1263.

[5] *The 2nd, etc.*—The interlineation shows that the date was 1265. In that year All Saints' Day (Nov. 1) fell on Sunday. In 1263, it fell on Wednesday.

(1263) [1] *Donn.* — This agrees with the chronology of the *Annals of Loch Ce*, which place the death of O'Breslen in 1263. See above, the first entry under [1263].

[1264] [1] Of the entries under this year, the 1st, 3rd and 4th are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1264; the 2nd is at 1266; the 1st is repeated at the latter year.

(Aeḋ[d] buiḋe hUa Neill, ri Thire-hEoġain, do ġaḃail
A 62a tiġerndais Oirġiall.— | Benedictio fratris Catholici, precentoris domus Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Ardmacha, ad abbaciam domus sanctae Mariae de Cloċar.—Frater Patricius hUa Mureaḋaiġ, abbas monasterii Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, depositus est et substituitur est abbas de Daeri, scilicet, Cristianus Mhaġsaṁragan.[d])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° .u °[b] [-uii.°]. Caġaḋ mor eter rí Saxan 7 Simunn Murford.—Murċaḋ Mac Suiḃne do ġabail la Domnall Mac Maġnusa 7 a tinnlacuḋ illaim in[1] Iarla 7 a éġ isin[2] prisun.—Feiḋlimiḋ[c] hUa Conċobair,[3] rí Connaċt mortuus est.

(Frater[d] Patricius hUa Muireaḋaiġ ar n-a gabail aris ċum a abdaine fein.—Aeḋ buiḋe hUa Neill 7 Uater a Burc, idon, Iarla Ulaḋ, do ḋul a Tir-Conaill, sluaḋ, 7 nir' gaḃadar teann, na treisi.[d])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. xiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° ui.° [b][-uiii.°] Concobur hUa Briain, rí Tuaḋ-Muman, do ṁarbaḋ la Diarmait, mac Muircertaiġ hUi Briain 7
B 63d rí [a] mac, Seoinin 7 daine | imḋa aili[1] (7[c] Brian ruaḋ, a mac, do gabail a inaiḋ[c]).—Toirrḋelbaċ, mac Aeḋa

A.D. 1264. [d-d] n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1265. [1] an, A. [2] isan, A. [3]—buir, A. [b] 1267, overhead, n. t. h., B ; *alias* 1267, C. [c] Opposite this word, l. m., n. t. h., B, is : *supra in initio paginae*, referring to the top of the column, where the obit is also recorded, under 1263[-5]. This duplicate entry is given in A, B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1266. [1] eile, A ; ii., B. [b] 1268, overhead, n. t. h., B ; *rectius* 1268, C. [c-c] r. m., t. h., B ; om., A, C ; given in D.

[1267] [1] *1265*. — Henceforward, to 1378 (=1373 of text), after which year the chronology is correct, in Text and Translation, the square - bracketted Ferial and Epact correspond with the similarly placed A.D.

All the items are given under

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, king of Tir-Eogain, took the lordship of Oirghialla.—Benediction of Friar Catholicus, Precentor of the House of the Apostles Peter and Paul of Ard-Macha, to the abbacy of the House of St. Mary of Clochar.—Friar Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, abbot of the Monastery of the Apostles Peter and Paul, was deposed and the abbot of Daire, namely, Christian Mag Shamhragan, was substituted.) (1264)

[The entries of 1266 are omitted.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1265[1][-7]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and Simon Montfort.—Murchadh Mac Suibhne was taken prisoner by Domnall Mac Maghnusa and he was handed into the custody of the Earl [de Burgh] and he died in the prison.—Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht, died.[3] [1267]

(Friar Patrick Ua Muiredhaigh was taken back to his own abbacy.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and Walter de Burgh, namely, Earl of Ulster, went into Tir-Conaill with a host and they gained neither hold nor sway.) (1265)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1266[-8]. Concobur[1] Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed along with [his] son, Johnikin, by Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. And many other persons [were slain with him]. (And Brian the Red, his son, took his [1268]

1265 in the *A. L. C.* The two first are, however, repeated at 1267. The true year is determined if the opening entry refers to the battle of Evesham, which was fought Aug. 6, 1265.

[2] *Great war.*—Expanded thus in D: Maxima belli expectatio ac violentarum guerrarum commotio.

[3] *Died.*—Repetition of an obit at 126) (=1 63 of text), *supra.*

[1268] [1] *Conchobur.*—The four original items of the textual year, 1266, are given under 1268 in the *A. L. C.*

h-Ui Conċobuir, dalta h-Ua[2]-mBriuin, quievit in[d] [Christo].—Conċobur h-Ua Ceallaiġ quievit in[d] [Christo].—Diarmait h-Ua Briain, in fer ler' marbaḋ Conċobur, do marbaḋ ind.

(Ecclesia[e] maior sancti Patricii in Ardmachense [civitate] infra murum incepta est per Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum, id est, Mael-Padraig h-Ua Sgannaill.—Laċlainn Macana extra portam curi[a]e Domini Archiepiscopi in ulcionem Murċaiḋ h-Ui Anluain per Eaċmarcaċ h-Ua h-Anluain est occissus.—Cimiterium fratrum Minorum de Ardmacha consecratum est per eundem Patricium, Archiepiscopum et Dominos Rapotensem, Dunnorensem et Conderensem.—Frater Carbricus h-Ua Scuaba consecratus est in Rapotensem [episcopum[e]].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. xxiiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° vii.° [b][-ix.°] Caislén Rosa-Comain do ḋenaṁ la Roiḃert D'Uffort, Iustis na h-Erenn[1] 7 le Gallaiḃ Erenn re riġi[2] Aeḋa, mic Feiḋlimṫe h-Ui[c] Conċobuir[c] 7 Aeḋ fein i n-galur an tan sin 7 rocreċaḋ 7 rohairgeḋ móran do Connaċtaiḃ cum in ċaislein sin.—Caislen Sligiġ do ḋenum le Mac Muiris.—Taḋg,[c] mac Neill Mic Muire-

A.D. 1266. [2] O, A. [d] om., B. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. The last item is given in D.

A.D. 1267. [1] -ind, B. [2] riġe, B. [b] 1269, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1269, C. [c-c] om., B, C; given in D.

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[2] *Was killed therefor.*—D adds: in ecclesia magna Ardmaghnensi, de consensu et industria archiepiscopi Patricii I Skanill. The translator apparently confounded this with the following (additional) entry.

(1266) [1] *Church.*—Placed, no doubt correctly, by the *Four Masters* under 1268.

[2] *Ua Scuaba.*—The *A. L. C.* call him a Dominican, adding that he was consecrated in Armagh in 1266. On the translation of O'Sgannel to Armagh (1261, *supra*), the minority of the Chapter elected the arch-

place.)—Toirrdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir, the foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Ua Briain, the person by whom was killed Conchobur, was killed therefor.[2] [1268]

(The larger church[1] of St. Patrick in the city of Ard-Macha within the wall was commenced by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail.—Lachlainn Ma[c] Cana was slain outside the door of the court of the Lord Archbishop by Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, in revenge of [the slaying of] Murchadh Ua Anluain.—The Cemetery of the Friars Minor of Ard-Macha was consecrated by the same Patrick, archbishop and the Lords [bishops] of Rath-both, Dun and Conneri.—Friar Cairbre Ua Scuaba[2] was consecrated bishop of Rath-both.) (1266)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. 1267[1][-9]. The castle of Ros-Comain was built by Robert D'Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland and by the Foreigners of Ireland during the reign of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh himself was in sickness at that time and much of Connacht was despoiled and harried for [the building of] that castle.—The castle of Sligeach was built by Fitz Maurice.[2]—Tadhg, son of Niall Mac Muired- [1269]

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deacon, Henry; the majority, the abbot of "the Monastery of Nigra-cella" [Dub-Recles] of Derry. The archbishop of Armagh annulled the election of the archdeacon, who proceeded to Rome to prosecute an appeal and died there. On Dec. 3, 1263, Urban IV. passed over the abbot and appointed John de Alneto, a Franciscan resident in Ireland (Theiner, pp. 92-3). On the 28th April, 1265, John was excused on the plea of incurable infirmity by Clement IV., who reserved the appointment to himself (*ib.*, p. 96). The result appears in the present entry.

[1269] [1] *1267.*—The original entries of the (textual) year 1267 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1269.

[2] *Fitz-Maurice.*—D adds: Quod antea O'Donill et Odo O'Connor funditus prostrarunt.

ḋaiġ, do marbaḋ i n-Oil-finn do ṡersenaċ doċnaiṫ do muinntir a braṫar fein.[c]—Aeḋ, mac Domnaill hUi Ferġaill, do marbaḋ do Ġhallaiḃ 7 d'a braiṫriḃ fein.—Aeḋ hUa Finn, saí oirfidiġ, quievit in[3] [Christo].—Brian,[d] mac Domnaill duib hUi Eaġra, do marbaḋ la Gallaiḃ.[d]

(Dauiḋ[e] hUa Bragan, esbag Cloċair, qui virtuose et fideliter pro defencione iustici[a]e et iuris eccles[i]e Clochorensis per tempus vit[a]e eius laborauit, obiit hoc anno. Ocus a aḋlacaḋ imMainistir Mhellifoint, oir dobo manaċ d'a manċaiḃ fein he roimesin.[e])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° uiii.° [b][-lxx°] Maidm Aṫa-in-ċip le hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe 7 le Connaċtaiḃ ar in Iarla, idon ar Uáter[1] a Burc 7 ar Ġhallaiḃ Erenn arċena, dú i tucaḋ ár
A 62b díairmiḋe[2] | ar Ġhallaiḃ 7 dogabaḋ ann Uilliam óg a Burc 7 romarbaḋ é iardain isin laim cedna. Ocus ní mó coscair ná caṫirġal d'a tucsat Gaidhil do Ġhallaiḃ i n-Erinn riam inas. Uair romarbaḋ Ricard na coille, braṫair an Iarla, 7 Seon Buitilér 7 rideredḋa[3] imda aili[4] 7 Goill 7 Gaiḋil diairmiḋe 7 rofagaḋ cet[5] d'eaċaiḃ co n-a luireċaiḃ 7 co n-a n-dillaitiḃ.—Comarba[c] Padraig, idon, Mael-Padraig hUa Sganail, quievit in [Christo[c]].—Gorta mór do[f]olacta i[6] n-Erinn isin

A.D. 1267. [3] om., B. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.
A.D. 1268. [1] Bhai–, B. [2]—ṁe, A. [3] ridersa (=eḋa), A;—eḋa, B. [4] eile, A; ii., B. [5] .c. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. [6] a, A. [b] 1271 (alias 1270), overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1270, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d] om., B, C, D.

(1267) [1] *Ua Bragan.*—His death is given by the *F. M.* at 1269. But the present obit appears to have been composed by one well acquainted with the date.

[2] *Before that.*—That is, the context shows, before he was made bishop. The *F. M.* omit the words; whence O'Donovan (iii. 406) erroneously concluded that O'Bragan "had retired into the monastery some time before his death."

haigh, was killed in Oil-finn by an ill-mannered servitor of the retinue of his own kinsman.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Ferghaill, was killed by the Foreigners and by his own kinsmen.—Aedh Ua Finn, master of harmony, rested in Christ.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra the Black, was killed by the Foreigners. [1269]

(David Ua Bragan,[1] bishop of Clochar, who laboured courageously and faithfully in defence of justice and the right of the church of Clochar during the time of his life, died this year. And he was buried in the Monastery of Mellifont, for he was a monk of its monks before that.[2]) (1267)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1268[1][-70]. The defeat of Ath-in-chip[2] [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and by the Connachtmen on the Earl, namely, on Walter de Burgh and on the Foreigners of Ireland besides, wherein was committed slaughter innumerable on the Foreigners. And William de Burgh junior was taken prisoner there and he was killed afterwards in the same captivity. And not greater than it was any defeat, or battle-rout that the Gaidhil ever gave to the Foreigners in Ireland previously. For there was killed Richard of the Wood, kinsman of the Earl, as well as John Butler and many other knights and Foreigners and Gaidhil innumerable. And there were abandoned one hundred horses[3] with their breastplates and with their saddles.—The successor of [St.] Patrick,[4] namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, rested in Christ.— [1270]

[1270]. [1] *1268*.—The original items of the (textual) year 1268 are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1270; except the last, which is placed under 1269. The second is also given at the latter year.

[2] *Ath-in-chip.—Ford of the beam.* Apud Vadum trabis, vulgo dictum Agh kipp, D.

[3] *Horses, etc.*—Centum equi Anglico aparatu circumdati, una cum militum armatura relicti fuerunt, D.

[4] *Successor of Patrick.*—That is, archbishop of Armagh. The textual date, we have abundant proof, is two years in advance. Brictius (presumably, the Latin alias of

bliaḋain si.—Cristina, ingen hUi Neċtain, bean Diarmata Midiġ Mic Diarmata, in bean rob' ferr delb[d] 7 eineaċ[d] 7 craḃaḋ robai i[e] n-aen aimsir ria[e] 7 is mó tuc do'n Ord liaṫ, quieuit in Christo.[d]

(Mael-Padraiġ[f] hUa Sgannail, airdeasbag Aird-Maċa, do ḋul gu teaċ riġ Saxan an bliaḋain si 7 a ṫeaċt anoir arir an bliaḋain ċetna mailli re cumaċtain ṁoir.—Eaċṁarcaċ hUa Anluain, ri Oirrṫir, do ġaḃail per Ualterum Mairer, idon, Constabla Rius-na-cairge 7 doṫerno uaḋa arir an bliaḋain cetna.—Michael Mac an-t-Shair, Oificel Ard-Maċa, do ċonsecraitt le hairdeasbog Aird-Maċa, i n-a easbog i Cloċur, in crastino Natiuitatis Beatae Mari[a]e.[f])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. x.ui.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° ix.°[b]
B 64a [-lxx.° i.°] | Mac Seoa[i]n Iberdun do marbaḋ le Uáter[1] a Búrc.—Simon Mag [C]raiṫ. deganaċ Arda-carna, quieuit in [Christo].—Maṫġamain Mag[c] Carrṫaiġ do marbaḋ.—Bháiter a Búrc, Iarla Ulaḋ 7 tiġerna Connaċt, mortuus est.—Caislen Taiġi-templa do brisiuḋ la hAeḋ hUa Conċobuir.—Donnċaḋ Mhag Shamraḋain quieuit in [Christo].—Caislen Rosa-

A.D. 1268.—[d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] i n-a haimsir—*in her* (*own*) *time*, B (followed by C, D). [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1269. [1] Bhái—, A. [c] mac Mheg (Carrṫaiġ)—*son of Mag* (*Carrthaigh*), B.

Mael-, or Gilla-, Brigte), canon of Armagh, having gone to Henry III., with letters of the Dean and Chapter announcing the death of Patrick, the archbishop, licence to elect was granted (*D. I.*, II. 869) in the beginning of May, 1270.

The election of Nicholas, canon of Armagh, was confirmed (Theiner, p. 101) by Gregory X., July 13, 1272. (The delay was apparently owing to the interregnum between the demise of Clement IV., Nov. 29, 1268, and the coronation of Gregory X., Jan. 27, 1272.) The confirmation having been notified to the king by the Curia, the temporalities were restored to the archbishop on the ensuing Sept. 25 (*D. I.*, II. 927).

Great, unbearable famine in Ireland this year.—Christina, daughter of Ua Nechtain, wife of Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Midian, the woman that was of best shape and generosity and piety that was in one time with herself and that gave most to the Grey Order,[5] rested in Christ. [1270]

(Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to the house of the king of the Saxons this year and came from the east again the same year with great power.—Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, king of the Oirthir, was taken prisoner by Walter de Marisco, namely, the Constable of Ros-na-cairge and he escaped from him the same year.—Michael Mac-an-tshair,[1] Official of Ard-Macha, was consecrated bishop in Clochar by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, on the morrow of the Nativity of Blessed Mary [Sept 8[2]]. (1268)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. 1269[1][-71]. The son[2] of John de Verdon was killed by Walter de Burgh.—Simon Mag Craith, dean of Ard-carna, rested in peace.—Mathgamain Mag Carrthaigh was killed.—Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster and lord of Connacht, died.[3]—The castle of Tech-templa was broken down by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Shamhrudhain rested in Christ.[4]—The castle of Ros-comain and [1271]

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[5] *Grey Order.*—Namely, the Cistercian.

(1268) [1] *Mac-an-tshair.—Son of the wright.* Generally anglicized Carpenter.

[2] *Sept.* 8.—In 1268 it fell on Sunday, one of the days prescribed for conferring episcopal consecration.

[1271] [1] *1269.*—Of the entries of the (textual) year, 1269, the first, fourth, fifth, and seventh (except the *Ros-Comain* item) are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1271. The sixth, *Ros-Comain* of the seventh, the eighth, ninth and eleventh are placed under 1272 in the same Annals.

[2] *The son.*—Called Nicholas in the *A. L. C.*; which state that he was slain by Geoffrey O'Ferrall and the people of Annaly (co. Longford).

[3] *Died.*—In Galway castle, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Rested in Christ.*—In the *A. L. C.* he is said to have been slain by his brother, Thomas.

Comain 7 caislen Sligigh 7 caislen Atha-liag do legadh la hAedh, mac Feidhlimthe.

[bis.] [A.D. M.° cc.° lxx.° ii.°] Muirgis, mac Donnchadha, tigerna Thire-hOilella, nech dob' ferr einech 7 tinnlacadh do Connachtaibh, do ég a Murbhach illongport[2] hUi Domnaill 7 a breith co Mainistir na Buille 7 a adhnucal indti co honorach.—Clann-Muircertaigh do dhul i n-Iarthar Chonnacht, gur'marbadh leo hOidri Mac Mhebric[3] 7 hAnrí Buitillér.—Caislen Renna-duin do leagadh la hAedh hUa Conchobuir.—Tadhg dall, mac Aedha, quieuit in Christo[d].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.°[-iii.][°b] Conchobur buidhe, Mac Airt hUi Ruairc, rí Breifne, do marbadh la mac Concobuir, mic Thighernai[i]n hUi Concobuir 7 romarbadh in t-é romarbh.—Eachaidh Mág

A 62c Mathgamna quieuit in [Christo].— | Crech[1] do dhenum do Shiurtan d'Eiretra isin Corunn 7 becan do macaibh righ Connacht do breith forra 7 aimglicus do denum tre furail drochdhaine, gur'marbadh Domnall, mac Donnchadha, mic Maghnusa 7 Maghnus, mac Airt 7 Oirechtach Mac Aedhugain[2] 7 Aedh hUa Birn 7 daine imdha aili.[3]

(Lodouicus,[c] idon, Lodhais naemh, righ Franc, do dul cum nime, decimo quarto Kalendas Septimbris, in bliadhain si, 1270; idon, Lodhais, mac Lodhais.[c])

A.D. 1269. [2] a long—, A. [3] Mheric, A. The t. h. wrote mec; ri was inserted, n. t. h. [b] 1272, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1271, n. t. h., C. [c] mac Mheg (Carrthaigh)—*son of Mac* (*Carrthaigh*), B. [d] om., A.

A.D. 1270. [1] creach, B. [2]—gan, A. [3] eile, A; ii, B. [b] 1273, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1272; *vel* 1273, n. t. h., C. [c-c] t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[1272] [1] *Maurice, etc.*—From this entry to the textual year 1281 (= 1284) inclusive, these Annals are three years antedated.

[2] *Clann - Muircertaigh.* — *Descendents of Muircertach* (the Momonian, son of Turlough Mor O'Conor, king of Connacht).

[3] *Tadhg the Blind.*—Grandson of Cathal Red-hand O'Conor, king of

the castle of Sligeach and the castle of Ath-liag were levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair]. [1271]

[A.D. 1272]. Maurice,[1] son of Donnchadh [Ua Mael-ruanaigh] lord of Tir-Oilella, one that was the best of the Connachtmen for hospitality and gratuity, died in Murbach, in the camp of Ua Domnaill and he was carried to the Monastery of the Buill and honourably buried therein.—The Clann-Muircertaigh[2] went into the West of Connacht, so that Hoidsi Mac Mebric and Henry Butler were killed by them.—The castle of Rinn-duin was levelled by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Tadhg the Blind,[3] son of Aedh, rested in Christ. [1272 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1270[1][-3]. Conchobur the Tawny, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed by the son of Conchobur, son of Tigernan Ua Concobuir and he who killed [him] was killed therein.—Eochaidh Mac Mathgamna [king of Oirghialla] rested in Christ.[2]—A foray was made by Jordan de Exeter into the Corann. And a few of the sons of the kings of Connacht overtook them and an imprudence was committed [by the Connacht leaders] through advice of evil persons, so that Domnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and Maghnus, son of Art [Ua Conchobair] and Oirechtach Mac Aedhugain and Aedh Ua Birn and many other persons were killed. [1273]

(Louis,[1] namely, Saint Louis, king of the French, went to heaven on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19] this year, 1270. That is Louis [IX.], son of Louis [VIII.].) (1270)

Connacht, according to the *A. L. C.*; which add that he was blinded by the O'Reillys (co. Cavan).

[1273] [1] *1270.*—All the entries of the (textual) year 1270 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1273.

[2] *Rested in Christ.* — But the *A. L. C.* state that he and many others along with him were slain by O'Hanlon and the Cenel-Owen.

(1270) [1] *Louis.*—Died Aug. 25 (*L'Art de vérif. les dates*), 1270;

B 64b Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ii., l. xx.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° i.° [b] [-iu.°] Domnall, mac Maġnusa, mic Muircertaiġ Muimniġ hUi Conċobuir, sai bruinnti 7 feiċem coitċenn, comlan[c] do'n cíniuḋ ḋaenna, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-na-naem O Ferġail, aen raġu[1] ṫaiseċ Erenn i[2] n-a[2] aímsir fein, quieuit[d] in [Christo].[d]—Aeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe[3] hUi Conċobuir, ri Connaċt 7 aḋbur airdriġ Erenn, fer ba mó grain 7 coscar dobí i n-Erinn, quieuit in [Christo].—Tigernan, mac Aeḋa hUi Ruairc, rí Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—Eogan, mac Ruaiḋri hUi[4] Concobair, ri Connaċt re raiṫi, a marbaḋ i Mainistir na m-Braṫar i Ros-Comain (la[e] a braiṫriḃ fein[e]).—Aeḋ, mac Caṫail doill hUi Concobuir, rí Connaċt re caeiciḋis, quieuit in [Christo] (Domarbaḋ[e] la Tommaltaċ Mhag Oíreaċtaiġ 7 do ċomairle Gilla-Crist hUi Bhirn.[e]).—Caṫal Mag Flannċaḋa, taiseċ Dartraiġi, quieuit in [Christo].—Taḋg hUa[5] Dalaiġ (idon,[f] mac Cerḃail buiḋe, d'ar n-doiġ[f]), sai maiṫ re dan, quieuit in [Christo].—Cairbri hUa Sguaba, espuc Tire-Conaill, (in[g] Christo quieuit et[g]) in Curia obiit.

(Mail-Seaċlainn,[h] mac Amlaiṁ, mic Airt hUi Ruairc, riġ Dartraiġe, do marbaḋ la Concuḃar, mac Domnaill, mic Neill hUi Ruairc.[h])

A.D. 1271. [1]-a, B. [2-2]na (aphaeresis of i), A. [3]-miḋ, B. [4]I, A. [5]O, A. [b] 1274 overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1274, n. t. h., C. [c] om., B. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D. [g-g] *in Christo quieuit* is the textual reading in B. *Et in curia obiit* is interlined, t. h. C has *in Christo quievit*, with *in curia* interlined. D gives *quievit*. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

canonized by Boniface VIII., Aug. 11, 1297.

[1274] [1] *1271.*—The first of entry the (textual) year 1271 is dated 1273 in the *A. L. C.* The others (except the last, which is under 1275) are given at 1274 in the same Annals.

[2] *Aedh.*—Thus freely rendered in D: Odo Mac Feilem I Conor, rex Conaciae, qui fuit expectatus futurus rex Hibernie propter sua magnalia acta contra Anglicanos, cum quibus cunctis diebus sue vite incessanter luctabat, quieuit.

In the *A. L. C.*, Aedh is said to have died on Thursday, May 3, the

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1274]
1271 [1][-4]. Domnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir the Momonian, eminent donor and a general, perfect benefactor to the human race, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem O'Ferghail, the most choice of the chiefs of Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Aedh,[2] son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and future arch-king of Ireland, the man most feared and victorious that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Tigernan, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Eogan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht for a quarter [of a year], was killed in the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-Comain (by his own kinsmen).—Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir the Blind, king of Connacht for a fortnight, rested[3] in Christ. (He was killed by Tomaltach Mag Oirechtaigh and by counsel of Gilla-Crist Ua Birn.)—Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighe, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Ua Dalaigh (namely, son of Cerball the Tawny, in our opinion), a good master in poetry, rested in Christ.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba, bishop of Tir-Conaill, (rested in Christ and) died in the Curia.[4]

(Mail-Sechlainn,[1] son of Amlaimh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, (1271)
king of Dartraighi, was killed by Conchubhar, son of Domnall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc.)

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feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross. Accordingly, at this year the *Annals of Ulster* are three years in advance. In 1274, May 3 fell on Thursday; in 1271, on Sunday.

[3] *Rested.*—Namely, died a natural death. So the two MSS. and the two translations. But there can be no doubt, from the proofs given in the *A. L. C.*, that he was slain. The correction interlined in A is consequently well founded.

[4] *Died in the Curia.*—That is, in the Papal Court. 'Ware (*Bishops*, ed. Harris, p. 271) states on the authority of the "*Annals of Loch-Kee*" that Bishop O'Scoba died at Rome; but it is clear that Ware did not quote from the original of the present volumes, as there is no mention of Rome either in this MS., or in the so-called *Annals of Connacht.*' (Note to *A. L. C.*, i. p. 478.) Ware most probably quoted from C, in which *in Curia* is interlined over *in Christo*.

(1271) [1] *Mail-Sechlainn.*—Given

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Art, mac Caṫail riabaiġ, rí Breifne, mortuus est.—Ruaiḋri, mac Toirrḋelbaiġ hUi Concobuir, do gaḃail d'a braṫair féin, do Thaḋg, mac Thoirrḋelbaiġ hUi[c] Conċobair (7 Taḋg, mac Caṫail, mic Diarmoda, do argain uile leis[c]) 7 Conċobur, mac Fergail, mic Donnċaḋa, mic Muirceartaiġ, do marbaḋ d'a braṫair fein.—In t-espuc hUa[1] Laiḋig,[1] espuc Cille-alaḋ, quieuit in [Christo].

(Ruaiġri[d] hUa Concuḃair d'eloġ 7 Concuḃar hUa hAinli do breiṫ leis 7 a leanmuin gu maiṫ 7 breiṫ ar Concuḃar 7 a ṁarbaḋ.—Cairbre hUa sguaba, espcop Raṫa-boṫ, quieuit.—Art, mac Caṫail riabaiġ, ri Breifne, do marbaḋ do Mhuintir-Gheaṙuḋan.—Tomas Mhacc Shaṁruġain do ṁarbaḋ la Cinel-Luaċan.[d])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii. l. xii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° iii.°[b][-ui.°] Aeḋ Muimneċ, mac Feiḋlimṫe,[1] do ṫiaċtain arin Mumain imers Connaċt 7 tiaċt[2] do Clainn Tairr-

A.D. 1272. [1-1] Uallaiḋig, A.—[b] 1275 overhead, n. t. h., B ; *alias*, 1275, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The portion within brackets is itl., n. t. h. [d-d] n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1273. [1]-miḋ, B. [2] toċt, B. [b] 1276, overhead, n. t. h., B ; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C.

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under 1274 in the *A. L. C.* It is accordingly misplaced here.

[1275] [1] *1272.*—The entries, both original and added, of the (textual) year 1272 are dated 1275 in the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—The second additional entry (which was inserted perhaps to correct this and with which the *A. L. C.* agree) states that he was killed.

[3] *By his own kinsman.*—Omitted in D, which adds : O'Donill asportatis nauiculis ad Luagh Earne et exinde ad Luagh Uoghtiar et ibi circumiacientium omnium diuitias reperit et tandem, subiugatis circumquaque incolis illarum terrarum, cum sumna victoria rediit.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1272.

[4] *Laidhig.*—Laydin, C ; Lagaire, with *Laidin* overhead, D.

(1272) [1] *Ua Scuaba.*—See [1274], note 4, *supra.*

[2] *Thomas.*—See [1271], note 4, *supra.*

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1272[1][-5]. Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, died.[2]—Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by his own kinsman,[3] [namely] by Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchobair (and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda was despoiled completely by him) and Conchobur, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach, was killed by his own kinsman.—The bishop Ua Laidhig,[4] bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ. [1275]

(Ruaighri Ua Conchubhair escaped and took Conchubhar Ua Ainli with him. But they were well followed and Conchubar was caught and killed.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba,[1] bishop of Rath-both, rested.—Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, was killed by the Muinnter-Ghearudhan.—Thomas[2] Mag Shamhrughain was killed by the Cenel-Luachan.) (1272)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1273[1][-6]. Aedh[2] the Momonian, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], came out of Munster into the midst of Connacht and the children of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair] [1276 Bis.]

[1276] [1] *1273*.—The entries of the (textual) year 1273 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1276.

[2] *Aedh*.—This item is rather a mnemonic note than a historical record. Its brevity is misleading, as well as obscure. According to Mageoghegan's Version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*: "A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster and came to Connoght from thence. And as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silmoreye [Sil-Muiredhaigh, the O'Conors] and Clann Moyleronie [Sil-Mailruanaigh, the O'Flynns] accepted of him and had him in great accoumpt and reverence."

On being accepted as king, the sons of Toirdelbach (Torlough), Ruaidhri and Tadhg, fled into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. Their *coming into the country* is the foray mentioned in the first additional entry. They were slain in 1278(= 1275 of the text).

A 62d ḋelbaiġ artir.[c]—Diarmait, mac Gille-Muire [3] hUi Mhorna, ri Ulaḋ, quieuit in [Christo].—Creċ[d] do ḋenum do mac Pheiḋlimṫe ar Clainn-Muircertaiġ [4] 7 i toraiḋeċt na creiċe romarbaḋ Gilla-na-n-aingel O Conrai.[d]—Domnall,[5] mac Neill, mic Congalaiġ hUi Ruairc (siue[e] a raitea G i l l a i n i n m e[e]), do marbaḋ la hUa Neċtain.

(Creaċ[f][1] do ḋenum le Cloinn Toirrḋealbaiġ ar mac Pheiḋlim[ṫ]e 7 ar macaiḃ Mic Dhiarmmoda 7 Gilla-Crist hUa Mail-Brenainn do marbaḋ leo an la sin.—Gilla-Crist hUa Neaċtain 7 Uilliam hUa Neaċtain do marbaḋ la Ruaiġri, mac Toirrḋealbaiġ hUi Concuḃair.[f])

B 64c Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. xx.iii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° iiii.°[b][-iii.] Gilla-na-naem hUa[1] Birn quieuit in [Christo].—Brian ruaḋ hUa Briain quieuit in [Christo].—Braen hUa Mail-moċeirġi,[2] ab Cenannsa,[3] in[c] Christo quieuit.[c]

A.D. 1273. [c] isin tir—*into the country*, B, C; om., D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.
A.D. 1274. [1] O, A. [2] Maeil—, B. [3] Ceanannsa, B.—[b] 1277, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C. [c-c] quieuit in, B.

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[3] *Son.*—The *Four Masters* give Mag Giolla Muire, omitting Ua Morna. (The editor of the *A. L. C.*, i. p. 479, says by oversight that they call him *O'Gillamuire.*) They add that he was lord of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down).

[4] *Clann-Muircertaigh.*—See [1272] note 2, *supra.*

[5] *Domnall.* —Donaldus O'Roirk occisus per O'Neachten, D. It adds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu ex Conacia et Connallia, invasit Tironiam et depredata undique patria rediit victoriosus cum obsidibus multis et ingenti preda omnis generis.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1273.

(1273) [1] *A foray.*—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1276. They were placed here perhaps as having reference to the main subject matter of the textual year.

[1277] [1] *1274.*—The two events of the (textual) year, 1275, are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1277.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—That is, died a natural death. But this is a very

came into the country [to oppose him].—Diarmait, son[3] of Gilla-Muire Ua Morna, king of Ulidia, rested in Christ.—A foray was made by the son of Feidhlimidh on the Clann-Muircertaigh[4] and in driving the prey Gilla-na-naingel Ua Conrai was killed.—Domnall,[5] son of Niall, son of Conghalach Ua Ruairc (who was called "Gillie of the butter"), was killed by Ua Nechtain. [1276 Bis.]

(A foray[1] was made by the children of Toirrdhealbach on the son of Feidhlimidh and on the sons of Mac Diarmoda and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mail-Brenainn was killed by them that day.—Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain and William Ua Neachtain were killed by Ruaighri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchubhair.) (1273)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. 1274[1][-7]. Gilla-na-naem Ua Birn rested in Christ.—Brian Ua Briain the Red, rested in Christ.[2]—Braen[3] Ua Mail-mocheirghi[4] abbot of Cenannus, rested in Christ.— [1277]

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considerable error. The event is thus described in the Remonstrance addressed (Theiner, p. 201) by the Irish Magnates, through the Nuncios, Cardinals Jocelin and Luke, to Pope John XXII., about 1318 : Item, Dominus Thomas de Clare, Comitis Gloverniae [Gloucester] frater, vocans ad domum suam praeclarissimum virum, Brianum Rufum, principem Totmoniae, suum compatrinum, cum, in maioris confoederationis et amiciciae signum, de eadem Hostia consecrata in duas divisa partes nequiter communicavit, ipsum denique de consilio nephandae gentis praedictae subito de mensa et convivio arreptum in caudem trahi fecit equorum ; amputato quoque capite, truncum corporis per pedes suspendi fecit in ligno (Fordun : *Scotichronicon*, Oxon., 1722, iii. 917–8).

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's version, O'D. *F. M.* iii. 426-7) agree with the account given in the second additional entry of the following year.

[3] *Braen.*—Brien O'Molmocherri quieuit, D ; which adds : Hoc anno Eoganenses venerunt in Connalliam, sperantes sumere vindictam pro precedenti anno. Et collectâ magnâ predâ, O'Donill cum suis eos insequentes ad confines montes Tireone [*recte*, ad confinem Montis Truim] irruit in eos et habitâ victoriâ restituit sua cum multis equis et armatura.

The original is in the *Four Masters* at 1275.

[4] *Mail-mocheirghi.* — *Devotee of early rising.*

(Gilla-Crisd[d] hUa Birn, fear grada Aedha hUi Chonċuḃair, do ṁarḃaḋ do'n Gilla ruaḋ, mac Loċlainn hUi Chonċuḃair.[d])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] vii., l. iiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° v.°[b][-viii.°] Taḋg, mac Toirrḋelbaiġ, do marbaḋ la clainn Caṫail Mic Diarmata.—Ruaiḋri, mac Toirrḋelbaiġ, do marbaḋ la Gilla-Crist Mag Flannċaḋa 7 le Dartaaiġi arċena, ar bord Droma-cliaḃ 7 in persun riabaċ, mac Tigernain hUi Conċobuir 7 daine aili[1] naċ airiṁter sunn.—Donnċaḋ 7 Ferġal, da mac Muirgisa, mic Donnċaḋa, mic Tomaltaiġ, do marbaḋ, la Taḋg, mac Domnaill Irrais.—Flaiṫbertaċ hUa Daimín, rí Fer-Manaċ, quievit in Christo (idon,[c] i tert Non mís Feḃra[c]).—Maidm Cuínċi do ṫabairt do Donnċaḋ, mac Briain ruaiḋ 7 do macaiḃ ailiḃ[2] hUi Briain ar in Iarla O[3] Claire (gur'loisgead[d] teampull Cuinċe i ceann a ṁuinntiri, gu tugsad ar diairm[iḋ]e forra, etir losgad 7 marḃaḋ[d]).—Tomas hUa Cuinn, espuc Cluana-mac-Nois,[4] quievit in [Christo].—Tomaltaċ Mac Oireċtaiġ, riġtaireċ Shil-Muireḋaiġ, do marbaḋ do na Tuaṫaiḃ.

(Gilla-na-n-aingel,[e] ab Lesa-gabail, mortuus est Nonis Marcii.—Brian ruaḋ, mac Conċuḃair hUi

A.D. 1274. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1275. [1] eile, A; ii., B. [2] ii., A, B. [3] om., B. [4]-mic—, B. [b] 1278, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 278, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B; om., C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

(1274) [1] *Gilla-Crisd* (*Devotee of Christ*).—Given in the *A. L. C.* under 1277.

[1278] [1] *1275*.—The events of the (textual) year, 1275, are in the *A. L. C.* at 1278.

[2] *The Swarthy Parson*.—Rector fuscus, D.

[3] *And other, etc.*—"And other men not here nombred," C.

[4] *The defeat, etc.*—"Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle before mentioned) and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people; where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein and escaped narrowly himself: for

(Gilla-Crisd[1] Ua Birn, confidant of Aedh Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the "Red Gillie," son of Lochlann Ua Conchubhair.) (1274)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. 1275[1][-8]. Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the children of Cathal Mac Diarmata.—Ruaidhri, son of [the aforesaid] Toirrdhelbach, was killed by Gilla-Crist Mac Flannchadha and by the Dartraighi besides, on the border of Druim-cliabh and "the Swarthy Parson,"[2] son of Tigernan Ua Conchobuir, and other[3] persons that are not reckoned here [were killed].—Donnchadh and Ferghal, two sons of Muirghius, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Ua Conchobair], were killed by Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras.—Flaithbertach Ua Daimin, king of Fir-Manach, rested in Christ (namely, on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of the month of February).—The defeat[4] of Cuinche was given by Donnchadh, son of Brian [Ua Briain] the Red, to the Earl of Clare (so that they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people [and] inflicted slaughter innumerable upon them, both by burning and killing).—Thomas Ua Cuinn,[5] bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, royal chief of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was killed by "the Territories." [1278]

(Gilla-na-naingel,[1] abbot of Lis-gabail, died on the Nones [7th] of March.—Brian the Red,[2] son of Conchu- (1275)

which escape myne author [i.e., the chronicle which he translated] sayeth that himself was sorry for." Mageoghegan, 1278.

The original of "myne author" is given in the *A. L. C.*: "But, alas! the son of the Earl went thereout from them secretly" (1278).

[5] *Ua Cuinn.* — A Franciscan. Elected in 1253 (*D. I.*, II. 151). Died probably towards the close of 1278 (cf. *ib.* 1713).

(1275) [1] *Gilla-na-naingel.—Devotee of the angels.* The original of this entry is not known to me.

[2] *Brian the Red.*—This is the true version of the second item in the (textual) year 1274 (=1277).

Bhriain, riġ Tuaḋṁumun, do ġabail le mac Iarla hO Claire. Ocus síaḋ ar cur a ḟola i n-aen soiġṫeaċ 7 ar n-denum cairdiusa-Crisd 7 ar tobert ṁinn 7 ċlog d'a ċele. Ocus a ṫarraing etir sdedaib deis a ġaḃala.[e])

Kal. Ian. [f. 1., l. xu.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° ui.° [b][-ix.°] Tomaltaċ hUa Conċobuir, airdepscop Tuama, saí Erenn ar einec 7 ar uaisli, ar foċraidecht 7 ar ṫiḃlucaḋ,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Mael-Sheċlainn,[c] mac Toirrḋelbaiġ, occisus est.[c]—Conċobur, mac Diarmata, mic Maġnusa hUi Conċobuir, occisus est.—Gilla-in-Choimḋeḋ hUa Cerḃalla[i]n, espuc Thire-hEogain,
A63a quieuit in[d] [Christo].—Murċaḋ | hUa[2] Neaċtain do marbaḋ do Domnall[e] hUa[2] Neaċtain. Ocus compac[f] d'ḟuasgra[ḋ] do Roibert hUa[2] Neċtain, do derbraṫair

A.D. 1276. [1] tiḋlacuḋ, B. [2] O, A. [b] 1279, overhead, n. t. h., B; *aliter*, 1279, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] om., B. [e] Chormac—*Cormac*,

[3] *Blood in one vessel.*—For the antiquity of this method of covenanting, see L.L., p. 302b (*History of the Boruma*). The king of Ulster saw in a dream a vat one-third full of human blood, one-third of new milk and one-third of wine, in the centre of his house. The narrative then goes on: Atconnairc iarum Conċobur inn aislingṫe sin. Ocus is amlaid atconnaic Laigin 7 Ulaid 'má'n dabaig ic a hól. Ocus "rofetarsa," ar se, "is é in cottaċ rotairṅgered andsin. Uair is í ind ḟuil atċess issin dabaiċ fuil na da Cóiced i comrac. Is é in lemnacht in ċanóin ċomdeta ċanait clerig na da ċoiced. Is é in fin Corp Crist 7 a Fhuil edrait na clérig.

Conchobur saw that vision afterwards. And he saw thus,—the Lagenians and the Ultonians around the vat a-drinking therefrom. And "I know," quoth he, "that is the covenant that was prophesied then. For the blood that was seen [by us] in the vat is the blood of the two Fifths [Ulster and Leinster] a-contending. The new milk is the Canon of the Lord which the clergy of the two Fifths chant. The wine is the Body of Christ and His Blood which the clergy offer."

See also the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, T.C.D., H. 2. 16, col. 313 (the reference to which I owe to a Note in the *A. L. C.*, i. 480–1): "Do denam ṡita iter sil Taidg, mic Cein 7 sil Eogain, mic Neill, tanac," ol se. Do ġniṫer iarum codaċ annsin etarru 7 cumaiscid Cairneċ a fuil i n-oen lestar

bhar Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl of Clare. And they were after putting their blood in one vessel[3] and after making gossipred and after pledging relics and bells to each other. And he was drawn between steeds after his capture.) (1275)

[1279] Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1276[1][-9]. Tomaltach Ua Conchobuir,[2] archbishop of Tuaim, formost in Ireland[3] for generosity and for nobility, for succouring and for bestowal, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was slain.—Conchobur, son of Diarmait, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was slain.—Gilla-in-Coimded[4] Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.—Murchadh[5] Ua Neachtain was killed by Domnall Ua Neachtain. And

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diblinib 7 scribais amal doronsat in codaċ annsin 7 asbert Muircertach . . .

Cumaisċter a fuil co beċt,
A mic Erca co mornert,
Co scribṫar i lebar lem
Codaċ Eogain is Gaileng.

"For the making of peace between the seed of Tadg, son of Cian and the seed of Eogan, son of Niall, came I," quoth he. Thereupon the covenant was made there and Cairnech mingles the blood of both in one vessel and writes how they made the covenant there and Muircertach said . . .

[A quatrain, bidding St. Cairnech depart. The latter replies in *Debide* metre, saying *inter alia*:]

Let the blood be mingled duly,
Thou son of Erc of great power,
That there be written in a book by me
The covenant of Eogan and of the Gailenga.

[1279] [1] *1276.*—The entries of the (textual) year 1276 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1279.

[2] *Ua Conchobuir.*—See 1258, note 3, *supra.* The text is here three years antedated. About June, 1279, the primate wrote to the king in favour of the Franciscan, Malachy, who, when Tuam lately became vacant by the death of T[omaltach], was postulated by the dean, archdeacon and some of the canons (*D. I.*, II. 1576).

At the election, five canons voted for canon Nicholas; the dean and the remaining two, for Malachy. The matter was referred to the Curia. The protracted proceedings that ensued are detailed in the Bull of Honorius IV. (July 12, 1286) transferring Stephen de Foleburne from Waterford to Tuam (Theiner, pp. 135–6).

[3] *In Ireland.*—Genitive in the original.

[4] *Gilla-in-Coimded.* — *Servant of the Lord.*

[5] *Murchadh, etc.* — "Morrogh O'Neaghten was killed by Donnole

Murċaḋa hUi Neaċtain, ar[g] Domnall[g] 7 Roibert do marbaḋ ann (do'n[h] ḟir ċetna isin comruc sin[h]).

(Domnall,[h] mac Ghilla-Crist hUi Neaċtain, do marbaḋ la hAeḋ hUa Conċeanainn.[h])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ii., l. xxvi.[a],] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.°
[B 64d] vii.° [b][-lxxx.°] | Aeḋ Muimneċ hUa Concobuir (idon,[c] rig Connaċt in tan so[c]) do marbaḋ la clainn Muirċertaiġ (ag[c] Caill-in-daingean[c]). Caṫal, mac Concobuir ruaiḋ, do riġaḋ do Connaċtaiḃ.—Seoan hUa Laiḋig, espuc Cille-alaḋ, quievit in [Christo].—Mail-Seċlainn hUa Gairmleġaiḋ,[1] taiseċ Ceniuil-Moein[2] 7 Concobur hUa[3] Gairmleġaiḋ[4] occisi sunt per Tellaċ-Modoran.

(Aemann[d] O Congaile, oirċinneaċ Ros-orcer, saoiḋ-cleireċ, mortu[u]s est.[d])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. vii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° viii.° [b][-lxxx.° i.°] Taḋg, mac Caṫail Mic Diarmata, ri Muiġi-Luirg, sai n-einiġ 7 n-egnoma, quievit in [Christo].—Caṫ Disirt-da-criċ eter Conall 7 Eogan, dú i torċair[1] Domnall hUa Domnaill (le[c] hAeḋ m-

B, C, D. [f] Cormac—*Cormac*, B, C, D. [g-g] om., B, C. D. This is a most extraordinary misconception. The compiler of the B text mistook comrac, (*single*) *combat*, for the personal name *Cormac*. Then, by substitution and omission, he makes *Cormac* (not Domnall) the slayer; and says *Cormac was challenged* (d'ḟuasra[ḋ]) by Robert (instead of Robert challenging Domnall) to combat. C and D follow B, but render d'ḟuasra[ḋ] by *banishment!* The final clause C translates: "and Robert killed in that"; D: *in quo Robertus occisus fuit.* [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1277. [1]-eaġ—, A. [2] Moan, A. [3] O, A. [4]-eaġ—, B. [b] 1280 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1280, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The first is the only entry given in D. [d-d] n. t. h. (nor the hand that made the previous additions), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1278. [1] torċ—, B. (Both readings are equally good.) [b] 1281, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1281, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

O'Neaghten; whereupon Robert O'Neaghten, brother of the said Morrough, challenged him single combatt of hand to hand, which

combat was challenged by Robert Ua Nechtian, [namely] by the brother of Murchadh Ua Nechtain, on Domnall and Robert was killed therein (by the same man in that combat). [1279]

(Domnall,[1] son of Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain was killed by Aedh Ua Concheanainn.) (1276)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1277[1][-80]. Aedh Ua Concobuir the Momonian (namely, king of Connacht at this time) was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh (at the Wood of the Stronghold).—Cathal, son of Concobur [Ua Conchobair] the Red, was made king by the Connachtmen).—John Ua Laidhig,[2] bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moein and Concobur Ua Gairmleghaidh were slain by the Tellach-Modoran. [1280 Bis.]

(Edmond O Congaile, herenagh of Ros-orcer, a learned cleric, died.) (1277)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. 1278[1][-81]. Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, eminent for hospitality and prowess, rested in Christ. The battle of Disert-da-crich [was fought] between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, where fell Domnall Ua Domnaill[2] (by Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny [1281]

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the said Daniel answered and killed Robert also." Mageoghegan, 1279.

The *F. M.* also understood it rightly (*ad an.*).

(1276) [1] *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* at 1279.

[1280] [1] *1277.*—The entries of the (textual) year 1277, with the exception of the last, are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1280.

[2] *Ua Laidhig.*—On Dec. 9, 1280, letters of licence to elect were issued to the Dean and Chapter of Killala, who had notified the death of J[ohn], their late bishop (*D. I.*, II. 1770). They elected Donatus [=Donnchadh], the dean, who received the royal assent, April 16, 1281. (*Ib.* 1816.)

The events of this year are accordingly three years predated.

[1281] [1] *1278.* = 1281 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Domnaill.*—This, very probably, is the *Oudonnildus*, whose proclaimed head Thomas de Maundeville caused to be carried to the Exchequer, Dublin; for which the

buiḋe hUa Neill 7 le Mac Mairtin[c]), idon,[d] fer dar'-ġialladuir Fir-Manaċ 7 Oirġialla 7 urṁór Gaiḋel Connaċt 7 Ulaḋ, aċtmaḋ bec 7 Fir-Breifne uile. In t-en Ghaiḋel rob' ferr eíneċ 7 oireċur; feiċem coitcenn Iarṫair na hEorpa. Ocus a aḋnacul i Mainistir na m-Braṫar i n-Doire Coluim-cille, ar m-breiṫ buaḋa gaċ uile ṁaiṫ[i]usa. Ocus as iad ro ba ferr domarbaḋ ann: idon, Maelruanaiġ O Baiġill, taiseċ na tri tuaṫ 7 Eogan, mac Mail-tSheċlainn hUi Domnaill 7 Cellaċ Ua[3] Buiġill, in t-én taiseċ roḃ' ferr eíneċ 7 tiḋnacul (dobi[e]) i n-aen aimsir fris 7 Gilla Mac Flannċaḋa, taiseċ Dartraiġi 7 Domnall Mac Gille-Fhinnén, taiseċ Mhuinntiri-Peodaċa[i]n 7[d] Aíndiles O Baiġill 7 Dubġall, a mac 7 Enna hUa[3] Gairmleaġaiḋ, riġtaiseċ[f] Ceniuil-Moein[4] 7 Cormac, mac ind ḟirleiġinn hUi Domnaill, taiseċ Fana[i]t 7 Gilla-in-Choimdeġ[5] O Maeladuin, ri Luirg 7 Carmac, mac Carmaic hUi
A 63b Domnaill 7 Gilla-na-n-óc Mac Calredocair | 7 Mael-Seċlainn, mac Neill hUi Buiġill 7 Aindiles, mac Muirceartaiġ hUi Domnaill 7 Magnus Mac Cuinn 7 Gilla-na-naem O hEoċaġa[i]n 7 Muirceartaċ hUa Flaiṫbertaiċ 7 Muirceartaċ Mac-in-Ulltaiġ 7 Flaiṫbertaċ Maġ Buiḋeċa[i]n 7 daine imda aili[6] do macaiḃ riġ 7 taiseċ 7 d'oglaċaiḃ naċ airimṫer sunn.—Caṫ eter na Bairédaċaiḃ 7 in[7] Cimsóġaċ, dú in romebaiḋ ar na
B 65a Bairedaċaiḃ 7 d'ar'marbaḋ[g] ann Uilliam Baired | 7 Adam Pleimenn 7 daine imda aili[8] 7 dobadur diar Gaiḋelaċ ar leṫ in Cimsogaiġ doċinnset ar ḃeoġaċt 7

[2] fer-m—(g. pl.), B; erroneously. [3] O, A. [4]-Moan, A. [5] Gillan—(=gilla-in—), A. [6] eile, A; ii., B. [7] an, A. [8] ii., A, B. [d] om., A. [e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [f] riġ, itl., n. t. h., A. [g] do marbaḋ (do for ro and the relative om.), B.

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justiciary, De Foleburne, bishop of Waterford, was twice commanded (Feb. 14, 16, 1283) to pay what was due to him (*D. I.*, II. 2049–51). If so, the textual date is three years in advance.

and by Mac Martain); namely, the man to whom were subject Fir-Manach and Oirghialla and very great part of the Gaidhil of Connacht and Ulidia, save a little and all Fir-Breifne. The one Gaidhel that was best of hospitality and principality; the general guarantor of the West of Europe. And he was buried in the Monastery of the Friars in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille after gaining victory of every goodness. And these were the best that were killed there: namely, Maelruanaigh O'Baighill, chief of "the Three Territories" and Eogan, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill and Cellach Ua Baighill, the one chief of his own time that was best of hospitality and bestowal and Gilla Mac Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi and Domnall Mac Gille-Fhinnen, chief of Muinnter-Peodacha[i]n and Aindiles O'Baighill and Dubhghall, his son and Enna Ua Gairmleaghaidh, royal chief of the Cenel-Moein and Cormac, son of the Lector Ua Domnaill, chief of Fanat and Gilla-in-Choimdegh O'Maeladuin, king of Lurg and Carmac,[3] son of Carmac[3] Ua Domnaill and Gilla-na-noc[4] Mac Calredocair and Mael-Sechlainn, son of Niall Ua Baighill and Aindiles, son of Muircertach Ua Domnaill and Maghnus Mac Cuinn and Gilla-na-naem O'Eochaga[i]n and Muircertach Ua Flaithbertaich and Muircertach Mac-in-Ulltaigh[5] and Flaithbertach Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons of the sons of kings and chiefs and of men-at-arms that are not reckoned here.—A battle [was fought] between the Barrets and the Cusack, where defeat was inflicted on the Barrets and whereby were killed William Barret and Adam Fleming and many other persons. And there were two Gaidhil on the side of Cusack who surpassed many of the other [1281]

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[3] *Carmac.*—Rightly, *Cormac.* The *o* was assimilated to the *a*.

[4] *Gilla-na-noc.*—*Servant* (*devotee*) *of the virgins.*

[5] *Mac-in-Ulltaigh.* — *Son of the Ultonian;* anglicized Mac Nulty.

ar laṁaċ ar moran do dainiḃ ailiḃ,[8] idon, Taiċleċ O Duḃda 7 Taiċleċ O Baiġill.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. xuiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° ix.° [b][-lxxx.° ii.°] Taiċleċ, mac Maelruanaigh h-Ui Dhuḃda, rí h-Ua[1]-Fiaċraċ, in duine rob' ferr eineċ 7 egnum 7 innroiġiḋ do[c] Gaiḋelaiḃ dobí i n-a aimsir,[c] a marbaḋ le h-Adam Cimróg ar traiġ Eoṫaille.—Lasairḟina, ingen Caṫail croibde[i]rg, [in] ben rob' uaisle i[2] n-Erinn i[d] n-a haimsir,[d] quieuit in [Christo].—Maṫa (ruaḋ[e]) O Raiġillaiġ do eg.—Gilla-Issu[3] mor Mag Thigerna[i]n, taiseċ Thellaiġ-Dunċaḋa 7 leṫtromán na Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—Caṫal, mac Gilla-na-naem, h-Ua Ferġail quieuit in Christo.[f]—Muircertaċ Mac Murċaḋa, rí Laiġen, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ 7 a derbraṫair (eile,[g] idon[g]), Art Mac Murċaḋa.—Sneċta mór 7 sicc o Nollaic co feil Briġdi isin bliaḋain si.[h]

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. xxix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.°[b] [-iii.°] Taḋg, mac Domnaill Irrais h-Ui Conċobuir, do ṁarḃaḋ la Luiġniḃ.—Aeḋ buiḋe[1] h-Ua Neill do marbaḋ le Mag Maṫgamna (idon,[c] la Brian[c] 7[d] leis h-Ua [Raġallaiġ][d].)

A.D. 1278. [8] ii., A, B.

A.D. 1279. [1] O, A. [2] a, A. [3] -Isa, A. [4] -uig, B. [b] 1282, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1282, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] i n-a duṫaiḋ—*in her country*, B; om., C, D. [e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f] om., A. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h] om., B, C; given in D.

A.D. 1280. [1] buiḋi, B.—[b] 1283, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1283, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. Given in D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., C, D. The word in square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1283).

[1282] [1] *1279* = 1282 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Prop.*—Supressor, D.

[3] *Mac Murchadha.*—One of the charges brought against De Foleburne, as justiciary, related to the head-money of these two Mac Murroughs. (*D. I.*, II. 1999, 2333-4;

persons for courage and for dexterity, namely, Taichlech O'Dubhda and Taichlech O'Baighill. [1281]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1279[1][-82]. Taichlech, son of Maelruanaigh Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, the person of the Gaidhil that was best in hospitality and valour and attack in his time, was killed by Adam Cusack on the strand of Eothaill.—Lasairfhina, daughter of Cathal Red-hand [Ua Conchobair], the woman that was noblest in Ireland in her time, rested in Christ.—Matthew (the Red) O'Raighillaigh died.—Gilla-Issu mor Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha and prop[2] of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.—Muircertach Mac Murchadha,[3] king of Leinster, was killed by the Foreigners and his (other) brother, (namely) Art Mac Murchadha [was killed by them].—Great snow and frost from the Nativity [1281] to the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1] in this year. [1282]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1280[1][-3]. Tadhg, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir of Irras, was killed by the Luighni.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny[2] was killed by Mag Mathgamna (that is, by Brian and by Ua Raghallaigh). [1283]

III. 2.) From the date of No. 1999, (Ap. 29, 1282) the year in which they were slain can be inferred.

[1283] [1] *1280* = 1283 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Aedh the Tawny.*—Thus amplified in D: Hugo Flauus, alias Eadh Boy O'Neill, a quo dicitur Clanhuboy, omni estimatione, potentia et principalitate dignus inter Hibernos sui temporis, occisus fuit per Mac Mahowny, nominatum Brien, hoc anno.

It adds: Guerra crudelis inter Odonem O'Donill et suum fratrem, Terleum, qui coegit Odonem permanere in Tireonia, unde ipse O'Donill deuastauit magnam partem Tireoniae.

I have not found the original of the foregoing entry.

A63c [Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. x.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° i.° [b][-iiii.°] Muiris hUa[1] Conċobuir, espuc Oil-finn,[2] in[c] Christo quieuit.[c]—Donnċaḋ hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuaḋ-Muman, do marbaḋ la Toirrḋelbaċ hUa m-Briain.—Amlaim[d] O Tomoltaiġ, toġa confirmaiti episcopi Oil-finn,[2] quieuit in [Christo].[d]—Dubġall, mac Maġnusa hUi Baiġill, toiseċ Cloiċi-Cinnḟaelaiḋ, do marbaḋ la muinnter hUi Mailġaiṫi.—Mac na haiḋċe[3] Mac[4] Dorċaiḋ, taiseċ Ceniuil-Luaċain (no[e]-Duaċain[e]), quieuit in [Christo].

(Gilla-Isu[f] Mac Tigernain, ard taiseaċ Chinel-Brenainn, mortuus est.[f]—No,[g] gumaḋ uire so, scilicet [A.D.] 1281, Maṫa hUa Raigillaiġ, ri Breifne.[g])

B 65b Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ii, l. xxi.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° ii.° [b][-u.°] Símon hUa[1] Ruairc, espuc na Breifne, quieuit in [Christo.—Maiḋm do ṫabairt do Maġnus hUa[1] Conċobuir ar Adaṁ Cimsog 7 ar Gallaiḃ Iarṫair Connaċt ag Eas-dara, dú inar'marbaḋ daine imḋa 7 inar'gabaḋ Colín Cimsóg, a derbraṫair, a m-braiġdenus do cinn na sliġeḋ do légaḋ dó fein, tareis a muinnteri do marbaḋ co mór.—Maidm[c] tuc Pilib Mac Gois-de[i]lb, ar muinnter Maġnusa hUi Conċobuir ar Sliaḃ-gaṁ, gur'marbaḋ moran do glaslaċ ann.[c]—Enri

A.D. 1281. [1] O, A. [2] Oilefinn, A. [3]-ci, A. [4] Mhag—, B. [a-a] Blank space, A, B. [b] 1284, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1285, n. t. h., C. [c-c] quieuit in [Christo], B. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] itl., t. h., B; above the L of Luaċain, in A, the t. h. placed no, D—*or D*—, meaning that the word may have commenced with D, not L. Hence the note in B. C has L; D, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1282. [1] O, A.—[b] 1285, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1286, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

[1284] [1] *1281* = 1284 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Conchobuir.*—See 1263 (= 1265), note 3, *supra.*

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. 1281[1][-4]. Maurice Ua Conchobuir,[2] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed by Toirdhelbach Ua Briain.—Amlaim O'Tomoltaigh, bishop-elect [and] confirmed[3] of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Dubghall, son of Maghnus Ua Baighill chief of Cloch-Cinnfhaelaidh, was killed by the people of Ua Mailgaithi.—"Son of the night" Mac Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luachain (or,-Duachain), rested in Christ.[4] [1284 Bis.]

(Gilla-Isu[1] Mac Tigernain, arch-chief of Cinel-Brenainn, died.—Or, it may be on this year, namely, 1281,[2] [the death of] Matthew Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni [ought to be].) (1281)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. 1282[1][-5]. Simon Ua Ruairc, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—Defeat was given by Maghnus Ua Conchobuir to Adam Cusack and to the Foreigners of the West of Connacht at Eas-dara; where were killed many persons and Colin Cusack, his brother, was taken in security, to allow [Adam] himself to go away, after great havoc had been made of his people.—Defeat was inflicted by Philip Mac Goisdeilb on the people of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir on Sliabh-gamh, so that many recruits [1285]

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[3] *Bishop-elect* [*and*] *confirmed*.—Literally, *choice of a confirmed bishop*. (For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra*.) His death took place after confirmation of the election (by the archbishop of Tuam) and before consecration.

[4] *In Christ*.—D adds, from what source I know not: O'Donill ad predandum inferiorem Conaciam inuasit eam et finito proposito rediit victoriosus.

(1281) [1] *Gilla-Isu, etc.*—This is a repetition of the fourth entry of the textual year 1279(=1282), *supra*.

[2] *1281*.—The obit of *Ua Raighillaigh* is given as the third item at 1279(=1282), *supra*. The *A. L. C.* call him chief of Muinter-Maelmordha (the O'Reilly's of Breifny).

[1285] [1] *1282*=1285 and 1286 of the *A. L. C.*

Mac Gille-Ḟhinnein do marbaḋ.—Ruaiḋri hUa[1] Gaḋra, rí Sleiḃe-Luga, do marbaḋ la Mac Fheorais ar a loċ fein.

[A.D. M.° cc.° lxxx.° ui.°] Sluaġ mór la hIarla Ulaḋ i Connaċtu,[2] gur'mill moran do ċellaiḃ 7 do ṁainistreċaiḃ. Ocus ger'b'eḋ, doġaḃ nert gaċ conair rainic 7 doġaḃ braíġdi[3] Connaċt[c] 7[c] Conaill 7 Eogain 7 doaiṫriġ Domnall hUa Neill (idon,[d] Domnall, mac Briain[d]) 7 tuc riġi do Niall Culanaċ hUa[1] Neill.—Muiris mael Mac Gerailt quieuit in [Christo].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. x.iii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° iii.°[b][-uii.°] Maṫa, mac Muirgisa, mic Caṫail, quieuit in [Christo].—Diarmait[c] Miḋeċ (mac[d] Diarmada, mic Caṫail Mic Diarmoda, idon, ri Muinntire-Mailruanaiḋ[d]) quieuit in Christo.[c]—Floirínt O Gibella[i]n, arcideoċan Oil-finn, fellsum eolais 7 inntliuċta,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-na-nóg O Mannaċa[i]n, ri na Tuaṫ, quieuit in Christo.—Mael-Seċlainn,[c] mac Tomaltaiġ, Mac Oireċtaiġ do marbaḋ la Toirrḋelbaċ, mac Eogain hUi Concobuir, a n-ḋiġailt a aṫar do treġaḋ do Tomaltaċ cetna do macaiḃ Toirrḋelbaiġ.[c]—
A 63d Adam Cimróg quieuit in [Christo].— | Bean-Muman, ingen hUi Caṫa[i]n, mortua est.

A.D. 1282. [2]-ta, A. [3]-de, B. [d-d]itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1283. [1]int—, B. [b] 1286, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1287, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

[2] *Killed.*—Cruciatus occisus est (*cruciatus* without warrant in the original), D. The entry in the *A. L. C.* states that he died a natural death.

[3] *Mac Fheorais.*—*Son of Pierce*; the Irish patronymic assumed by the Berminghams. The eponymous head was probably the Pierce mentioned [1305] *infra*.

[1286] [1] *A great host, etc.*—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1286.

Henceforward, down to 1309 of the text (=1313), the dating is four years in advance.

[1287] [1] *1283* = 1287 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Gilla-na-nog* (*devotee of the Virgins*).—*Gilla-na-neave* (*devotee of the saints*), D.

[3] *Rested in Christ.*—On Sept. 7, according to the *A. L. C.* This tends to prove that the text is four years in advance. In 1287, Sept. 7 fell on Sunday. In 1283 it was

were killed therein.—Henry Mac Gille-Fhinnein was killed.[2]—Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by Mac Fheorais[3] on his own lake. [1285]

[A.D. 1286]. A great host[1] [was led] by the Earl of Ulster into Connacht, so that he destroyed many of the churches and monasteries. And moreover, he obtained sway in every direction he went and received the pledges of Connacht [and Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain. And he deposed Domnall Ua Neill (namely, Domnall, son of Brian) and gave the kingship to Niall Culanach Ua Neill.—Maurice Fitz Gerald the Bald rested in Christ. [1286]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1283[1][-7]. Matthew, son of Maurice, son of Cathal [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Diarmait the Midian (son of Diarmad, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda, namely, king of Muinnter-Mailruanaidh) rested in Christ.—Florence O'Gibellain, archdeacon of Oil-finn, distinguished in knowledge and intelligence, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-nog[2] O'Mannacha[i]n, king of "The Territories," rested in Christ.[3]—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tomaltach Mac Oirechthaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, in revenge of his father having been abandoned by the same Tomaltach to the sons of Toirdhelbach.[4]—Adam Cusack[5] rested in Christ.—Bean-Muman, daughter of Ua Catha[i]n, died. [1287]

Tuesday,—an incidence devoid of note.

[4] *Sons of Toirdhelbach.* — The editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests *sons of Tomaltach;* because, as the sentence stands, Toirdelbach takes vengeance on Tomaltach for having abandoned the father of Toirdelbach to the sons of Toirdelbach. Perhaps, however, there existed a family feud between Toirdelbach and his father on the one side and the sons of Toirdelbach on the other.

The *F. M.*, as was their wont, omitted the passage containing the difficulty.

[5] *Cusack.*—He died at the close of the year, as his name appears in a Roll of receipt, Nov. 15, 1287. (*D. I.*, III. 341.)

[bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. xx.iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° iiii.°[b][-uiii.°] Michael Mac-in[1]-t-ṡair, espuc Cloċair, mortuus est.—Maġnus hUa Concobuir (idon,[c] mac Concuḃair ruaiḋ[c]), maraen le fuair do Connaċtaiḃ 7 hUi-mBriuin [hUa-] 7 Conmaicne, doṫeċt lais do ġaḃail riġe Connaċt dó fein. Ocus do haṫrigaḋ Caṫal ruaḋ, a derbraṫair 7 toċt doiḃ[2] co hAṫ-Sliseu, mur aroiḃe Caṫal co n-a ḟoċraide 7 cumusc doib leṫ ar leṫ 7 Caṫal do ġaḃail aigi[d] 7 maidm do ṫabairt ara muin[n]ter. Ocus dohairged urṁor Connaċt do'n[3] dul sin 7 riġi Connaċt do ġaḃail ar eigin do Mhaġnus.—Donnċaḋ[e] riaḃaċ, mac Maġnusa, mic Muirċertaiġ hUi Concobuir, quieuit in [Christo].[e]—Teċ do ġaḃail ar Mhaġnus hUa Conċobuir do Thoirrḋelbaċ, mac Eogain hUi Conċobuir, isin Ros-
B 65c mór 7 Maġnus do lot ann 7 Rag|nall Mac Raġnaill, taiseċ Muintiri-hEolais, do marbaḋ d'en urċur soiġdi 7 doloiteḋ Niall gelḃuiḋe hUa[4] Conċobuir 7 domarbaḋ daine aili[5] 7 do ḃeanaiḋ eiċ maiṫi ḋiḃ.—Sloiġ[e] le Maġnus O Conċobuir ar éis a leiġis a Sil-Muireḋaiġ, gur'gaḃ a nert 7 a m-braiġde.—Sluaġ leisan Iarla (idon,[f] an t-Iarla ruaḋ[f]) doċum Connaċt, co tainíc co Ros-comain 7 cum Maġnusa hUi Conċobuir, rí Chonnaċt 7 i n-aḋaiġ muinteri in riġ 7 Mic[6] Gerailt 7 dogreannaiġedur in t-Iarla im toċt seċa sin 7 ní tarraċt iter. Sgailis a sluaġ 7 a soċraiḋe gan tenn do ġaḃail.[e]—Steaṗan, airdespuc Tuama 7 Giustis na hErenn, in

A.D. 1284. [1] an, B. [2] daiḃ, A. [3] do (stroke over o=n omitted by oversight), A. [4] O, A. [5] ii., A, B. [6] mac, MS. (A). [b] *alias* 1287, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1288, n. t. h., C; 1288, on margin, D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d] ann—*in that* (*place*), B. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1288]. [1] *1284* = 1288 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Michael, etc.*—See (1268) notes 1, 2, *supra*.

[3] *Stephen.*—De Foleburne. He was transferred from Waterford (which he had held since 1274) by Honorius IV., July 12, 1286 (Theiner, p. 135–6) and died before July, 1288. A notable memoran-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. 1284[1][-8]. Michael[2] Mac-in-tshair, bishop of Clochar, died.—Maghnus Ua Concobuir (namely, son of Concubhar the Red), along with what he got to join him of the Connachtmen and of the Ui-Briuin and of Conmaicni, came to take the kingship of Connacht to himself. And Cathal the Red, his brother, was deposed. And they came to Ath-Slisen, where Cathal was with his force and they fought side for side and Cathal was taken by him and defeat inflicted on his people. And very large part of Connacht was harried on that occasion. And the kingship of Connacht was taken by force by Maghnus.—Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—A house was seized on Maghnus Ua Conchobuir by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, in Ros-mor and Maghnus was injured therein and Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by one shot of an arrow and Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was injured and other persons were killed. And good horses were taken from them.—A host [was led] by Maghnus O'Conchobuir after his healing into Sil-Muiredhaigh, so that he obtained sway over them and [obtained] their hostages.—A host [was led] by the Earl (namely, the Red Earl) to Connacht, until he came to Ros-Comain and to Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and against the people of the king and Fitz Gerald. And they challenged the Earl to go beyond that and he went not accordingly. He disperses his host and his force without obtaining sway.—Stephen,[3] archbishop of Tuaim and Justiciary of Ireland, [1288 Bis.]

dum of the chattels belonging to him found in Tuam and Athlone was made in the beginning of that month. (*D. I.*, III. 406.) For his doings from his arrival in Ireland as "brother of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England" (*ib.*, II. 886) in 1270 to his death as justiciary, see the references under *Foleburne; Waterford, Brother Stephen* (*ib.* II.); *Waterford, Stephen; Tuam, Stephen* (*ib.* III.).

Christo quieuit.—Caṫal mac Taiḋg, mic Caṫail Mic Diarmata, do ġabail riġi Muiġi-Luirg.—Uilliam Mac Pheorais, do ṫoga[ḋ] cum airdepscoide Tuama.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° u.°[b][-ix.°] Taḋg hUa Flannaga[i]n, taisech Clainni-Caṫail, quieuit in [Christo].—Maṫa O Sgingin, ard-senchaiḋ Erenn uile, mortuus est.—Miles, espuc Conmaicne, idon, in Gaillespuc, quieuit in [Christo].—Símon hUa[1] Fínachta, aircinnech Oil-fínn, quieuit in [Christo].—
A 64a [Christo].— | Sluagaḋ la Ricard Diuid 7 le Gallaib na Miḋe—7 Maġnus hUa Conchobuir, ri Connacht, leis—cum [U]í Mail-[Sh]echlainn, co tucaḋ maidm mor orra[2] (idon,[c] maidm in Crois-sleiḃe[c]) 7 romarbaḋ Ricard Diuíd ann, in barun moruasal[d] 7 a braiṫrecha 7 Sécus hUa Cellaiġ, idon, mac in espuic.—Fiachra hUa Flainn, taisech Sil-Mailruanaiġ, in t-aen duine[3] rob' ferr einech 7 égnom 7 comairce dobí i Connachtaiḃ, do[e] dul do ḋenum cleamnusa re Gallaiḃ, gur'marb mac Ricaird finn a[f] Burc 7 Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Pheorais i meḃail é.—

A.D. 1285. [1] O, A. [2] orta, A. [3]–ni, B. [b] 1289, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1289, n. t. h., B; 1289, on margin, D. The Miles item is omitted in D. [c-c] l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C, D. [d] mor, B; followed by C. [e] a—*his*, B. [f] om., A

[4] *Elected.*—Having gone to Rome for the purpose, he got his election confirmed by Nicholas IV., May 2, 1289. (Theiner, p. 142–3.) Thereupon, he was promoted from subdeaconship to deaconship and empowered (May 26) to receive priest's Orders from any bishop he should chose (*ib.* 144). On the same day the bishops of Killala and Clonfert were directed, either of them, with two other suffragans, to give him episcopal consecration (*ib.*).

In addition to being rector of Athenry in Tuam, he held a benefice in Cashel, Killaloe and Killala respectively ! To discharge the church debts of Tuam and support the archiepiscopal dignity, he was allowed (Aug. 5, 1289) to retain these four preferments for three years and to receive one year's revenue of every benefice vacated during the three years next ensuing, due provision being made for the cure of souls. The bishops of Lis-

rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—William Mac Fheorais [Bermingham] was elected[4] to the archbishopric of Tuaim. [1288]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 5th of the moon,] A.D. 1285[1][-9]. Tadhg Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Matthew O'Sgingin, arch-antiquary of all Ireland, died.—Miles,[2] bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop, rested in Christ.—Simon Ua Finachta, herenagh of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Richard Tuit [of Athlone] and by the Foreigners of Meath—and Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht, [was] with him—to [attack] Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, so that a great defeat (namely, the defeat of Crois-sliabh) was inflicted upon them. And Richard Tuit, the great, noble Baron was killed[3] therein, as well as his kinsmen and Jacques Ua Cellaigh, namely, the son of the bishop.[4]—Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Muinnter-Mail-ruanaigh, the best person for hospitality and prowess and protection that was in Connacht, went to make marriage alliance with the Foreigners, so that the son of Richard de Burgh the Fair and Mac William [de Burgh] and Mac Fheorais killed him in treachery.—A great host [was [1289]

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more and Killaloe were to execute the terms of the concession (*ib.* p. 145).

[1289] [1] *1285* = 1289 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Miles.*—Of Dunstable. Appointed at the close of 1255, or early in 1256. (*D. I.*, II. 486.) As the temporalities were restored to his successor, Matthew, canon of Ardagh, Jan. 28, 1290 (*ib.* III. 574), Miles, it can scarcely be doubted, died in 1289. The text is consequently four years predated.

[3] *Killed.*—From a grant of custody of his lands and tenements issued Sept. 2, 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 764), it may be inferred that Tuite was slain in that year.

[4] *Bishop.*—Thomas O'Kelly, of Clonfert, who died in [1263], *supra.*

Sluaġ mor le Mac Feorais cum in[4] Chalbaiġ hUi Concobuir 7 na mac[5] riġ Laiġneċ,[6] co tucaḋ maidm mor forro 7 gur'marbaḋ Mailir d'Exetra 7 Goill imda aili[7] 7 eiċ imḋa do buain de.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] 1, l. x.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° ui.°[b][-xc.°] Uilliam Mac Feorais do ġaḃail airdepscoide [Tuama[c]].—In t-espoc hUa[1] Sedeċa[i]n, idon, espuc Cille-mic-nDuaċ, quieuit in [Christo].—Cairpri
B 65d hUa Mail[-Sh]eċlainn, ri Miḋe, in mac|aṁ is moirgnimaiċi[2] dobi i n-Erinn i n-a aimsir, do marbaḋ (le[d] Ma[c] Coċlan[d]).—Sluaiġeḋ la Domnall, mac Briain hUi Neill i Cenel-nEogain, gur'cuir Niall hUa[1] Neill (idon,[d] Niall Culanaċ[d]) ar eigin eisti 7 gur'gab fein riġi ar los a laṁa.—Aeḋ hUa[3] Domnaill do aṫriġaḋ d'a derbraṫair fein, idon, do Tairrḋelbaċ hUa[3] Domnaill, tre cumaċtain ciniḋ a maṫar, idon, Clainni-Domnaill 7 Gallóglaċ n-imda aile[4] (7[a] riġi do gaḃail do fein ar eigin[d]).

(Hoc[f] anno Iohannes de Ianua, frater Ordinis Predicatorum, auctorem qui dicitur C a t h o l i c o n perfecit, seu ad finem perduxit, Nonis Marcii.[f])

A.D. 1285. [4] an, B. [5] mic (which is meaningless), B. [6]-eaċa, A; -eċa, B. The sense requires the gen. pl. [7] eile, A; ii., B.

A.D. 1286. [1] O, A. [2]-aiġi, B. [3] O, B. [4] eile, A; ii., B. [b] 1290, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1290, n. t. h., C; 1290, on margin, D. [c] Given in D. Cf. the last item of 1284. Here in A, l. m., t. h., is: annso tic sud ṫuas—*Here* [*under this year*] *comes that* [*entry regarding Mac Feorais given*] *above* [*under 1284*]. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] On text space, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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[5] *De Exeter.*—His name appears in a Roll of receipt, May 10, 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 475); which confirms the accuracy of the *Loch Ce* date.

[1290] [1] *1286* = 1290 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] [*David*].—Elected apparently in 1284 (*D. I.*, II. 2182). "David, bishop of Kilmacduagh," appears in a Roll of receipt, May 20, 1286 (*ib.*, III. 215). Nicholas, canon of the church, having announced the death of David, licence to elect was granted, June 13, 1290 (*ib.*,

led] by Mac Fheorais against the Calbach Ua Concobuir and the sons of the kings of Leinster, so that great defeat was put upon them. And Meyler de Exeter[5] and many other Foreigners were killed and many horses were taken from him. [1289]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 16th of the moon,] A.D. 1286[1][-90]. William Mac Fheorais took [possession of] the archbishopric of Tuaim.—The bishop [David][2] Ua Sedechain, namely, bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, rested in Christ.—Cairpri Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth that was in Ireland in his time, was killed[3] (by Ma[c] Cochlan).—A hosting by Domnall, son of Briain Ua Neill, into Cenel-Eogain, so that he put Niall Ua Neill (namely, Niall Culanach) by force therefrom and took the kingship himself by power of his force.—Aedh Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own brother, namely, by Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill, through the power of the tribe of his mother, namely, the Clann-Domnaill and many other Gallowglasses[4] (and he took the kingship to himself by force). [1290]

(This year John of Genoa,[1] Friar of the Order of Preachers, perfected, or brought to end, the Author that is called *Catholicon*, on the Nones [7th] of March.) (1286)

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680). The textual date is thus four years in advance.

[3] *Killed.*—Treacherously, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Gallowglasses.*—Literally, *Foreign youth* (a collective substantive). See Grace's Annals (*Ir. Arch. Soc.*), p. 71.

(1286) [1] *John of Genoa.*—John De Balbis, a Dominican, born in Genoa. Of the *Catholicon*, Quetif and Echard (*Script. Ord. Praed.*, p. 462) write: Opus continet Orthographiam, Prosodiam, Grammaticam, Rhetoricam, Etymologiam: propterea que dicitur *Catholicon*, id est, opus universale. Cuius potissima pars est Vocabularium voces omnes primae, mediae et infimae Latinitatis complectens. Titulus in codicibus, qua manuscriptis, qua impressis: Incipit Summa, quae vocatur *Catholicon*, edita a F. Joanne de Janua, Ord. F. P. Ad calcem: Immensas omnipotenti Deo Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto gratiarum referimus actiones, qui nostrum *Catholicon* ex

Kal. Ian. (f.,[a] ii., l. xx.iii.[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° iii.i.° [b][-xc.i.°] Toirrḋelbaċ, mac Eogain hUi Concobuir, in duine is[c] mo 7 is[c] aille 7 rob' ferr eineċ 7 egnom 7 coscur[1] dobí i n-Erinn, do[d] marbaḋ la Niall n-gelbuiḋe hUa Concobuir.—Sluaġ le Ricard a Burc, le hIarla Ulaḋ (idon,[e] in t-Iarla ruaḋ[e]), i Tir-nEogain, d'ar'aċriġ sé Domnall, mac Briain hUi Neill 7 doriġaḋ leis Niall Culanaċ O[f] Neill[f] 7 mur doḟag[2] in t-Iarla in tír, domarbaḋ Niall Culanaċ le Domnall hUa Neill. Ocus doriġaḋ a huċt an Iarla cetna le Mac Martin 7 le Mac Eoin mac Aeḋa buiḋe hUi Neill (idon,[e] Brian, mac Aeda buiḋe[e]) 7 roḟagaiḃ Domnall in tír.—Sluaġ
A 64b leisin | Iarla i Tir-Conaill cum Toirrḋelbaiġ, gur'airg in tir, eter cill 7 tuaiċ 7 co tainic i Connaċtaiḃ[3] co hOil-finn 7 co tucadur Connaċta felbraiġde do.—

A.D. 1287. [1]-gur, A. [2]-gaiḃ, B. [3]-ċta, B. [b] 1291, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1291 n. t. h., C; 1291 on margin, D. [c-c] rob'—*that was*, B. [d] a—*his*, B. [e-e]itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f]om., B, C; given in D.

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multis et diversis doctorum texturis elaboratum atque contextum, licet per multa annorum curricula, in M.CC.LXXX.VI. Anno Domini, Nonis Martii, ad finem usque perduxit.

The concluding words shew that the person who made the additional entry at this year had the *Catholicon* before him.

Erasmus pokes fun at the *Catholicon* in the *Synodus Grammaticorum:* Albinus: Quinam erant [libri]? Bertulphus: Oh, praeclari omnes: *Catholicon*, etc. (Erasmi *Colloquia*, Amstelodami, Typ. Lud. Elzevirii, 1650, p. 417.)

Its chief interest lies in the fact that it was, according to Trithemius, the first example of block printing. Treating of John of Guttenberg and John Fust, he says (*Chron. Hirsaug. ad an.* 1450): Imprimis igitur characteribus litterarum in tabulis ligneis per ordinem scriptis formisque compositis vocabularium *Catholicon* nuncapatum impresserunt: sed cum iisdem formis nihil aliud potuerunt inscribere, etc. Six other additions of the work appeared up to 1506.

The Authors of the *Histoire Litteraire de la France* do not fail to turn his confession to account: Balbi de Gênes, l'un de plus célèbres grammariens dont l'Italie pût alors s'enorgueillir, avoue qu'il ne sait pas bien la langue d'Homère: mihi non bene scienti linguam Graecum [sic] (p. 142).

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. 1287[1][-91]. Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, the person who was greatest and handsomest and who was best of hospitality and prowess and triumph that was in Ireland, was killed by Niall Ua Concobuir the Tawny.—A host [was led] by Richard de Burgh [namely] by the Earl of Ulster (that is, the Red Earl) into Tir-Eogain, whereby he deposed Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill and Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king by him. And when the Earl left the country, Niall Culanach was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. And the son of Aedh[2] Ua Neill the Tawny (namely, Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny) was made king, with assent of the same Earl, by Mac Martin and by Mac Eoin. And Domnall left the country.—A host [was led] by the Earl into Tir-Conaill against Toirdhelbach [Ua Domnaill], so that he harried the country, both church and territory. And he came into Connacht to Oil-finn and the Connachtmen gave deceptive pledges[3] to him.— [1291]

[1291] [1] *1287* = 1291 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of Aedh—(namely, Brian).*—The collocation of the subject (after the agent) has led the authors of C and D astray. C gives: "And was made king after by the consent of the Earle aforesaid by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin Mac Hugh Boy O'Neale." Read "The son [*mac*] of Hugh Boy [*the Tawny*] was made king," etc. D has: Bernardus [*recte*, Brianus], filius Odonis Flauui, regnauit authoritate Comitis et per institutionem Mag Martin et Macke Euoyne, filium Odonis Flaui. *Mac Eoin* and *mac Aedha* are here erroneously taken to be in apposition.

A scribal error, which passed unnoticed by the editor, occurs in the *A. L. C.* (1291). The person who was made king is called Niall, son of Aedh. In the entry of his death at 1295 in the same Annals, he is rightly named Brian, son of Aedh.

[3] *Deceptive pledges.*—That is, they intended nevertheless to cast off his authority as soon as they could. C makes an extraordinary blunder in this place: "Connaght made him the Feast of St. Briget!" That is, *fel*, deceit is taken for *feil*, feast and *braighde*, pledges, for *Brighde*, gen. of *Brigit*, a personal name. D also errs: Inhabitantes tradiderunt eidem *viles* tantum obsides. The *F. M.* omit *fel*, which is the chief word.

Concobuir hUa Duḃda, ri hUa-Ḟiaċraċ,[4] do baṫaḋ ar in t-Sinainn.—Comṫogbail do ḋenum do Chaṫal hUa Concobuir 7 do Niall Ġelbuiḋe 7 do luċtgaċa coimeirġi d'a raibe acu, eter Gallaiḃ 7 Gaiḋelaiḃ, d'aiṫriġaḋ Maġnusa 7 imperain do ṫabairt doiḃ i Caraiḋ-Culaind (alias[e]-Chulṁaile[e]). Ocus Caṫal do lot ann 7 Murċaḋ, mac Taiḋg hUi Conċobuir, do marbaḋ ann 7 daine eile 7 eiċ imḋa do ḃuain do ṁuinnter Maġnusa 7 maidm do ṫabairt ar fein 7 a dul ar fo laim 7 creċa mora do ḋenum do muinnter Caṫail [U]i Conċobuir 7 do Niall Ġelbuiḋe ar n-guin Caṫail i Cairpri. Ocus Maġnus O Concoḃair, ar teċt do Shil-Muireḋaiġ ċuigi 7 a aes[5]
B 66a grada fein 7 Gall[aiḃ] Rosa-|Comain d'a ḟoiriṫin ar namarac ar eis in madma, toċt dó i n-airrċis[6] na creċ. Ar[g] breiṫ[g] do forro ar Sraṫ-in-ḟerain[n] fo'n[h] Aenaċ, in creċ uile do buain diḃ 7 Niall fein do ḋul ar eigin as 7 Tomas Mac Goisdelḃ do marbaḋ ann 7 a braṫair, Daiḃiṫ Mac Goistelḃ, do ġaḃail ann 7 a marbaḋ isin laiṁ sin[i] 7 moran aile[7] do'n t-sloġ sin do marbaḋ ann, eter Gallaiḃ 7 Gaiḋelaiḃ. Ocus teċt do Niall ar siṫ astir 7 a ferann fein do ṫabairt dó. Doriġneḋ[j] etercasait mor 7 innlaċ adḃul eturru: fuabairtin tire do ġaḃail do Niall; creċ mor do ḋenum do Mhaġnus ar Niall 7 a argain uile.[j]—Aeḋ hUa Fallaṁain quieuit in [Christo].—Conġalaċ Mág Eoċaga[i]n, taisec Cene[oi]l-Fhiaċaiḋ, mortuus est.

(Brian[k] O Flainn, ri O-Tuirtri, occisus est.—Toirrḋealbaċ hUa Domnaill do aṫriġaḋ d'a braṫair

A.D. 1287. [4] O—, A. [5] aesa (gen.) A. [6] -st, A. [7] eile, A; ii, B. [g-g] ocus breṫ—*and (he) overtook*, B; followed by C, D. [h] for an—*upon the*, B. [i] cetna—*the same*, B, C. [j-j] om., B, C, D. [k-k] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[4] *Secretly.*—Literally (as rendered in C), *under hand*. It means that he was not recognised. Fauore, potius quam propriâ industriâ, euasit, D.

[5] *Maghnus.*—Here, by the native idiom, nom. absolute.

[6] *With difficulty.*—"Escaped hardly," C; valide, licet fugiendo, euasit, D.

(1287). [1] *Brian.*—This item is in the *F. M.* (who have *died*, instead of *was slain*) at 1291. The other

Concobur Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.—A general muster was made by Cathal Ua Concobuir and by Niall the Tawny and by all the folk that they had capable of rising out, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, to depose Maghnus. And they gave battle in Caradh-Culainn (otherwise, [Caradh]-Chulmaile) and Cathal was injured therein and Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir and other persons [were killed there]. And many horses were taken from the people of Maghnus and defeat was inflicted upon himself and he went therefrom secretly.[4] —And many preys were made by the people of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by Niall the Tawny [in revenge] for the wounding of Cathal in Cairpre. And Maghnus[5] O'Concobhair, when the Sil-Muiredaigh came to him and [when] his own retinue and the Foreigners of Ros-Comain [came] to his aid on the morrow after the defeat, he went to the rescue of the preys. On his overtaking them at Srath-in-fherainn and close by the Aenach, all the prey was taken from them and Niall himself escaped with difficulty[6] therefrom. And Thomas Mac Goistelb was killed there and his kinsman, David Mac Goistelb, was captured there and much more of that host, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed there. And Niall came, on peace [being made], into the country and his own land was given to him. Great recrimination and contention [however] happened between them: the direction of the country was assumed by Niall; a great foray was made by Maghnus on Niall and he was completely despoiled by him.—Aedh Ua Fallamhain rested in Christ.—Conghalach Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died. [1291]

(Brian[1] O'Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain.— (1287)
Toirdhealbach Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own kins-

two entries are in the *A. L. C.* under 1291. Perhaps the Continuator placed them here, though at the wrong year, because they were given at the same date as the foregoing textual events in the source whence he drew.

fein, idon, d'Aeḋ hUa Domnaill 7 riġi do ġaḃail do fein air.—Aedru Mhagraṫ, abb na Trinoide ar Loċ-Che, in Christo quieuit.[k])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° uiii.°[b][-xc.ii.°] Sluaġ[c] lesin Iarla cetna cum Maġnusa, no co rainic co Ros-Comain 7 doim[ṫ]ic gan braiġde, gan nert do'n turus sin. Rolen imorro Maġnus in t-Iarla co Milius 7 dorigne a oiġreir ann.[c]—Donnċaḋ, mac Eogain hUi Conċobuir, quieuit in [Christo].—Somairliḋ O Gairmleġaiḋ do marbaḋ la hUa[1] Neill.—Niall gealbuiḋe hUa Conċobuir do marbaḋ do Thaḋg, mac Ainnrias hUi Conċobuir 7 do Thuaṫal, mac Muir-
A 64c ceartaiġ.—Mag Coċla[i]n, ri Delḃna, do marbaḋ | do Shifin Mac Pheorais tre forgoll in[2] Iarla.—Aindiles O Doċartaiġ, taisec Arda-Miḋair, quieuit in Christo.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. xx.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° ix.°[b][-xc.° iii.°] Maġnus hUa Concobuir, ri Connaċt re[c] coic[1] bliaḋna co leiṫ, in fer denma riḋa 7 cagaiḋ robo mó grain 7 cosgur 7 rob' ferr eineċ 7 egnom i n-a aimsir fein do Ghaiḋelaiḃ, iar m-beiṫ dó raiṫi i n-galar, mortuus est.—Caṫal hUa Conċobuir do marbaḋ do Ruaiḋri, mac Donnċaḋa riaḃaiġ.—Caṫal ruad hUa Conċobuir (idon,[d] mac Concubair ruaiḋ[d]) do ġaḃail riġi Connaċt iar n-gabail Aeḋa, mic Eogain. Ocus Caṫal cetna do marbaḋ i cinn raiṫi do Ruaiḋri, mac Donn-ċaḋa riaḃaiġ hUi Conċobuir 7 Aeḋ, mac Eogain, do

A.D. 1288. [1] O, A. [2] an, A. [b] 1292, overhead, n. t. h., A; *alias* 1292, n. t. h., C; 1292, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1289. [1] .u. (the Latin equivalent used here and elsewhere as contraction), A, B. [b] 1293, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1293, n. t. h., C; 1293, on margin, D. [c] om. (probably by mistake), A. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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[2] *Trinity.*—The Premonstratensian abbey, Trinity Island, Loch Ce.

[1292] [1] *1288* = 1292 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of Andrew.*—D adds : mic

man, namely, by Aedh Ua Domnaill and the kingship was taken by himself again.—Aedru Magrath, abbot of the Trinity[2] in [*lit.* on] Loch-Che, rested in Christ.) [1291]

[1292 Bis.] Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1288[1][-92]. A host [was led] by the same Earl against Maghnus [Ua Conchobair], until he reached Ros-Comain, and he went without hostage, without sway, on that expedition. Maghnus, however, followed the Earl to Miliug and complied with his full demand there.—Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Somhairlidh O'Gairmleghaidh was killed by Ua Neill.—Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was killed by Tadhg, son of Andrew[2] Ua Conchobuir and by Tuathal, son of Muircertach.—Mag Cochla[i]n, king of Delbna, was killed by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through direction of the Earl.—Aindiles O'Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair,[3] rested in Christ.

[1293] Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. 1289[1][-93]. Maghnus Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht for five years and a half, the man of the Gaidhil for making peace and war that caused most terror and triumph and was best in hospitality and benevolence in his own time, after being a quarter [of a year] in illness, died.—Cathal Ua Conchobuir was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh the Swarthy.[2]—Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red (namely, son of Concubar the Red) took the kingship of Connacht after the capture of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair]. And the same Cathal was killed at the end of a quarter [of a year] by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobuir

Bria[i]n Luaigne—son of Brian of Luighni. This is given in the *A. L. C.* (1292).

For Tuathal, see the final entry of following year.

[3] *Ard-Midhair.*—D adds: communis omnibus hospitalitate. The original of the expression is in the *F. M.* at this year.

[1293] [1] *1289* = 1293 of the *A. L. C.*

Donnchadh the Swarthy.—Donati fusci, D.

legan as 7 riġi Connaċt do ġaḃail do[c] tre nert in Ghiustis.—Caislen Sligiġ do ḋenum do Sheon Fi[tz] Tomus 7 a ḋul tairis co teċ riġ Saxan.—Aeḋ, mac
B 66b Eogain hUi Conċobuir, do ġabail riġi Connaċt | 7[e] a riġaḋ do'n Giúistis 7 do muinnter[e] in[2] riġ 7 an[3] deċmaḋ[4] la iar[f] n-a riġaḋ, a gaḃail do Mac Gerailt i[5] meḃail 7 coica[6] da muinnter do marbaḋ 7 creċa mora do ḋenum air.—Murċaḋ hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlainn, ri Miḋe, quievit in [Christo].—Ferġal hUa Raġaillaiġ, rí Muínnteri-Mhailmórḋa, mortuus est.—Taissi Padraic[7] 7 Coluim-cille 7 Briġde do ḟoillsiúġuḋ do Nícol Mac Mail-Issu, do Chomarba Padraic,[7] do beṫ Saḃull Patraic[7] 7 a tógbail do 7 iar n-a[8] togbail, ferta móra 7 mirbuileḋa do ḋenum 7 a cur dósun a scrin cumdaiġ co honoraċ.—Mór, ingen Feiḋlimṫe hUi Conċobuir, quievit in [Christo].—Floirínt hUa Cerballa[i]n, espuc Tire-hEogain[g] (alias,[d] espuc Daire[d]), quievit in [Christo].—Muircertaċ hUa Flannaga[i]n, taiseċ Clainni-Caṫail, quievit in [Christo].—Tuaṫal,[h] mac Muircertaiġ (hUi[d] Chonċubair[d]), do marbaḋ la Muinnter-Eaġra.

(Caṫal[i] Mac Diarmada, riġ Mhuiġe-Luirg, do ġaḃail le hAeḋ, mac Eoġain hUi Chonċuḃair, im meaḃuil 7 he fein do ḋul ar éigin ar toraḋ a lama as a ċuiḃriġiḃ 7 creaċ do ḋenum ḋo ar ċloinn Chaṫail hUi Fhlannagan. Ocus milleḋ[9] Connaċt do ṫeaċt do na holcaiḃ doriṅdeḋ annsin etir ġaḃail 7 ṁarbaḋ.[i]—Aed,[j] mac [Eo]gain

A.D. 1289. [2] an, A. [3] in, B. [4] .x. maḋ, A, B. [5] a, A. [6] .l. (the Latin numeral used as contraction), A, B. [7] -ic, B. [8] n-o, A. [9] miłł7, (A) MS. [e-e] a huċt an Giustis 7 muinnteri—*by the power of the Justiciary and the people* (*of the king*), B; "by the power of the deputy," C. [f] ar—*on* (=*after*), A. [g] Doire—*of Doire*, with: no, Thiri-hEogain—*or, of Tir-Eogain*, itl., t. h., B; followed by C and D. [h] om., D. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [j-j] l. m., n. t. h., but different from that of [i-i], A; om., B, C, D.

[3] *Justiciary.*—William de Vesey, 1290—1294.

[4] *Fitz Thomas.*—Fitz Gerald of Offaly. For the wager of battle between him and de Vesey (in connection with which he went to England), see *D. I.*, IV. 147.

Opposite this entry, l. m., Latin hand, is: *Reedificatio Sligiae per Anglos.*

the Swarthy. And Aedh, son of Eogan, was liberated and the kingship of Connacht taken by him through the power of the Justiciary.[3]—The castle of Sligech was built by John Fitz Thomas[4] and he went across to the house of the king of the Saxons.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, took the kingship of Connacht and he was made king by the Justiciary and by the people of the king and the tenth day after his being made king, he was captured in treachery by Fitz Gerald. And fifty of his people were killed and great preys were made upon him.—Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, rested in Christ.—Ferghal Ua Raighaillaigh, king of Muinnter-Mailmordha, died.—The relics[5] of [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille and Brigit were revealed to Nicholas Mac Mail-Issu, [namely] to the successor of Patrick, to be in Sabhall of Patrick. And they were taken up by him and, after their being taken up, great deeds and marvels were done and they were placed honourably by him in an ornamental shrine.—Mor, daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ. —Florence[6] Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain (otherwise, bishop of Daire), rested in Christ.—Muircertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Tuathal, son of Muircertach (Ua Conchubair), was killed by the Muinnter-Eaghra. [1293]

(Cathal[1] Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Lurg, was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Eoghan Ua Conchubhair, in treachery. And he himself went by force, by dint of his own power, out of his fetters and a foray was made by him on the children of Cathal Ua Flannagan. And destruction of Connacht came of the evils that were done then, both (1289)

[5] *The relics, etc.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 456 sq.) adduces reasons to shew that this discovery did not take place.

[6] *Florence.*—On April 22, 1293, four years later than the textual date of his death, he paid a fine of 20s. for not coming to parliament (*D. I.*, IV. 21). He died the same year, before October 10 (*ib.* 94).

(1289) [1] *Cathal, etc.*—The additions belong to 1293. The first

h[Ui Conċu]buir, inci[pi]t re[gn]are. — Reliqui[a]e [Sanct]orum Patricii, Columbae [et] Brigidae [hoc] anno in[uen]tae sunt.[j])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] vii., l. i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.°[b] [-iiii.°] Aeḋ,[c] mac Eogain, do ḋenum creċ mor ar Clainn-Muirċertaiġ.—Muirċertaċ, mac Maġnusa hUi Concobuir, aḋbur roiceḋaiġ[1] is ferr do bi d'a ċiniuḋ[2]
A 64d fein, do marbaḋ le Domnall, mac Taiḋg 7 le Taḋg.—| Domnall hUa hEġra, ri Luiġne, quieuit in [Christo].—Mael-Seċlainn hUa[3] Flannaga[i]n, taiseċ Clainni-Caṫail, do marbaḋ la Caṫal, mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmata, ar sraid Sliġiġ.[4]—Donnċaḋ Mac Con[Sh]nama, taiseċ Muinnteri-Cinaeṫa,[5] quieuit in [Christo].—Duarcan Mac[6] Tigernain, taiseċ Teallaiġ-Dunċaḋa, quieuit in [Christo].—Caṫal mac Taiḋg Mic Diarmata, rí Muiġe-Luírg, quieuit in [Christo].—Carraċ-in-cairn Mag Thigernain, taiseċ Thellaiġ-Dunċaḋa, quieuit in [Christo].—Caislen Sliġiġ do leagaḋ le hAeḋ, mac Eogain hUi[d] Conċobuir.[d]—Derbail,[e] ingen Taiḋg Mic (Caṫail[f] Mic[f]) Diarmata, quieuit in [Christo].—Maelruanaiġ, mac Gilla-Crist Mic Diarmata, do ġabail riġi Maiġi-Luirg.[e]—In t-Iarla (idon,[g] Ricard a Burc, idon, an t-Iarla ruaḋ[g]) do ġabail do Mac Gerailt 7 buaiḋreḋ Erenn uile do ṫeċt trid an[e] gaḃail[e] sin.—Creċa[e] mora mebla do ḋenum do Mac Gerailt 7 do

A.D. 1290. [1]-7aiġ, B. [2]ċineḋ, A: [3]O, A. [4]-giḋ, A. [5]-aiṫ, B. [6]Mag, B. 1294, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1294, n. t. h., B, C; 1294 on margin, D. [c] This item is omitted in D. [d-d] om., B, C; given in D. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Opposite the entry, r. m., t. h., A, B, is Gabail Maic Gerailt ar in Iarla—*Fitz Gerald's capture of the Earl;* literally: *capture of Fitz Gerald on the Earl.*

is given in the *A. L. C.* at that year; the second and third are respectively found (with more detail) in the third and eighth of the original entries of this year.

[1294] [1] *1290*=1294 of the *A. L. C.*

by capturing and killing.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, begins to reign.—The relics of Saints Patrick, Columba and Brigid were found this year.) (1289)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1290[1][-4]. Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], made a great foray on the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Muircertach, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, the one of his own sept best fit to be king of a Province, was killed by Domnall, son of Tadhg and by Tadhg [Ua Conchobair].—Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, was killed by Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, on the street of Sligech. —Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, rested in Christ.—Duarcan Mac Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ. —Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, rested in Christ.—Carrach-in-cairn[2] Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligech was levelled[3] by Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir.—Derbail, daughter of Tadhg (son of Cathal) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Maelruanaigh, son of Gilla-Crisd Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—The Earl (namely, Richard de Burgh, that is, the Red Earl) was taken prisoner[4] by Fitz Gerald and disturbance of all Ireland came through that capture. — Great treacherous forays were made by Fitz Gerald and by Mac [1294]

[2] *Carrach - in - Cairn.* — *Scabidus acervi lapidum*, D. The origin of the soubriquet is unknown to me. The editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 510) says the *F. M.* call him Duarcan. The explanation is, they give Duarcan's obit (the next preceding entry but one) and omit this.

[3] *Levelled.*—See the third original entry of [1293], *supra.*

[4] *Taken prisoner.*—At the close of 1294, or early in 1295 (*D. I.*, IV. 191: the Roll referred to by O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 462, note *n*). According to Clyn's Annals the earl was taken on Saturday [Dec. 12] before the feast of St. Lucy [Dec. 13] 1294. Hence the text is four years antedated.

Mac Feorais ar Connaċtaiḃ 7 Aeḋ, mac Eogain, do ṡamailt d'aṫrigaḋ. In tír do ṁilliuḋ doiḃ 7 nír'ġabsat nert eili buḋ mo na sin.—Daibiṫ Mac Gille-Arraiṫ do marbaḋ la macaiḃ Domnaill duiḃ hUi Egra.[e]

(Gilla-Adomnain[h] Magraiṫ, comarba Termuinn-Dabeó[i]g, quieuit decimo tertio Kalendas Nouembris hoc anno.[h])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. x.ii.,[a]] Anno Domini M° cc.° xc.° i.°[b] [-u.] In t-Iarla cetna do légun as do Mac Gerailt tre nert riġ Saxan ar braiġdiḃ maiṫi[ḃ] d'a ċineḋ fein.—
B 66c | Brian, mac Aeḋa buiḋe hUi Neill, ri Ceniuil-Eogain,[1] do marbaḋ la Domnall (mac[c] Briain[c]) hUi[-a] Neill 7 ar mor do Ghallaiḃ 7 do Ghaiḋelaiḃ 'maille fris (Maidm[d] na Craiḃe[d]).—Domnall hUa[2] Cellaiġ, ri hUa[2]-Maine, in t-aen Ghaiḋel is glicu 7[e] is línaiġi[u][e] 7 is[f] ferr comuirle dobí i n-a ḋuṫaiḋ[g] ḟein a[h] n-Erinn,[h] a ég i n-aibit manaiġ 7 a aḋnucal i Cnoc-Muaiḋe.—Conn[i] Mac Brana[i]n, taiseċ Corc[a]-Aċland, occisus est.[i] Tomaltaċ[h] Mac Brana[i]n, in taiseċ dorigneḋ 'n-a ínaḋ, do marbaḋ do ṁuínnter Chonalla[i]n a n-digailt a n-aṫur do marbaḋ dórum.[h]—Cogaḋ[3] mór i Tir-Conaill isin[4] bliaḋain sin.[j]—Cagaḋ mór eter rí Saxan 7 rí Frangc.—Caislen[k] [Muiġe-Duma[k]] 7 caislen in Baile-nua 7 caislen Muiġi-Brecraiḋe do leagaḋ la Seaffraiġ hUa Ferġail.

A.D. 1290. [h-h] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1291. [1] Cenel—, A. [2] O, A. [3] cagaḋ, A. [4] is (short form of the textual word), B. [b] 1295, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1295, n. t. h., C; 1295, on margin, D. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] r. m., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B; om., C, D. [e-e] om., A, D; given in B, C. [f] dob'—*that was*, B. [g] aimsir—*time*, B, C; om., D. [h-h] om., B, C, D. [i-i] om., D; est is omitted in A. [j] si—*this*, B. [k-k] om., B, C, D: a blank is left in the MS. for the name, which is here supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1295).

Feorais on Connacht and Aedh, son of Eogan, seemed to be deposed. The country was destroyed by them; but they got no power that was greater than that.—David Mac Gille-arraith was killed by the sons of Domnall Ua Eghra the Black. [1294]

(Gilla-Adomhnain Magraith, superior of Termonn-Dabeo[i]g, rested on the 13th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 20] this year.) (1290)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1291[1][-5]. The same Earl was liberated by Fitz Gerald,[2] through power of the king of the Saxons, for good hostages of his own sept.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, was killed by Domnall (son of Brian) Ua Neill and great havoc [was wrought] of Foreigners and Gaidhil along with him (The Defeat of the Craibh).—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the one Gaidhel the most prudent, the most perfect and of best counsel that was in his own district in Ireland, died in the habit of a monk and was buried in Cnoc-Muaidhe.—Conn Mac Brana[i]n, chief of Corca-Achlann, was slain. Tomaltach Mac Brana[i]n, the chief that was made in his stead, was killed by the family of Cu-alla[i]n, in revenge of their father having been killed by him.—Great war in Tir-Conaill in this year.—Great war[3] between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—The castle of [Magh-Duma] and the castle of Newtown and the castle of Magh-Brecraidhe were levelled by Geoffrey Ua Ferghail. [1295]

[1295] [1] *1291* = 1295 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Fitz Gerald.*—He was in Westminster at the time, having submitted to the king's will respecting the caption of de Burgh and other treasonable offences laid to his charge (*D. I.*, IV. 246).

[3] *War.*—Edward I.'s abortive expedition for the recovery of Gascony in 1295. For the connexion of Ireland therewith, see *D. I.*, IV. Index *Gascony*.

A65a[bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. xx.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° ii.° [b][-ui.°] Aeḋ, mac Eogain hUi Conċobuir, d'aṫrigaḋ d'a oireċt fein 7 Clann-Muircertaiġ do ṫabairt astir i n-a inaḋ 7 cennus 7 braiġdi do ṫabairt do Choncobur ruaḋ, mac Caṫail 7 in tír uile, eter cill 7 tuaiṫ, do milliuḋ tresan aṫriġaḋ sin. Criċ-Cairpri uile do loscaḋ 7 do milliuḋ la Clainn-Muircertaiġ 7 dul fa ṫemplaiḃ in tire doiḃ. Ocus doḋiġail Dia 7 Columcille 7 Muire baintiġerna, isa tempuill dosairġedur.—Sluaġ[c] mór do tinol do'n Aeḋ cetna sin do Ghallaiḃ 7 do Ghaiḋelaiḃ fa Uilliam Búrc 7 fa Teboid a Búrc, co rabadur ceiṫri[4] hoiḋce istir 7 roṁilleadur arbanna 7 imenna in tire uile 7 tangadur tairiċ in tire 'n-a teċ annsin. Rugadur leó iad co teċ in Iarla, do ḋenum ṡiṫa Aeḋa. Ocus ge roġellsat, nir' ċomaillset in siḋ 7 do aentaiġedur arís ar teċt d'a tiġ lesin Clainn cetna sin. In t-Aeḋ cetna sin do toiḋeċt isna Tuaṫaiḃ. O Ferġail 7 Mag Raġnaill co n-a n-imirciḃ do ṫabairt dó leis. Ocus teċta do ċur cum Mac Diarmata 7 O Flannaga[i]n 7 inntoḋ doiḃ istir tresan teċtaireċt sin 7 Concobur ruaḋ do[d] lenṁain 7 creċ do ḋenum dó ḟorro. Impoḋ doiḃ forro, idon, ar in creiċ 7[e] Concobur[e] ruaḋ, mac[f] Caṫail,[f] do marbaḋ le Mac Diarmada[1] ar toraiḋeċt na[g] creiċe. Ocus Loċlainn, mac Concobuir, do ġabail 7 Maġnus, mac Tomaltaiġ, do ġabail 7 becan[h] do ḋainiḃ eile do marbaḋ ann.[h] Ocus is ann dorinneḋ sin, i Cinn-Ceidi Thire-Tuaṫail.—Aeḋ hUa[2] Concobuir 7 Mac Diarmata 7 O Ferġail 7 na hoireċta arċeana do

A.D. 1292. [1] n-Diar—, B. [2] O, A. [b] 1296, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1296, n t. h., C; 1296, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] Over o is placed a, n. t. h., to make the reading da [=do a]—(*followed*) *them*, MS. (A). [e] B has idon—*namely* (*quia*, D), introducing the punishment that was inflicted on the profaners of the churches.

[1296] [1] *1292* = 1296 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Church and territory.*—"Both spirituall and temporall," C; in utroque foro, D.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. 1292[1][-6]. Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, were deposed by his own tribe and the Clann-Muircertaigh were brought into the country in his stead and headship and hostages were given to Concobur the Red, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair]. And the whole country, both church and territory,[2] was destroyed through that deposition. All the district of Cairpre was burned and destroyed by the Clann-Muircertaigh and the churches of the territory were attacked by them. And God and Colum-cille and Mary, the Queen, whose churches they profaned, avenged [this]. —A great host was mustered by the same Aedh of Foreigners and Gaidhil under William de Burgh and under Theobald de Burgh, so that they were four nights in the country and they destroyed the crops and chattels of all the country. And the chiefs of the country came into their house [i.e., submitted] then. They took them with them to the house of the Earl [Richard de Burgh], to make peace with Aedh. And though they promised, they kept not the peace and they united again with that same Clann on returning to their homes. That same Aedh came into "The Territories." O'Ferghail and Mag Raghnaill with their forces he brought with him. And messengers were sent to the Mac Diarmatas and O'Flannaga[i]ns and they returned into the country in consequence of that message. And Conchobur the Red followed and made a foray upon them. They turned upon these, namely, upon the foray force and Concobur the Red was killed by Mac Diarmata, in driving the prey. And Lochlainn, son of Concobur, was taken and Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, was taken and a small number of other persons were killed there. And where that was done is in Cenn-Ceidi of Tir-Tuathail. Aedh Ua Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and O'Ferghail and the allies also made large retaliatory forays on the people of Clann-Muircertaigh the [1296Bis.]

ḋenum creċ mór n-diġla ar muinntir[1] Clainni-Muircertaiġ in la cetna.—In[c] Laċlann cetna sin, mac Conċobuir, do ḋallaḋ 7 a éc a n-uṫur a ḋallta.[c]—Gilla-Ias[j] Mac-in-Liaṫanaiġ, espuc Oil-finn, quieuit in [Christo].—Mael-Petuir O Duiḃgenna[i]n, arċideoċan na Breifne, o Druim-cliaḃ co Cenannus, quieuit in Christo.[i]—Morsluaġ[3] le riġ Saxan i n-Albain, gur'gaḃ
B 66d nert Alban uile 7 gur'ṁill | tuaṫa 7 gur'sgris oirecta[4] 7 eglusa 7 gu ronnraḋaċ mainister Braṫar, co nar'ḟag[5] cloċ ar ait di 7 gur'marḃ fir[u] graiḋ 7 mná imḋa. Ocus dobadur maiṫi fer n-Erenn ar in sluaġ sin, idon, Ricard a Burc, Iarla Ulaḋ 7 Mac Geraiłt, idon, Seón Fi[tz] Tomus.

A 65b Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. iiii.[a],] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° iii.° [b][-uii.°] Concobur, mac Taiċliġ, mic Diarmata, mic[c] Conċobuir (mic[d] Taiḋg[d]) Mic Diarmata,[c] ri Muiġi-Luirg 7 Airtiġ, sinsesbraṫair 7 tiġerna Muinnteri-Maelruanaiġ uile, fer rob' fer[1] troid[c] 7 taċur,[c] gal 7 gaisceḋ, innsaiġiḋ[e] 7 anaḋ,[e] din[e] 7[c] termonn, firinne[f] 7 flaiṫemnus i n-a comaimsir, quieuit in [Christo] (7[d] a aḋlucuḋ imMainistir na Buille[d]).—Maġnus O hAinli,[2] taisec Cenuil-Dobṫa,[3] quieuit in [Christo].—

A.D. 1292. [3]-sluaiġeḋ, B. [4]-recṫ, B. [5]-gaiḃ, B. [f-f] om., A, D; given in B, C. [g] om., B (C). The word having reference to what is not given in that text. [h-h] daine aili [ii MS.] do marbaḋ—*other persons were killed*, B (C). Note the omission of ann—*in that place*, which refers to what is not given in B. [i] om., B, C, D. [j] This item is omitted in D.

A.D. 1293. [1] ferr, B. [2]-liḋe, B. [3]-dora (the phonetic form), A. [b] 1297, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1297, n. t h., C; 1297 on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] placed after flaiṫemnus,

[3] *Mac-in-Liathanaigh.*—*Son of the Grey* (O'Conor). According to the *A. L. C.*, he had been abbot of the Trinity, Loch Ce, and was chosen bishop on the death of O'Tomaltey, 1284, *supra*. On Sept. 10, 1296, the king informed Wogan, the Justiciary, that Trinotus [*Gilla-na-Trinoite*, Devotee of the Trinity] O'Thomelty [probably brother of the bishop-elect just mentioned] and Denis of Roscommon, canons

same day.—That same Lochlainn, son of Conchobur, was blinded and he died in the illness of his blinding.—Gilla-Isa Mac-in-Liathanaigh,[3] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Mael-Pedair O'Duibhgenna[i]n, archdeacon of Breifni from Druim-Cliabh to Cenannus, rested in Christ. —A great host [was led] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland, so that he got command of all Scotland and destroyed territories and despoiled shire-lands and churches and particularly a Monastery of Friars,[4] so that he left not a stone of it in place. And he killed many ecclesiastics and women. And there were nobles of the Men of Ireland on that expedition, namely, Richard de Burgh,[5] Earl of Ulster and Fitz Gerald, that is, John Fitz Thomas. [1296]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. 1293[1][-7]. Concobur, son of Taichlech, son of Diarmait, son of Conchobur (son of Tadhg) Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech, elder brother and lord of all Muinnter-Maelruanaigh, the man of best courage and prowess, valour and championship, attack and resistance, protection and asylum, truth and governance in his own time, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill). —Maghnus O'hAinli, chief of Cenel-Dobtha, rested in [1297]

of Elphin, prayed for licence to elect in place of Brother Gelasius [*Gilla-Isu*], their late bishop (*D. I.*, IV. 322). For the sequel, see [1297], note 5, *infra*. The text is accordingly four years in advance.

[4] *Monastery of Friars.*—According to the *A. L. C.* they were Dominicans. The house, as the editor suggests, was probably St. Andrew's. The expedition took place in 1296.

The entry is thus unsatisfactorily summarized in D : Hoc anno Rex Angliae cum potenti armatura invasit Scotiam eamque funditus devastando ecclesiasque et monasteria comburendo et subuertendo.

[5] *De Burgh, etc.*—Amongst the expenses in the account of the Irish treasurer for 1295–6 is an item of £5,014 13s. 4d., to pay wages to Richard, Earl of Ulster, John Fitz Thomas, Theobald de Boteler and others, leaving for the king's service in Scotland, at Pentecost, a. r. 24 [1296] (*D. I.*, IV. 346).

[1297] [1] *1293* = 1297 of the *A. L. C.*

Henri Mag Oireċtaiġ, espuc Connire, manaċ liaṫ, quievit in [Christo] (7[d] a aḋlucuḋ i Mainistir Droċaiḋ-aṫa[d]).—Uilliam O Dubṫaiġ, espuc Cluana[-mac-Nois],[g] do marbaḋ d'escur[4] ar toitim dó d'a eoċ fein.—Mor-sluaiġeḋ[c] le hEdubard, le riġ Saxan, isin Frainge go moirmenmnaċ 7 tainic gan tren, gan treisi eisti.—Mael-[Sh]eċlainn Mac Briain, ab na Buille, do ṫoga[ḋ] cum espocoide Oil-finn 7 Marian O Dondobuir, braṫair Preciúr, do ṫoġa[ḋ] reiṁe 7 a dul do'n Roim i n-imcosnum na hespocoide cetna 7 a ég do'n turus sin.[c] —Cu-Ulaḋ O hAnluain, rí Oirṫer 7 a derbraṫair 7 Aengus Mhag Maṫgamna 7 moran do maiṫiḃ a ṁuínnteri do marbaḋ la Gallaiḃ Duin-Delgan, ag impoḋ d'a tiġiḃ o'n Iarla.—Derḃ[ḟ]orgaill,[c] ingen h[U]í Floinn Esa[-Ui Floinn], quievit in [Christo].[c]

B ; om., C, D. [4]—car, B. [f] om., B, C, D. [g] ferta (Clonfert) is given in B, but it was deleted; *Clonmacnois*, C; *Cluain mac noys,* on margin, D.

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[2] *Connor.*—In Antrim. Achonry, B, C, D. The true reading is Derry. Henry, a Cistercian, was chosen bishop of the latter see by the primate in 1294 (*D. I.*, IV. 156 ; *cf. ib.* 195–7). He died early in 1297 (*ib.* 371) and was succeeded by Geoffrey Mac Loughlin (*ib.* 405). The contemporary bishop of Connor was John, elected at the close of 1292, or the beginning of 1293 (*ib.* 12).

[3] *Cluain-mac-Nois.* — Forgetting that Clonmacnoise was *par excellence* the *Cluain,* the *F. M.* read Clonfert, an error adopted by O'Donovan (iii. 469) and the editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 519). The Franciscan, William O'Duffy, was elected bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 726–35) and died before Aug. 5, 1297 (*ib.* IV. 429). The bishop of Clonfert at the time was Robert, a Benedictine of Christ Church, Canterbury, appointed by Boniface VIII. (Jan. 2, 1279: Theiner, p. 158), in succession to John of Alatri (collector of the papal tenth in Ireland) promoted to the archbishopric of Benevento.

[4] *Hosting.*—The war in Flanders is intended. Edward crossed over in Aug. 1296 and returned in March 1297. (*D. I.*, IV. p. xvi.)

[5] *Went.*—According to the *F. M.* both went (a n-dol araon) and Melaghlin died on the journey. In support hereof, the editor (iii. 468) quotes the A-text, with a n-dul (they went) for a dul (he went)!

But the *A. L. C.*, a reliable authority in the present instance, agree with the *Annals of Ulster.* Furthermore, amongst the charges

Christ.—Henry Mag Oirechtaigh, bishop of Conniri [1297]
[Connor],[2] a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of [Mellifont at] Drochaid-atha).—William O'Dubthaigh, bishop of Cluain[-mac-Nois],[3] was killed by concussion, on falling from his own horse.—A great hosting[4] [was made] very courageously by Edward, [namely] by the king of the Saxons, into France and he came without conquest, without sway, therefrom.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Briain, abbot of the Buill, was elected to the bishopric of Oil-finn and Marian O'Dondobuir, a Friar Preacher, was elected before him and went[5] to Rome to maintain[6] [his election to] the same bishopric and died on that journey.—Cu-Ulad O'Anluain, king of the Oirrthir and his brother and Aenghus Mag Mathgamna and many of the chiefs of his people were killed by the Foreigners of Dun-delgan, in returning to their houses from the Earl.[7]—Derbhfhorgaill, daughter of Ua Floinn of Es[-Ui Floinn], rested in Christ.

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made against William Birmingham, archbishop of Tuam, by the dean of Annaghdown in person at the Curia, which Boniface VIII. (July 20, 1303) appointed judges to investigate, the following appears: Cumque quondam Frater Marianus, tunc Electus Elfinensis, ab eodem archiepiscopo, pro eo quod electionem de ipso ad episcopatum Elfinensem de eadem provincia canonice celebratam renuerat confirmare, ad Sedem [Apostolicam] appellasset predictam ac eiusdem electionis confirmationem a Sede obtinuisset eadem: prefatus archiepiscopus, horum nequaquam ignarus, in eiusdem Sedis contemptum, Malachiam, tunc abbatem Monasterii de Buellio Elfinensis diocesis, qui nunc pro episcopo Elfinensi se gerit, receptâ propter hoc ab eo quadam pecunie summâ, in episcopum Elfinensem non absque simoniaca labe preficere, quin potius intrudere, non expavit. Sicque, eodem electo, antequam ad ecclesiam ipsam Elfinensem accederet, nature debitum persolvente, predictus Malachias occupavit eandem et adhuc detinet occupatam. (Theiner, pp. 171–2.)

It is somewhat noteworthy to find the (apparently studied) meagreness of the local chronicles thus supplemented from a foreign source.

[6] *Maintain.*—That is, to defend the validity of his election before the Curia: a course usual, either personally or by procuration, with bishops-elect at that time.

[7] *Returning from the Earl.*—They had probably accompanied him on

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. x.u.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° iiii.° [b][-uiii.°] Tomas Fi[tz] Muiris, barun mór do Clainn-Gerailt, [ḟ]uiri n-abairthea in t-eigri cam, quieuit in [Christo].—Tomas O hOirechtaigh, ab Easa-ruaidh, quieuit in [Christo].—Sadhbh, ingen Aeda buidhe hUi Neill, ben Taidhg, mic[c] Anrias[c] hUi Concobuir, quieuit[d] in [Christo[d]].—Brian Bregach[2] Mág Shamradhain, taisech Tellaigh-Echach, do marbadh la hAedh m-Breifnech hUa[2] Concobuir 7 la Clann-Muirchertaigh airchena.—Donnchadh,[c] mac Domnaill hUi Eaghra, in t-aen mach righ is ferr einech 7 rob' ferr dobí a cosnum a thire, do marbadh la Brian Carrach O n-Eghra, d'a brathair fein, i mebhail.[c]

(Escoboid[e] Chluana[-mac-Nois] do ghabail d'Uilliam hUa N-[f]innan, d'abbaidh Chille-beagain.[e])

Kal. Ian. [f. u., l. xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° u.° [b] [-ix.]° Alaxandair Mac Domnaill, in duine[1] rob' ferr
A 65c einech 7 maith[i]us dobi i[2] n-Erinn 7 i n-Albain, a marbadh le hAlaxandair Mac Dubhghaill maille re hár
B 67a diairmhidhe[3] d'a muinnter fein[c] uime.[c]—Fergal hUa[4] Firghil, espuc Ratha-both, in t-aen espuc Gaidhelach rob' ferr einech 7 dérc 7[c] daenacht[c] 7 crabadh dobí i n-Erinn, quieuit in [Christo].—Cath do thabairt do righ Tairtri 7 do righ Fermenia (im feil Muire moir in foghmhuir[d]),

A.D. 1294. [1]Breadhach, A. [2]O, B. [b] 1298, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1298, n. t. h., C; 1298, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] mortua est, B, C, D. [e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1295. [1]-ni, A. [2]a, A. [3]-rmhe, A. [4]O, A. [b] 1299, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1299, n. t. h., C; 1299, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

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the expedition into Scotland the previous year.

[1298] [1]*1294* = 1298 of the *A. L. C.*

[2]*Fitz Maurice.*—Justiciary of Ireland, March — October, 1295 (*D. I.*, IV. 202–67). Died on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday [June 4], a. r. [Edwardi] 26 [1298] (*ib.* 551).

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1294[1][-8]. Thomas Fitz Maurice,[2] a great baron of the Clann-Gerald, who was called The crooked Heir,[3] rested in Christ.—Thomas O'hOirechtaigh, abbot of Eas-ruadh, rested in Christ.—Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, wife of Tadhg, son of Andrew Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Brian Mag Shamradhain the Bregian, chief of Tellach-Eathach, was killed by Aed Ua Concobuir the Brefnian and by the Clann-Muircertaigh besides.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, the one son of a king that was best in generosity and that was best in defence of his country, was killed by Brian Carrach O'Eghra, [that is] by his own kinsman, in treachery. [1298]

(The bishopric of Cluain[-mac-Nois] was taken by William Ua Ninnan,[1] namely, by the abbot of Cell-began.) (1294)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1295[1][-9]. Alexander Mac Domnaill, the person who was the best for hospitality and excellence that was in Ireland and in Scotland, was killed, together with a countless number of his own people that were slaughtered around him, by Alexander Mac Dubghaill.—Ferghal Ua Firghil, bishop of Rath-both, the one Gaidhelic bishop who was the best for hospitality and charity and humanity and piety that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Battle[2] was given by the king of Tartary and by the king of Armenia (about the great [1299]

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[3] *The Crooked Heir.*—"That was called the crooked heire," C; quique dicebatur haeres obliquus, D.

(1294) [1] *Ua-Ninnan.* — Rightly, Ua n-Finnain. The *f*, when *eclipsed* by *n*, was silent and consequently omitted by the copyist. The entry is correctly given under 1298 in the *A. L. C.* O'Finnen succeeded O'Duffy, [1297], note 3, *supra*. He died (probably in Aug.) 1302 (*D. I.*, V. 121).

[1299] [1] *1295* = 1299 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Battle.*—Of Damascus, Aug. 15, 1300.

maille ré fuaradur do comṫogbail,[e] do Shó[l]dan na Baiḃiloine 7 do na Sarrasdiniḃ arcena ([Ar][d] diairṁe do tabairt ar an So[l]dan[d]).

(Muiris[f] hUa hÓgan, escop Chille-da-lua, quievit.[f])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° ui.° [b][-ccc.°] Teboit[1] Buitiller, barun mór, úasal, mortuus est.—hEoan[c] Prinndresgas do marbaḋ le mac Fiaċra hUi Fhloinn.[c]—Adam Sdondun, barun mor aile,[2] quievit[d] in [Christo[d]].—Caislen Aṫa-cliaṫ-in-ċoraínn do ṫinnsgedal lesin Iarla.—Seoinín[e] óg Mac Muiris do marbaḋ (la[e] Conċubur, mac Fiaċra hUi Fhloinn[e]).[c]—Feidlimiḋ Mag Carrṫaig, adbur riġ Des-Muman, quievit in [Christo].—Congalaċ hUa Loċlainn, espuc Corcumruaḋ, saí n-einiġ 7 craba[i]ḋ, quievit in [Christo].—Gairm coitċenn do ṫeċt o Roim i[3] n-aimser Bonafais Papa fa'n Cristaiḋeċt[4] uile[f] 7 gaċa cetmaḋ bliaḋain tic[5] in gairm sin 7 Bliaḋain Raṫa a hainm sin. Ocus sluaiġ diairmiḋe a huiliḃ ṫiriḃ na Cristaiḋaċta[6] do ḋul fa'n gairm sin d'a n-oiliṫri co Roim 7 logaḋ a pecaḋ uile[f] d'faġḃail doiḃ.

A.D. 1295. [e] aile (ii., MS.)—*other*, added, B. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1296. [1] Teaboid, B. [2] ii., A, B. [3] a, A. [4] -daiġaċt, A. [5] tig, [6] -iġaċta, A. [b] 1300, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1300, n. t. h., C; *rectius* anno 1300, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] mortuus est, B, D; moritur, C. [e-e] c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. om., B, C; given in D.

[D ends with this year.]

(1295) [1] *O'Hogan.* — Formerly precentor of Killaloe. Elected bishop Nov. 12, 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1286); died Oct. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 556). The obit is incorrectly given in the *A. L. C.* under 1299.

[1300] [1] *1296* = 1300 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Butler; Stanton.*—They were amongst those whom Edward addressed, May 4, 1297, for aid towards the Gascon war (*D. I.*, IV. 396).

[3] *Ua Lochlainn.*—Formerly dean of Kilfenora. Elected bishop about Aug. 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1843–56); died Dec. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 577). (Charles is the alias of Congalach, *locc. citt.*)

[4] *Invitation.*—The Bull of Boniface VIII., Feb. 2, 1300, instituting the Jubilee every hundredth year

feast of Mary of the Harvest [Aug. 15]), along with what [1299] assistance they could find, to the Sultan of Babylon and to the Saracens besides (Slaughter innumerable was inflicted on the Sultan).

(Maurice O'Hogan,[1] bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1300Bis.] 1296[1][1300]. Theobald Butler,[2] a great, noble baron, died.—John Prendergast was killed by the son of Fiachra Ua Floinn.—Adam Stanton,[2] another great baron, rested in Christ.—The castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was begun by the Earl.—Johnikin Fitz Maurice junior was killed (by Conchubur, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn).—Feidhlimidh Mag Carrthaigh, future king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Congalach Ua Lochlainn,[3] bishop of Corcumruadh [Kilfenora], eminent in hospitality and piety, rested in Christ.—A general invitation[4] came from Rome in the time of Pope Boniface [VIII.] throughout all Christendom and every hundredth year[5] comes that invitation and the *Year of Grace*[6] is its name. And a countless host[7] from all countries of Christendom went on that invitation on their pilgrimage to Rome and remission of all their sins was obtained by them.

This Jubilee has been immortalized in the Divina Commedia (Inf., c. 18, v. 28; Par., c. 2, v. 28 sq.).

[5] *Hundredth year.*—This goes to prove that the present entry is contemporaneous. Urban VI. (Ap. 11, 1389) fixed the Jubilee term at 33 years; Paul II. (Ap. 19, 1470), at 25.

[6] *Year of Grace.*—"And that year is called the year of Happiness" (with *Jubile* placed above the last word), C; annumque ipsum annum prosperitatis nuncupabant, D.

[7] *Countless host.*—"Innumerable troopes and sortes went and got an absolution of their sinns," C 200,000 is the estimated number.

At the end of this year D concludes with the following Note: Ab hoc anno usque ad annum Domini 1420 nihil reperitur in hoc libro, quia pars libri aliquo fortuito casu ex ipso libro ablata fuit. Ergo nunc historia cessare oportet, quousque illa pars ablata vel ex aliquo alio consimili libro contenta reperiri poterit.

(Muirċeartaċ,[g] mac Iṁuir hUi Bhirnn, d'hec ar sliġiġ na hoiliṫri cetna sin.[g])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. x.iiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° uii.° [b][-ccc.° i.°] Finnguala, ingen Pheiḋliṁṫe hUi Conċobuir, banab Cille-Craeḃnada,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Uilliam Mag [Ph]lannċada,[2] taiseċ Dartraiġe, do marbaḋ la hUal[ġ]ars, mac Doṁnaill, mic Airt hUi Ruairc.—Cairpri, mac Cormaic hUi Mail-[Sh]eċlainn, do marbaḋ tre ḟorgall[3] a braṫar[4] fein, idon,[5] mac Airt hUi Mail-[Sh]eċlainn.—Creaċ[c] mór do ḋenum d'Aeḋ, mac Caṫail hUi Conċobuir 7 do Clainn-Muirċertaiġ ar Taḋg, mac Annriar, a Muiġ-cetne.[c]—Sluaiġeḋ[6] la riġ Saxan i[7] n-Albain 7 Mac Gerailt 7 Mac Pheorais 7 maiṫi Bharun[8] Erenn uile, a n-ingnais Iarla Ulaḋ, leis ar in sluaiġed sin 7 beiṫ doiḃ a n-
A 65d Albain o caeiciḋis re Luġnusaḋ co[9] Samuin 7 gan | a lorneart do ġabail doiḃ ṫ-[s]oir.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ii., l. xxix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc. xc.° uiii.° [b][-ccc.° ii.°] Domnall ruaḋ Mag Carrṫaiġ, rí

A.D. 1296. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1297. [1] -nad, B. [2] ḟ om., A. [3] ḟergal (apparently a personal name), with alias ḟorgail—*or*, *order*, itl., n. t. h., A. [4] braṫair (ac., to agree with ḟergal), A. [5] om., A. These three variants seem to prove that the scribe of A took the meaning to be that Cairpri was slain by Fergal, his kinsman, son of Art. The translator of C committed a similar error in rendering the B text: "killed by Forgall, his owne brother." But braṫar, the word which he had before him, is gen., not ac. Moreover, the name of the slayer (which is passed over in C) shews that he was not "owne brother" of his victim. The compiler of B understood the sense. [6] -7, A. [7] a, A. [8] -naḋ, A. [9] gu, B. [b] 1301, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1301, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C.

A.D. 1298. [b] 1302, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1302, n. t. h., C.

[1301] [1] *1297* = 1301 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Finnghuala.* — Literally, *fair-shoulder*; anglicized Finola.

[3] *Cairpri.*—Called Cormac in the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Chiefs of the barons.*—See the list of those (amongst whom are

(Muircertach, son of Imhur Ua Birn, died on the way of that same pilgrimage.) (1296)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1297[1][1301]. Finnghuala,[2] daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, abbess of Cell-Craebhnada, rested in Christ.—William Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was killed by Ual[gh]arg, son of Domnall, son of Art Ua Ruairc.—Cairpri,[3] son of Cormac Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, was killed by direction of his own kinsman, namely, the son of Art Ua Mail-[S]echlainn.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh on Tadhg, son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], in Magh-Cetne.—A hosting [was made] by [Edward] the king of the Saxons into Scotland and [John Fitz Thomas] Fitz Gerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and the chiefs of the barons[4] of all Ireland, except[5] the Earl of Ulster, [were] with him on that hosting. And they were in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas[6] [Aug. 1] to November Day.[7] But full sway was not obtained by them in the East.[8] [1301]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1298[1][1302]. Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Red, king of Des- [1302]

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the two here mentioned) addressed for aid by the king, *D. I.*, IV. 785.

[5] *Except, etc.*—See *ib.* 849.

[6] *Lammas.*—Literally, *Lugh-commemoration:* i.e. funeral games (cf. O'Curry: *Manners, etc.*, Introd. cccxxv., sq.) annually held by the Tuatha-de-Danann king, Lugh, in memory of his wives Nas (*unde* Naas, co. Kildare) and Bai (*unde* Cnoc-Bai, Cnogba, Knowth, Meath). The celebration took place at Telltown, Meath, on the first of August. (L. Be. p. 362 a, l. 35 sq.; L.L. p. 200 b, ll. 33–4.)

[7] *November Day.* — Literally, *Summer-ending* (*Book of Rights*, p. liii.).

[8] *East.*—Namely, Scotland; so called from the situation in reference to Ireland.

[1302] [1] *1298* = 1302 of the *A. L. C.*

B 67b Der-Muman, quieuit in [Christo].—|Miles,[c] espuc Luimníġ, mac mic eisein do'n Iarla Laiġneċ, quieuit[d] in [Christo].—Espuc Corcaiġe, manaċ liaṫ, quieuit in [Christo].—Ruaiḋri,[e] mac Domnaill hUi hEaġra, aḋbur riġ Luiġne, quieuit in [Christo].[e]—Bódiṫ mór in bliaḋain sin[1] ar ceṫra.—Creċ[e] mor do ḋenum d'Aeḋ, mac Caṫail, ar Taḋg, mac Aindrias 7 ar Shitriug, mac in Cairníġ Meg Laċlainn, [i Maġ-]Cetne.[e]—Donn Mag Uiḋer, rí Fer-Manaċ, idon,[f] cetna ri Fer-Manaċ do macaiḃ Meg Uiḋir,[f] quieuit in [Christo].—Maġister Stiamna O Bragain, airdespuc Caisil, quieuit in [Christo].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. x.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° ix.°[b] [M.° ccc.° iii.°] Nicol Mac-Mail-Isu, airdespuc Arda-Maċa, in t-aen cleireċ[1] is diaġa 7 is craḃtiġi[u][2] dobi i n-Erinn i n-a aimser fein,[c] quieuit in [Christo].—Mael-Sheċlainn Mac Briain, espuc Oil-finn, quieuit in [Christo]. Donnċaḋ hUa[3] Flannaga[i]n, abb na Buille, do ġaḃail na hespocoide cetna d'a eisi.—Diarmait hUa[4] Flannaga[i]n, taiseċ Tuaiṫi-Raṫa 7 a ḋa mac 7 moran aile[5] do marbaḋ do ḋroing do luċt tiġe Domnaill, mic Taiḋg hUi Concobuir, i[6] m-Bun-duiḃe, a toraiḋeċt creiċe ruc se leis a Muiġ-Cetne.—Toirrḋel-

A.D. 1298. [c] *Marescal* [=*Marshall*], r. m., n. t. h., B. [d-d] om., B; "dead," C. [e-e] om., B, C. [f-f] om., A; placed after *Christo* in B; given in C.

A.D. 1299. [1] -ruiċ, A. [2] -ġe, A. [3] O, B. [4] O, A. [5] ii., B; eile, A. [6] a, B. [b] 1303, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1303, n. t. h., C.

[2] *Miles.*—The Christian name was Gerald. Formerly archdeacon of Limerick; elected bishop in 1272 or —3 (*D. I.*, II. 943); died apparently in 1302 (*ib.*, V. 59). (No. 779, *ib.* IV., giving the death in 1301, appears out of place.)

[3] *Grandson, etc.*—This is confirmed by the surname, le Marshall (*D. I.*, II. 945). The grandfather was probably William Marshall the younger, Earl of Pembroke, who died, without legitimate issue, in 1231 (*D. I.*, I. 1872).

[4] *Bishop of Cork.*—Robert (called Mac Donnchadha in the *A. L. C.*), a Cistercian, was elected in 1277 (*D.I.*, II. 1346) and died in 1302 (*ib.* V.

mond, rested in Christ.—Miles,[2] bishop of Limerick—that person was grandson[3] to the Leinster Earl—rested in Christ. —The bishop of Cork,[4] a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, future king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Great murrain that year on cattle.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair], on Tadhg, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and on Sitrec, son of the Cairnech Mag Lachlainn, [in Magh-]Cetne.—Donn Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, namely, the first king of Fir-manach of the sons of Mag Uidhir, rested in Christ.—Master Stephen[5] O'Bragain, archbishop of Cashel, rested in Christ. [1302]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon,] A.D. 1299[1] [1303]. Nicholas[2] Mac-Mail-Isu, archbishop of Ard-Macha, the one cleric the most godly and pious that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn[3] Mac Briain, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Donnchadh[4] Ua Flannaga[i]n, abbot of the Buill, assumed the same bishopric after him.—Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, and his two sons and many others were killed by a party of the house-folk of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, in Bun-duibhe, in driving away a prey he took with him from Magh-Cetne.—Toirdhelbach [1303]

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64). (No. 782, *ib.* IV., assigning the obit to 1301 seems misplaced).

[5] *Stephen.*—See 1253, note 1, *supra.* Died July 25, 1302, (*D. I.*, V. 93) and was succeeded by Maurice, the archdeacon, whose election was confirmed by Benedict XI., Nov. 17, 1303 (Theiner, p. 173).

[1303] [1] *1299* = 1303 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Nicholas.*—See [1270], note 4, *supra.* Died in the first half of 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 235). His successor, John, was appointed by Clement V., Aug. 27, 1305 (Theiner, p. 174). The causes of the delay are set forth in the Bull.

[3] *Mael-Sechlainn.*—See [1297], note 5, *supra.* Died before March 8, 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 179).

[4] *Donnchadh.*—Donatus is the Latin alias in the royal assent to his election, June 28, 1303, (*ib.* 233-4).

baċ hUa Domnaill, rí Tire-Conaill 7 Muircertaċ Mag Phlannċaḋa[7] 7 Donn O Caṫa[i]n 7 Donnċaḋ Mac Menman 7 Aeḋ Mac Menman, [da] mac [ṁic] ind ḟirleiġinn hUi Domnaill 7 Níall, mac Neill hUi Buiġill 7 Mac hUġosai 7 a mac 7 a derbraṫair 7 Adam Sandal, Goill 7 Gaeiḋil imda aili[5] orin amaċ do marbaḋ[d] la hAeḋ hUa n-Domnaill, le [a] derbraṫair (fein,[e] idon, taiseċ Muintiri-Feo[daċain][e]).—Niall Mac Gilla-Phinnen quieuit in [Christo].—Creċ[f] mór do ḋenum la Clainn-Muirċertaiġ a Muínnter-Cinaeṫa 7 Muircertaċ Mac Con[Sh]nama, adbur tairiġ Muínnteri-Cinaeṫa, do marbaḋ doiḃ ar in creiċ sin.[f]—Sluaġ[g] mór le riġ Saxan i[8] n-Albain 7 caṫraċa imḋa do ġabail
A 66a | doiḃ 7 in t-Iarla 7 Goill 7 Gaeiḋil do ḋul a hErinn, cablaċ mor 7 nert do gaḃail ar Albanċaiḃ doiḃ. Teboid a Burc, derbraṫair in[9] Iarla, d'eg ar toiḋeċt dó do'n t-sluaġeḋ sin i Carraig-Ferġusa, aḋaiġ Notla[i]c.[10]—Domnall óg (alias,[h] ruaḋ[h]) Mag Carrṫaiġ, rí Der-Muman, quieuit in [Christo].—Maġnus Mag Shaṁraḋa[i]n, taiseċ Tellaiġ-Eaċaċ, mortuus est.

(Ghearoid[i] Fiṫomas, oiġri Cloinne-Geralt, mortuus est.[i])

B67c[bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. xx.i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.°[b] [-iiii.°] In Cunntair, ben[1] Ricaird a Burc, Iarla Ulaḋ, mortua est.—Uaiter[2] a Burc, oiġri in Iarla cetna,[3] mortuus est.—Concobur, mac Aeḋa hUi Concobair, do ṁarbaḋ la Hoibert hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ iar[c] n-denum mebla dóson ar Dhonnċaḋ hUa Flaiṫbertaiġ 7 in t-Oibert hisin do ṫuitim ar in laṫair cetna.[c]

[7] Fh om., A. (Da and ṁic in l. 3 are from the A. L. C.) [8] a, A. [9] an, B. [10] Nod lag, B. [1] si—*this*, B. [c] om., B, C. [d] orin, added by a scribal error, A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h. (The letters within square brackets are worn away.), A; om., B, C. [f-f] om., B, C. [g] Opposite this entry, r. m., n. t. h., B, is: Gurub' uime sin as cosmail gur' b'e doroinde [Te]bood—*so that for that reason it is likely that this was* (*the castle*) *Tibbot built.* [h-h] c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1300. [1] bean, A. [2] Baiter, A. [3] cedna, B. [b] 1304, overhead n. t. h., B; *alias* 1304, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C.

Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Muircertach Mag Flannchadha and Donn O'Catha[i]n and Donnchadh Mac Menman and Aedh Mac Menman, [i.e. two grand-]son[s] of the Lector Ua Domnaill and Niall, son of Niall Ua Buighill and Mac Ughosai and his son and his brother and Adam Sandal[and]many other Foreigners and Gaidhil in addition were killed by Aedh Ua Domnaill, [namely] by his (own) brother (that is, the chief of Muinnter-Feodachain).—Niall Mac Gilla-Fhinnen rested in Christ.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Muinnter-Cinaetha and Muircertach Mac Con[Sh]nama, future chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, was killed by them on that foray.—A great hosting[5] [was made] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland and many cities were taken by them. And the Earl [Richard de Burgh] and Foreigners and Gaidhil went with a large fleet and they got sway over the Men of Scotland. Theobald de Burgh, brother of the Earl, died on his return from that hosting, in Carraic-Ferghusa, on the night of the Nativity.—Domnall Mag Carrthaigh, Junior (otherwise the Red), king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Shamhradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died. [1303]

(Gerald [son of John][1] Fitz Thomas, heir of the Clann-Geralt [of Offaly], died.) (1299)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. 1300[1][-4]. The Countess,[2] wife of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, died.—Walter de Burgh, heir of the same Earl, died.—Concobur, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by Hubert Ua Flaithbertaigh, after [Aedh] had practised deceit on Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh and the same Hubert fell on the same spot. [1304 Bis.]

[5] *A great hosting, etc.*—The invasion of Scotland by Edward I. in 1303.

(1299) [1] [*Son of John*].—These words are supplied from Clyn's *Annals*, A.D. 1303.

[1304] [1] *1300* = 1304 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *The Countess.*—Margaret, cousin of Eleanor, queen-consort of Edward I. (*D. I.*, II. 2102).

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. ii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° i.°[b] [-u.°] Muircertach hUa Concobuir Fhailghi 7 Mael-mordha, a brathair 7 in Calbach hUa Concobhair, maille fri nónbur ar fichit[1] do maithibh a muinntiri, do marbadh do Shar[2] Piarus[3] Mac Feorais tre fheall 7 tre mhebhail i caislen Pheorais.—Caislen Innsi-hEogain do denamh[c] leisin Iarla.—Matha óg O Raighillaigh do marbadh do Thellach-nDunchadha.—Aedh óg hUa Ferghail [mortuus est].—Maidm la hAedh, mac Cathail hUi Concobuir 7 le Clainn-Muircertaigh archena ar Muinnter-Raghaillaigh, co n-dorchair[4] and Pilip hUa[5] Raighillaigh 7 oighri Clainni-Suibhne 7 Mag Buirrce, cenn na n-Galloglach, maille fri cet[6] ar cethorchat[6] do dhainib ailib.[7]—Toirrdhelbach, mac Neill ruaidh hUi Briain, quieuit in [Christo].

(No,[d] gumadh ar an Kalainn so budh choir Donn Mhag Uidhir do bheith.[d])

A.D. 1301. [1] .xx., A; .xx.it, B. [2] sara, A. [3] pérus, A. [4] n-drochar, B. [5] O, A. [6-6] .c. ar .xl.at, A, B. [7] .ii., B; aile, A. [b] 1305, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1305, n. t. h., C. [c] om., A. Opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: caislen nuadh Insi-hEoghain per Anglos—*the new castle of Inis-Eogain* (*was built*) *by the English.* [d-d] c. m., opposite the date, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[1305] [1] *1301* = 1305 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Castle.* — Castle-Carbury, co. Kildare (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 480). The assassination is thus described in the Irish Remonstrance (1277, note 2, *supra*):

Anglici enim, nostram inhabitantes terram, qui se vocant mediae nacionis, sic sunt ab Anglicorum de Anglia ceterarumque nacionum moribus alieni, quod non mediae, sed extremae perfidiae nacio propiissime possunt appellari. Ab antiquo enim fuit illis haec reproba et abusiva consuetudo, quae apud illos nondum desinit, sed quotidie magis invalescit et roboratur: viz. quando invitant ad convivium aliquos nobiles nacionis nostrae, inter ipsas epulas, vel dormitionis tempore, invitatorum hospitum, nil mali suspicancium, sine misericordia effuderunt sanguinem suum; detestabile convivium hoc modo terminantes. Quo taliter facto, interfectorum amputata capita eorum inimicis pro pecuniis vendiderunt.

Sicut fecit Petrus Brunychehame, baro, proditor nominatus et nimis solemnis, Mauricio de S[*lege:* [Of]faly?], compatrino suo et Calvacho, fratri suo, viris valde

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1301[1][-5]. Muircertach Ua Concobuir Failghi and Maelmordha, his kinsman and the Calbach Ua Concobhair, along with nine and twenty of the nobles of their people, were killed by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through treachery and through deceit, in the castle[2] of Mac Feorais.—The castle[3] of Inis-Eogain was built by [Richard de Burgh] the Earl.—Matthew Ua Raighillaigh Junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Aedh Ua Ferghail Junior [died].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on the Muinnter-Raghaillaigh, so that Philip Ua Raighillaigh and the heir of Clann-Suibhne and Mag Buirrce, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty other persons, fell there.—Toirdhelbach, son of Niall Ua Briain the red, rested in Christ. [1305]

(Or it may be on this year[1] [the death of] Donn Mag Uidhir should be.) (1301)

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ingenuis et valde apud nos nominatis, invitans ipsos ad convivium in festo Sanctissimae Trinitatis [Jun. 13], ipso die, refectione completa, statim cum surrexerunt de mensa, cum viginti quatuor hominibus de sequela sua, crudeliter jugulavit, ipsorum capita care vendens eorum inimicis. Et cum pro isto scelere regi Angliae [Eduardo I.], patri scilicet istius regis [Ed. II.], accusatus fuisset, nullam de tam nephando proditore fecit correcionem (pp. 916–7).

The truth of the foregoing is amply confirmed. On July 2, 1305—within a month after the massacre—a writ was directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of Dublin for payment to Peter de Bermengeham of £100 granted to him by the justiciary and council of Ireland, with consent of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and Geoffrey de Genville [for whom see Grace's Annals, pp. 37, 54], to subdue Irish felons of Offaly, of the race of O'Conoghers and to decapitate the chiefs of the same race. Peter had already sent to Dublin the heads of Morierdagh [Muircertach] and Malmorthe [Maelmordha] O'Conoghers, chiefs of the race aforesaid and also 16 heads of others of the same race aad their accomplices. Witness, J[ohn] Wogan, justiciary of Ireland. Dublin. (*D. I.*, V. 434.)

[2] *The castle.*—Perhaps Green Castle, co. Donegal. (See O'D. iii. 481.)

(1301) [1] *This year.*—See the last entry but one, [1302], *supra*.

Kal. Ian. [f.,[a] uii., l. x.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ii.° [b][-ui.°] Toirrdelbaċ hUa Briain, ri Tuaḋ-Muman, in t-aen duine rob' oireġḋa[1] 7 rob' ḟerr aġ[2] 7 egnum, fer[c] lan do dérc 7 do craḃaḋ 7 robo mó raṫ[c] dobi i n-
A 66b Erinn i n-a aimsir féin, quieuit in Christo.[d] Donnċaḋ hUa Briain, a mac, do riġaḋ i n-a inaḋ.—Ferġal Mag Raġnaill, taiseċ Muintire-hEolais, do marbaḋ le [a] derbraṫriḃ[3] fein[e] 7 la bloiġ d'a oireċt i[4] meḃail.—Cogaḋ[e] mor eter Aeḋ, mac Eogain hUi Concobuir, rí Connaċt 7 maiṫi Sil-Muireḋaiġ ar aen rís 7 Aeḋ, mac Caṫail hUi Concobuir 7 moran do macaiḃ taiseċ Connaċt mar aen re toiseċaiḃ 7 oireċtaiḃ na Breifne arċena 'mun Sinainn re ré tri mís no ceṫair, co n-dernadur drem do macaiḃ riġ Aeḋa, mic Caṫail, forbais isna Tuaṫaiḃ mar aen re soċraide, gur'gaḃsat creaċa 7 airgn[i]. Flann, mac Fiaċra [U]i Fhloinn, adbur tairiġ Sil-Mailruanaiġ 7 Brian, mac Donnċaḋa riabaiġ hUi Conċobair, mar aen re daimiḃ imḋa[ib] ailib[5] do marbaḋ ar lurg na creiċe do'n toir. Moran d'ḟasdoġ do na creaċaiḃ 7 bloġ aile[5] do breiṫ ar. Is iat tra ba ferr dobí annsin: Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail hUi Concobuir 7 Donnċaḋ, mac Concobuir in copain, mic Fergail, mic Donnċaḋa, mic Muircertaiġ Mic Diarmata, aḋbur riġ Sil-Mailruanaiġ ar aġ, ar eineċ, ar eġnum, conníce in la sin. Is éḋ ráinic reime co longport [U]í Chonċobuir 7 loisgis railis riġ Connaċt, mar aen re tigiḃ in longpoirt. Beiris fair Aeḋ hUa Concobuir 7 benais an creċ ḋe 7 marbṫar é iartain.[c]—Donnċaḋ hUa[6] Flaiṫbertaiġ, espuc Cille-alaḋ, sai n-einiġ 7 craḃaiḋ

A.D. 1302. [1] ġ om., A. [2] aḋ, B. [3]-reċaiḃ, A. [4] a, A. [5] ii., MS. (A). [6] O, A. [b] 1306, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1306, D. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., A; *quieuit*, C.

[1306] [1] *1302* = 1306 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cell-aladh.*—Killala. See [1280], note 2, *supra.* O'Flaherty died before the end of May, 1306 (*D. I.*, V. 527).

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1302[1][-6]. Toirdhelbach Ua Briain, king of Thomond, the one person the most distinguished and best in victory and prowess, a man full of charity and piety and of most prosperity that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ. Donnchadh Ua Briain, his son, became king in his stead.—Ferghal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by his own brothers and by a part of his sept, in treachery.—Great war [took place] between Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and the nobles of Sil-Muiredhaigh with him and Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and many of the sons of the chiefs of Connacht together with the chiefs and septs of Breifni also, along the Shannon for the space of three months or more, until a party of the sons of kings [on the side] of Aedh, son of Cathal, made an encampment in "The Territories" with a strong force, so that they took many preys and spoils. Flann, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn, future chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh and Brian, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobair the Swarthy, along with many other persons, were killed in the rere of that prey by the pursuing party. Much of the preys was held fast and another part was wrested. These indeed are the best that were there: Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and Donnchadh, son of Concobur "of the Goblet," son of Fergal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Sil-Mailruanaigh for felicity, for generosity, for prowess up to that day. This is [what Donnchadh did]: he went forward to the stronghold of Ua Conchobuir and burned the palace of the kings of Connacht, along with the houses of the stronghold. Aedh Ua Concobuir overtakes him and wrests the prey from him and he is killed after.—Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh, bishop of Cell-aladh,[2] most eminent of the Gaidhil for liberality and piety, died in Dun-buinne, in the end of Spring before [1306]

na n-Gaiḋel, do eg i[7] n-Dun-buinne i[7] n-deireḋ[8] erraiċ
B 67d reimeris, ag dul do Aṫ-cliaṫ 7 [a] adnuc|al 'sin[9] Muilinn-cirr,[10] i taiġ Muire co honóraċ.—Maiġister Tómas O Naán, arċideoċan Raṫa-boṫ 7[c] toġa espuic na heclu[i]se cetna,[c] in Christo quieuit.—Roibert a Briuis, mormaer, do ġabail riġi n-Alban[e] ar eigin i n-aġaiḋ[11] riġ Saxan.—Domnall Tuirtreċ O Neill do marbaḋ i[4] tuisil[12] le luċt tiġi hUi Neill.—Sar Uilliam Prinndrasgas, ridire óg ba mó[13] nós 7 eineċ 7[c] laġ robí i n-Erinn i n-a aimser ḟein, mortuus est.—Creċ mór do denum do Clainn-Muirceartaiġ i Criċ-Cairpri, du ar'marbaḋ Daibiṫ hUa Caema[i]n, bruġaiḋ mór conaiċ 7 Donnċaḋ Mag Buiḋeċa[i]n 7 daine imda eile.—Brian carraċ O h-Eaġra do marbaḋ hUi Flannaga[i]n. —Petrus O Tuaṫala[i]n, biċair Cille-espuic-[B]roin, quieuit in Christo.[c]—Nicol hUa[6] Donnċaḋa, sacart óg dobí i n-Druim-cliaḃ, do marbaḋ do'n Gerran duḃ do na Bairedaċaiḃ gan cin, gan adbur, aċt martra d'imirt fair. Ocus gaċ aen geḃus Paiter do raiṫ a anma, atait se[14] fiċit[14] la loġaiḋ aigi gaċ meinci[u] gebṫar[15] do.

(No,[f] gumaḋ ar in [K]alainn si bud cóir Donn Mag Uidir.[f])

A.D. 1302. [7] a, B. [8]-7, A. [9]'sa, B. [10]-leann-ċearr, B. [11]-aḋ, A. [12]-el, B. [13] mór (the positive), B. [14-14] .uii. xx.it, A, B. [15] geḃus,—*he recites* (*it*), B; followed by C. [e] i n-Albain—*in Scotland*, B. [f-f] 66a. f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

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[3] *Bishop-elect.*—See [1284], note 3, *supra.*

[4] *Robert Bruce.*—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in 1303 (Grace). As his assumption of the Scottish crown took place in 1306, there is a prolepsis of four years in the textual date.

[5] *Took, etc.*—The translator of C misunderstood the construction: "taken by king of Scotland per force, against the king of England's will."

[6] *Cell-espuip* [*B*]*roin.*—*Church of Bishop Bron* (Bronus, episcopus, L. A., 12d): now Killaspugbrone,

that, in going to Ath-cliath. And he was buried honourably in the Muillen-cerr [Mullingar], in the house of Mary. —Master Thomas O'Naan, archdeacon of Rath-both and bishop-elect[3] of the same church, rested in Christ.—Robert Bruce,[4] Great Steward, took[5] the kingship of Scotland by force against the king of the Saxons.—Domnall O'Neill of Tuirtre was killed by accident by the household of Ua Neill.—Sir William Prendergast, a young knight of the best repute and liberality and disposition that was in Ireland in his own time, died.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into the country of Cairpre, wherein were killed David Ua Caema[i]n, a large, substantial yeoman and Donnchadh Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons.—Brian Carrach O'Eaghra killed Ua Flannaga[i]n.—Peter O'Tuathala[i]n, vicar of Cell-espuic-[B]roin,[6] rested in Christ.—Nicholas Ua Donnchadha, a young priest that was in Druim-cliabh, was killed by the "Black Horse" of the Barrets, without guilt, without reason, except to inflict a violent death upon him. And every one that shall say a *Pater* for the good of his soul, there are six score days[7] of indulgence for him, as often as it is said by him. [1306]

(Or it may be on this year[1] [the death of] Donn Mag Uider should be.) (1302

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bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 482).

[7] *Six score days.*—On Oct. 8, 1309, Clement V., in view of his devotion to God and the church, granted to the soul of the knight, John Havering, at the request of his son, the archbishop-elect of Dublin: omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis, qui devotis orationibus divinam pro eius anima misericordiam imploraverint, singulis diebus, quibus apud Deum huiusmodi orationes effundent, viginti dies de iniunctis sibi penitentiis misericorditer relaxamus. Presentibus post triennium non valituris (Theiner, p. 180).

(1302) [1] *This year.*—See (1301) note 1, *supra*.

A 66c Kal. Ian. [f.a i., l. xx.iiii.a], Anno Domini M.o ccc.o iii.o [-uii.o] Luirint hUa[1] Laċtna[i]n, espuc Cille-mic-nDuaċ, manaċ liaṫ, quieuit in [Christo].—Eċdruím O-Maine do loscaḋ le dreím do macaiḃ riġ O-Maine.—Goill Rosa-comain uile d'[ḟ]orba do marbaḋ la Donnċaḋ O Cellaiġ, ri hUa[1]-Maine, ag Aṫ-escraċ-Cuan, dú itroċair Pilip Muinnter 7[c] Sean Muindter[c] 7 Maíu Driu, mar aen re daíniḃ ailiḃ,[2] eter marbaḋ 7 ḟaġbail[3] 7 ġabail. Do ġabaḋ ann Diarmait Gall Mac Diarmata 7 Cormac Mac Ceiṫernaiġ 7[c] roleigeḋ[4] ar a roċraideḋa ro ċumus. Ocus rogabaḋ ann fos[c] Seirriam[d] Rosa-Comain 7 do leigeḋ[4] as iat ar trill 7 doronsat siṫ ar son in[5] baile do[c] loscaḋ re hEmunn Buitiller.[c]—Edubard, rí Saxan, tiġerna na hErenn 7 Bretan 7 Alban, mortuus est.—Donnċaḋ O Flannaga[i]n, espuc Oil-find,[5] quieuit in [Christo].—Domnall, mac Taiḋg, mic Briain, mic Andrias, mic Briain Luiġníġ, mic Toirrḋelbaiġ moir, tanusti Connaċt, fer lan d'egnum 7 d'éineċ, sai[c] coitcenn,[c] a marbaḋ la hAeḋ m-Breifneċ, mac Caṫail ruaiḋ hUi Conċobuir.—Taḋg,[c] mac Mail-[Sh]eċlainn, mic Donnċaḋa, mic Domnaill, mic Magnusa, mic Toirrḋelbaiġ, feiċem coitcenn ím biaḋ 7 ím ellaċ, a marbaḋ do Caṫal, mac Domnaill, mic Taiḋg.[c]—Donnċaḋ Muimneċ O Ceallaiġ, ri O-Maine, sai coimdes[e] ím[e] gaċ ni, quieuit in [Christo].—Uilliam

A.D. 1303. [1] O, A. [2] ii., B; eile, A. [3] foġbail, A. [4]-7̇, MS. (A). [5] an, A. [6] Oilefinn, A. [b] 1307, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1307, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] 7—*and* (given in C) is required before this word in B. The omission was, no doubt, accidental. [e-e] coitċen[n] i n—(*general in*), B, C.

[1307] [1] *1303.* = 1307 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Lachtnain.*—Elected in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 759); died before March, 1307 (*ib.* V. 622).

[3] *Ath-escrach-Cuan.*—*Ford of the ridge of* [*St.*] *Cuan;* Ahascragh, co. Galway, "where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration" (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 487).

[4] *And, etc.*—Literally, *together with other persons, between killing, and abandoning, and capturing.*

[5] *Sheriff.*—Perhaps Richard de

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. 1303[1][-7]. Laurence Ua Lachtna[i]n,[2] bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Echdruim of Ui-Maine was burned by a party of the sons of kings of Ui-Maine.—The Foreigners of all Ros-comain were in great part killed by Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, at Ath-escrach-Cuan,[3] where fell Philip Munnter and John Munnter and Matthew Drew and[4] other persons were either killed, or left [wounded], or captured. Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh were taken there and their forces were allowed to depart under condition. And the Sheriff[5] of Ros-comain was also taken there [along with his force] and they were all allowed to depart upon sufferance. And they made peace. [This happened] because the town [of Ahascragh] was burned by Edmund Butler.—Edward, king of the Saxons, lord of Ireland and the Britons and Scotland, died.[6] —Donnchadh[7] O'Flannacha[i]n, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Domnall, son of Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], tanist[8] of Connacht, a man full of prowess and of generosity, a general scholar, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red. —Tadhg, son of Mail-[S]echlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall, son of Magnus, son of Toirdhelbach, general benefactor respecting food and cattle, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg [Ua Conchobhair].—Donnchadh O'Cellaigh the Momonian, king of Ui-Maine, expert [1307]

Exon, keeper of the castle of Roscommon (*D. I.*, V. Index, *Roscommon : Richard de Exon*).

[6] *Died.*—July 7, 1307. Hence, there is a prolepsis of four years in the text at this year.

[7] *Donnchadh.*—See [1303], note 4, *supra*. According to the eulogistic obit in the *A. L. C.*, he died June 22, 1307.

[8] *Tanist.*—From the Irish *tanaise*, second. It signifies the next to the kingship, the heir-presumptive.

B 67d ends Mac Feorais, airdepsuc Tuama, | do dul [co^f Roim^f].—Coroin do ṫabairt do riġ Saxan 7 Bretan 7 Erenn, idon, d'Edubard og.—Ailbi, ingen Taiḋg [U]i Concobuir, mortua est.—Clann-Muircertaiġ do ṫeċt i Maġ-Cetne 7 arbanna Criċi-Cairpri 7 moran d'arbur Tire-hOilella 7 in Corainn do loscaḋ leo. Ocus do'n toisc sin do marbaḋ Taḋg, mac Maġnusa. Do marbaḋ lasin Caṫal cetna.—Mail-[Sh]eċlainn O Gairmleġaiḋ, taiseċ Cene[oi]l-Moá[i]n, quieuit in [Christo].—Maġnus Mag Oireċtaiġ quieuit in Christo.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ii.^{a} f., l. u.^{a}], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° iiii.° [-uiii.°] Moirsreaċ do denum do Maelruanaiġ Mac Diarmata ar macaiḃ Domnaill hUi Conċobuir i Criċ Cairpri. Creaċa mora do ḋenum do Clainn-Muircertaiġ ar na macaiḃ cetna 7 siat ar n-denum siṫa reime riu 7 ar tabairt braiget doiḃ 7 do fealladur orra
A 66d iartain. | Ocus do gluaisedur na meic rompo co Sliaḃ-én 7 ní rucadur leo aċt a n-eiċ 7 a n-eideḋ 7 a n-groiġe. Ar n-a cloistin sin do Ghallaiḃ O-Fiaċraċ 7 Luigne, do tinoilleadur cucu 7 do leanudur iat co mullaċ Sleiḃe-én 7 do ínntódur meic Donnċaḋa 7 meic Domnaill ríu, gur'teiċedur na Goill rompo 7 co tucaḋ maidm forro co Leic Esa-dara. Ocus do marbaḋ leo Tomas Mac

A.D. 1303. $^{f-f}$ om. in MS. (A); owing, most probably, to the similarity between coroim and coroin (the opening word of the next entry).

[9] *To Rome.*—Doubtless, in reference to the charges brought against him [1297], note 5, *supra*.

C ends this year with: "William Brimingham, archbishop of Tuam;" leaving the entry incomplete, as it stands in B.

[10] *Young Edward.*—Edward II. was crowned Feb. 24, 1308. "But the years were computed from July 7, as appears from the *Red Book of the Exchequer*: Data regis E., filii regis E., mutatur singulis annis in festo Translationis S. Thomae, Martyris, viz. VII. Idus Julii." Hampson: *Medii Aevi Calendarium*, London (no date), vol. 2, p. 413.

The meaning of the native annalist is that he succeeded to the crown on the death of Edward I.

[11] *Same Cathal.*—Son of Domnall, mentioned in the seventh entry of this year.

proficient in every thing, rested in Christ.—William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, went to Rome.[9]—The crown was given to the king of the Saxons and Britons and Ireland, namely, to young Edward.[10]—Ailbi, daught of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, died.—The Clann-Muircertaigh came into Magh-Cetne and the crops of the country of Cairpre and much of the corn of Tir-Oilella and the Corann were burned by them. And on that expedition was killed Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. He was slain by the same Cathal [Ua Conchobair].[11]—Mail-[S]echlainn O'Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moa[i]n, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Oirechtaigh rested in Christ. [1307]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1304[1][-8]. A great foray was made by Mailruanaigh Mac Diarmata on the sons of Domnall Ua Conchobuir in the country of Cairpre. Great forays were made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the same sons, although these[2] had made peace previously with them and had given pledges to them ; but they acted treacherously towards them afterwards. And the sons went forward to Slaibh-en and took nothing with them except their steeds and their accoutrements and their [pack-]horses. When that was heard by the Foreigners of Ui-Fiachrach and of Luighni, they assembled their forces and followed them to the summit of Sliabh-en. And the sons of Donnchadh and the sons of Domnall turned upon them, so that the Foreigners fled before them and defeat was put upon them as far as the Flagstone of Es-dara. And Thomas, son of Walter [de [1308 Bis.]

[1308] [1] *1304* = 1308 of the *A. L. C.*; which, however, fall into a serious error (repeated by Mageoghegan in his Annals) by stating that Easter fell in March in this year. It was (XVII. F) April 14.

[2] *These.* — Namely, the Clann-Muircertaigh (for whom see O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 492–3).

ballṫair, Constabla Bona-finne 7 a derbraṫair 7 daine aili.—Creċ digalta do ḋenum d'Aeḋ, mac Caṫail, ar Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail, ar a derbraṫair fein. Ocus Maġnus, mac Maġnusa, do marbaḋ leis 7 daine aili.—Iṁar Mac Geibennaiġ quieuit in [Christo].—Soiġnen teineḋ do ṫoitim i Mainistir na m-Braṫar i Ros-Comain, gur'bris in Mainistir.—Domnall, mac Comarba Comain, airċideoċan Oil-finn, quieuit in Christo.— . . , bicair[b] Clain-innsi, mortuus est quinto Idus Februarii.[b]

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. x.ui.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° u.° [-ix.°] Aeḋ, mac Eoġain, mic Ruaiḋri, mic Aeḋa, mic Caṫail Croiḃderg, mic Toirrdelbaiġ moir hUi Concobuir, ri Connaċt 7 deġadbur airdriġ Erenn 7 in t-aen Gaiḋel rob' ferr eġnum 7 eineċ; ro bo mó 7 rob' ḟerr delḃ tainic O Brian Boruma anuas, do marbaḋ le hAeḋ m-Breifneċ, mac Caṫail hUi Conċobuir, (7[b] in dael hUa Soċlaċa[i]n do sin lam do d'a ṁarbaḋ le tuaiġ, idon, bodaċ sudaire[b]) i Coill-in-claċain 7 moran do maiṫiḃ a muinntersi. Ocus is iat so na maiṫi sin: idon, Concobur Mac Diarmata 7 Diarmait ruaḋ, mac Taiḋg hUi Concobuir 7 Diarmait, mac Caṫail carraiġ, Mac Diarmata 7 Aeḋ, mac Muirċertaiġ, mic Taiḋg, mic Mailruanaiġ. Diarmait O hEiliḋe, flaiṫbruġaiḋ rob' ferr i n-a aimsir fein 7 Gilla-na-naem Mac Aeḋuga[i]n, ollaṁ Connaċt 7 Erenn 7 sai coiṁḋes i n-gaċ ceird, do ṫoitim do'n luċt soir 'sin lo cetna 7 Faġartaċ O

A.D. 1304. [b-b]66c, f. m., t. h.; the first part of the entry is illegible.
A.D. 1305. [b-b] r. m., n. t. h. (A) MS.

[3] *Fell.*—On the night (eve) of St. Stephen's Day, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

[4] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Coman.*—That is, abbot of Roscommon. The *A. L. C.* state his name was O'Conor.

[1309] [1] *1305* = 1309 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Coill-in-clachain.*—*Wood of the* (*stepping*) *stones.* "In Kilcloaghan, in the territory of the Bre[f]ne," Mageoghegan. Probably (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 490), Kilclogha, parish of

Burgh], constable of Bun-finne and his brother and other persons were killed by them.—A retaliatory foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobhair], on Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, that is, on his own brother. And Maghnus, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobhair] and other persons were killed by him.—Imhar Mac Geibennaigh rested in Christ.—A bolt of fire fell[3] on the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-comain, so that it broke down the Monastery.—Domnall, son of the Successor of [St.] Coman,[4] archdeacon of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.— . . . , Vicar of Clain-inis, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of February. [1308]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. 1305[1][-9]. Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Great, king of Connacht and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland and the one Gaidhel that was best of prowess and hospitality; that was greatest and best of figure that came from Brian Boruma downwards, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, (and "the Chafer" Ua Sochlacain, namely, a boorish tanner, it was that stretched out a hand towards him to kill him with a hatchet) in Coill-in-clachain.[2] And many of the nobles of his people [were slain likewise]. And these are the nobles: to wit, Concobur Mac Diarmata and Diarmait the Red, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir and Diarmait, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Diarmata and Aedh, son of Muircertach, son of Tadhg, son of Mailruanaigh [Ua Conchobair]. Diarmait O'hEilidhe, a chieftain-yeoman that was the best in his own time and Gilla-na-naem Mac Aedhuga[i]n, ollam of Connacht and of Ireland and accomplished sage in every science, fell by the eastern[3] [1309]

Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan.

[3] *Eastern.*—Namely, the Brefnian portion of the forces.

Doiḃilen do luċt tiġi Tomaltaiġ Mic Donnċaiḋ.—Creċ do ḋenum la hAeḋ, mac Caṫail hUi Concobuir, ar Muirgis Mac Donnċaiḋ 7 a ġabail fein.—Caṫal, mac in Líaṫanaiġ, abb na Trinoidi, do ṫoġa[ḋ] cum espucoide Oil-finn.—Uilliam Burc do ṫoċt co hOil-finn ar eis [U]i Concobuir do marbaḋ i Connaċtaiḃ 7 Sil-Muireḋaiġ do ṫabairt tiġernu[i]s do mac Caṫail[c] hUi Concobuir.—Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail[c] 7 O Flainn | do ḋul, A 67a marcsluaiġ, ar a Maċaire 7 mac Mic Feorais do marbaḋ leo.—Coinne do ḋenum d'Uilliam Burc 7 do Chonnaċtaiḃ re mac Caṫail 'ma Aṫ-slisen. Briseḋ coinne etorra 7 maidm do ṫabairt ar mac Caṫail ann. Dream d'a muinntir do marbaḋ. Uilliam Burc do ḋul co Mainistir na Buille 7 Clann-Muircertaiġ do ṫeċt i Tir-n-Oilella. Arbur ímḋa do loscaḋ 7 do ṁilluḋ doiḃ. Mac Uilliam do ṫeċt ar Coirr-sliaḃ anúas. Mac Caṫail do cur as a longport dó 7 Donnċaḋ O Fínaċta do marbaḋ do ṫosaċ sluaiġ Mic Uilliam 7 daine aili.—Creċ do ḋenum le Mac Uilliam i Cliond-Ferṁuiġe. Creċ aile leis co Beinn-Gulban 7 ní is fada sis.—Concobur, mac Briain ruaiḋ hUi Briain, do marbaḋ.

A.D. 1305. [c] Kail (=Caṫail), (A) MS.

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[4] *Cathal.*—Born in 1270, according to the *A. L. C.* On the death of Donough O'Flannagan ([1307], note 7, *supra*), the canons elected Malachy (Mac Aedha, Mac Hugh), canon of Elphin, who was in Minor Orders. The dean, however, refused to take part in the election, betook himself elsewhere and, having nominated Charles (Cathal), "abbot of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Loch Ke of the Premonstratensian Order," got his selection confirmed (archiepiscopo in remotis agente) by Master Reginald, Official of the Armagh curia, and had his nominee consecrated bishop (in Armagh, *A. L. C. ad an.* 1307). Whereupon, Malachy appealed to the Curia (in Avignon). After due canonical proofs, which are detailed in the Bull of appointment, O'Conor, who appeared neither in person, nor by proxy,

people on the same day and Faghartach O'Doibhilen by the household people of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.—A foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, on Maurice Mac Donnchaidh and [Maurice] himself was taken prisoner.—Cathal,[4] son of the Liathanach [Grey-Ua Conchobair], abbot of the Trinity [Island, Loch Ce], was chosen to the bishopric of Oil-finn.—William de Burgh came to Oil-finn after [Aedh] Ua Concobuir was killed in Connacht and the Sil-Muiredhaigh gave lordship to [Ruaidhri] the son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and O'Flainn went on the Plain [of Connacht] and the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was killed by them.—A meeting was held between William de Burgh and by the Connachtmen [on the one side] with [Ruaidhri] son of Cathal, [on the other] near Ath-slissen. The meeting was broken up between them[5] and defeat inflicted on the son of Cathal there. Some of his people were killed. William de Burgh [then] went to the Monastery of the Buill and the Clann-Muircertaigh came into Tir-Oilella. Much corn was burned and [much] destroyed by them. Mac William came down past Corr-sliabh. The son of Cathal was put out of his stronghold by him and Domnall O'Finachta and other persons were killed by the van of the host of Mac William.—A foray by Mac William in Clann-Fermuighe. Another foray by him to Benn-Gulbain and farther downwards.[6]—Concobur,[7] son of Brian Ua Briain the Red, was killed. [1309]

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was deprived of the See and Malachy appointed thereto by Clement V., June 22, 1310 (Theiner, p. 180-1).

The *A. L. C.* state he enjoyed the revenue for three years and a half. The text is consequently four years predated in this place.

His death took place in [1343], *infra*.

[5] *Meeting-them.*—Literally, *breaking of meeting* [*took place*] *between them.*

[6] *Downwards.* — Towards the north, which is the reading of the *A. L. C.*

[7] *Concobur.*—See the first entry of the following year.

Kal. Ian. [u.ª f., l. xx.uii.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ui.° [-x.°] Conċobur hUa Briain, mac riġ rob' ferr do Leiṫ Moġa, do marbaḋ do na Gallaiḃ duba i meḃail.—Creċa mora diġla do denum le hAeḋ m-Breifneċ 7 le Clann-Muirċertaiġ arcena ar Maelruanaiġ Mac n-Diarmada 7 Donnċaḋ, mac Donnċaḋa, d'argain 7 do gabail 7 a muinnter do marbaḋ 7 do ġabail 7 do loscaḋ. Ocus a ben do marbaḋ, idon, ingen hUi Flannaga[i]n 7 mna 7 fir[b] imda aili for.—Ferġal Mag Dorċaid quieuit in [Christo].—Una, ingen Aeḋa, mic Feidlimṫe, d'ég.—Sluaiġeḋ le Seffraiġ O Ferġail co Dun-Uaḃair, ait ar'marbaḋ Domnall, mac Aeḋa oig [U]i Pherġail 7 Aeḋ, mac Mail-Isu 7 Geffraiġ, mac Muirċertaiġ.—Caislen Bona-finne do loscaḋ 7 d'argain, eter cruaċaiḃ 7 tiġiḃ, le Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail 7 le hAeḋ, mac Maġnusa 7 le muinntir Aeḋa Breifniġ arcena.—Finnġuala, ingen Maġnusa [U]i Choncobuir, d'eg.—Aeḋ Breifneċ O Conċobuir, degaḋbur airdriġ Connaċt 7 in mac riġ is ferr tainic o Murċaḋ, mac Briain [Boruma], anuas, a marbaḋ le Mac Uidilin (idon,[c] Seonag Mac Uiḃilin[c]), idon, buana do bi ar ċongṁail aigi fein, i ḟeall 7 a meḃail ar cennaiḋeċt do ronaḋ.—Fici tunna fina do ċur fo ṫir i Maġ-Cetne in tan sin.—Caislen Sligiḋ do ḋenum leisin Iarla.—Feiḋlimiḋ, mac Aeḋa, mic Eoġain,

A.D. 1306. [b] fer (i.e. f with siglum for er overhead), MS. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1310] [1] *1306* = 1310 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Black Foreigners.*—"Probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the English-Irish" (O'D. *F. M.* iii. 494).

[3] *Burned.* — From the burnings that took place on the occasion the incursion was called *Crech-in-toiten* (foray of the conflagration), according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *The castle, etc.*—This is copied by the *Four Masters.* A longer account is given in the *A. L. C.*

[5] *Killed.*—See the fuller description in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*) and in Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 496).

[6] *Mercenary.*—The *buana* was a soldier paid partly in money, partly in victuals. This system of payment was called *buanacht* (Anglo-Irish, bonaght). A proportion of "wages in money," "dietts in

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. 1306[1][-10]. Conchobur Ua Briain, the son of a king that was the best of the Half of Mogh was killed by the Black Foreigners[2] in treachery.—Large retaliatory forays were made by Aedh the Brefnian, and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] was despoiled and taken prisoner and his people were [either] killed or taken prisoners, or burned.[3] And his wife was killed, namely, the daughter of Ua Flannaga[i]n and many other women and men also [were killed].—Ferghal Mac Dorchaidh rested in Christ.—Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], died.—A hosting by Geoffrey O'Ferghail to Dun-Uabhair, a place where was killed Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Ferghail junior and Aedh, son of Mail-Isu and Godfrey, son of Muircertach [Ua Ferghail].—The castle[4] of Bun-finne was burned and despoiled, both [corn-]reeks and houses, by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and by Aedh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and by the people of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian besides. —Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died. —Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, worthy heir of the arch-king of Connacht and the son of a king the best that came from Murchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], downwards, was killed[5] by Mac Uidilin (namely, Johnock Mac Uibhilin): that is, a mercenary[6] that was kept by himself [as a body-guard] did it in treachery and deceit for a price.—Twenty tons of wine were put [i.e., washed] ashore in Magh-Cedne that time.—The Castle of Sligech was built by the Earl.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of [1310]

money," and "dietts in victuells" "in the Bonaghte" is set forth in "The rate of the wages of the Galloglas," etc. (*Tracts relating to Ireland*, Ir. Arch. Soc., II. p. 87 sq.). For the two kinds of Bonaght, see Dymmok's *Treatise of Ireland* (*ib.* p. 8).

In a secondary sense, Bonaght signified the soldiery thus maintained.

a n-inaḋ a aṫar fein.—Cormac O Flannaga[i]n, taisech
A 67b Tuaiṫi-raṫa, do marbaḋ le Henri Mac Gille-|Fhinnein,
taisech Muinntiri-Peodaċa[i]n, a feall.—Ma[c] Craiṫ
Mag Uiḋir, ridamna Fer-Manaċ 7 Domnall Mac
Gille-Miċil, taisech Clainni-Conġaile, do milliuḋ 7 do
loscaḋ le Roolḃ Mag Mhaṫgamna.—Amlaim[d] Mag
Uiḋir, idon, mac Duinn carraiġ, taisech Muinntiri-
Peodaċa[i]n, mortuus est 14 Kal. Iulii, 1306.[d]

Kal. Ian. [vii.[a] f., l. ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° vii.° [-xi.°] Creċ mor do ḋenum le Clann-Muirceartaiġ i Connaċta 7 Gilla-Crist, mac Muirgisa, mic Donnċaḋa Mic Diarmata, do marbaḋ ann 7 Aed, mac Cormaic 7 Uilliam Mac Gille-arraiṫ 7 Donnċaḋ, mac Tomaltaiġ 7 daine imḋa aili.—Da Mac Uilliam leiṫ a Burc do marbaḋ do na macaiḃ riġ Laiġneċa[iḃ].—Sluaiġeḋ mór le hUilliam Burc isin Mumain i n-aġaiḋ in Claraiḋ 7 caṫ do ṫabairt doiḃ 7 maidm do ṫabair tar in Claraċ ann 7 Uilliam Burc ar deireḋ a muinntiri ag lenmain in ṁaḋma. Ocus giḋe ro gabaḋ, is aigi do ḃi coscur in ṁadma.—Taḋg O hAinliḋe ḋo marbaḋ la Siurtan d'Eiretra.—Cagaḋ mor i Tuaḋ-Mumain isin bliaḋain si 7 caṫ do ṫabairt do Dhonnċaḋ Mac Conmara 7 d'a oireċt, idon, do Triċa-cet O-Cairin, í n-aiġaiḋ h[U]i Briain 7 Fer Muman uile. Ocus Donnċaḋ Mac Conmara do marbaḋ ann 7 maiṫi a oireċta uile 7 Domnall O Grada, taisech Cene[oi]l-Dunġaile. Ocus ár diairmiḋe etorra, leṫ ar leṫ.—Donnċaḋ O Briain, ri Muman 7

A.D. 1306. [d-d] 67a, f. m., t. h., MS.

[1311] [1] *1307* = 1311 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Battle was given.*—At Bunratty, co. Clare, on Ascension Day, 1310 (Clyn); May 20, 1311 (Grace). These data supplement and correct each other, enabling the true year to be determined. In 1311 (I. C.), Easter fell on April 14; Ascension Day, on May 20. The text consequently anticipates by four years.

[3] *Killed.*—The *A. L. C.* state that

Eogan [Ua Conchobair, became king] instead of his own father.—Cormac O'Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith Mag Uidhir, royal heir of Fir-Manach and Domnall Mac Gille-Michil, chief of Clann-Conghaile, were pillaged and burned by Ralph Mac Mathgamna.—Amhlaim Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Donn Carrach, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 14th of the Kalends of July [June 18], 1306. [1310]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1307[1][-11]. A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Connacht and Gilla-Crist, son of Maurice, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, was killed therein and Aedh, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata] and William Mac Gille-Arraith and Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata] and many other persons [were killed].—Two sons of William de Burgh the Grey were slain by the Leinster sons of kings.—A great hosting [was made] by William de Burgh into Munster against De Clare and battle was given[2] by them and defeat was inflicted on De Clare there. And William de Burgh was at the rere of his force in following up the defeat. And, though he was captured, it is with him the triumph of the defeat remained.—Tadhg O'hAinlidhe was killed[3] by Jordan de Exeter.—Great war in Thomond in this year and battle was given by Donnchadh Mac Conmara and by his sept, namely, by the Cantred of Ui-Caisin, against Ua Briain and all the Men of Munster. And Donnchadh Mac Conmara was killed therein and all the chiefs of his sept and Domnall O'Grada, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile [were killed]. And countless slaughter [took place] between them, side for side.— [1311]

O'Hanly was slain in pursuit of the party led by de Exeter into Magh Luirg (barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

adbur riġ Erenn, do marbaḋ a meḃail do Murċaḋ, mac Maṫgamna [U]i Briain.—Loċlainn riabaċ O Deaġaḋ do marbaḋ le Maṫgamain, mac Domnaill Connaċtaiġ [U]i Briain.—Seonag Mac Uiġilin do marbaḋ in Gruelaiġ i m-Baile-tobair-Briġde 7 a marbaḋ fein ind. Ocus is do'n gerrfa[m]ṫaiġ d'ar'marḃ re Aeḋ Breifneċ O Concobuir, ri Connaċt, do marbaḋ e fein.—Creċ do ḋenum le Feiḋlimiḋ O Conċobuir, ri Connaċt, ar Clainn-Muircertaiġ, ar bord Muiġi-Cetni. Ocus Mael-Seċlainn, mac Concoḃuir ruaiḋ, risi raitea Ceann in meiġil, do marbaḋ ann 7 daini eile.—Domnall hUa Ruairc, ri Breifne, mortuus est.—Diarmait Cleireċ hUa Briain mortuus est.—Muircertaċ O Briain do riġaḋ.—Domnall O Birn, taiseċ Tire-Briuin, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-Isu O'Dalaiġ, ollam dana, quieuit in [Christo].

A67c[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [uii.a f., l. xx.a], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° uiii.° [-x.° ii.°] Uilliam Mac Feorais, airdepscop Tuama, in Christo quieuit.—Beinideċt O Braga[i]n, epscop Luiġne, quieuit in [Christo].—Malaci Mag Aeḋa, epscop Oil-find, do ṫoga[ḋ] cum airdepscoboide Tuama.

Kal. Ian. [ii.a f., l. i.a], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ix.° [-x.iii.°] Clemens Papa mortuus est.—Rex Franci[a]e mortuus est.—Gilla-Isu Mag Dorcaiḋ do marbaḋ do

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4 *Gruelach.*—The name here intended has not been identified.

5 *Baile-tobair-Brigde.—Town of the well of* [*St.*] *Brigit* (Balintober, co. Roscommon). The well "from which the place took its name is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well" (O'D. iii. 500).

6 *Killed.*—In [1311], *supra.*

7 *Head of the Harvest-band.*—So called, in all probability, from having devoted himself to agriculture rather than to warfare.

[1312] 1 *1308* = 1312 of the *A. L. C.*

2 *Malachy.*—On the death of Birmingham, the Chapter elected (per viam compromissi) Philip, dean of Tuam. He having refused to consent, the Chapter in the same manner chose Malachy of Elphin ([1309], note 4, *supra*). The bishop

Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster and one fit to be king of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Murchadh, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain.—Lochlainn O'Deaghadh the Swarthy was killed by Mathgamain, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Connacian.—Johnock Mac Uighilin killed the Gruelach[4] in Baile-tobair-Brighde[5] and himself was killed [immediately] therefor. And it is with the short [handled-] axe wherewith he killed[6] Aedh O'Concobuir the Brefnian, he was killed himself.—A foray was made by Feidhlimidh O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht, on the Clann-Muircertaigh, on the verge of Magh-Cetne. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur the Red, who was usually called Head of the harvest-band[7] and other persons were killed therein.—Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, died. —Diarmait Ua Briain the Cleric died.—Muircertach Ua Briain was made king.—Domnall O'Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu O'Dalaigh, professor of poetry, rested in Christ. [1311]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1308[1][-12]. William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Benedict O'Braga[i]n, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Malachy[2] Mac Aedha, bishop of Oil-finn, was chosen to the archbishopric of Tuaim. [1312Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. 1309[1][-13]. Pope Clement [V.] died.[2]—The king of France died.[3]—Gilla-Isu Mag Dorchaidh was killed by [1313]

submitted himself in the matter to the decision of the Curia and proceeded to Avignon, in company with the capitular proctors. Having been questioned and approved by three examiners deputed ad hoc, he was transferred to Tuam by Clement V., December 19, 1312 (Theiner, p. 185-6). The text accordingly is antedated by four years.

[1313] [1] *1309* = 1313 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—This obit is five years antedated. Clement V. died April 20, 1314.

[3] *Died.*—A similar prolepsis of five years. Philip le Bel of France lived until 1314.

Conċoḃuir Carraċ Mac Diarmata.—Taḋg, Mac Annriar, d'eg.—Caṫal, mac Murċaḋa Carraiġ h[U]i Ḟerġail, quieuit in [Christo].

Kal. Ian. [iii.a f., l. x.iia] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° [-x.° iiii.°] Niall O Domnaill occisus est.—Maidm Muinntiri-Raiġillaiġ ic Druim-leṫan le Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail [U]i Concobuir.—Maġnus, mac Domnaill h[U]i Eaġra, do marbaḋ le Magnus, mac Uilliam [U]i Eaġra, i feall.—Niall, mac Briain hUi Neill, in t-aen mac riġ ro bo línmuire 7 rob' ferr maiṫ[i]us bo bí a n-Erinn i n-aen aimsir ris fein, quieuit in [Christo].

Kal. Ian. [iii.a f., l. x.ii.,a] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° i.° [-x.° iiii.°] Maṫa Mag Tigerna[i]n do marbaḋ do Chaṫal O Ruairc.—Niall O Domnaill do marbaḋ le hAeḋ O n-Domnaill.—Maṫa Mag [Dh]uiḃne, espuc na Breifne, d'ég.—Roolḃ Mag Maṫgamna do marbaḋ d'a braiṫriḃ fein.

Kal. Ian. [iiii.a f., l. xx.iii,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° ii.° [-x.° u.°] Sluaġ-loinges mor do ṫeċt a hAlbain le derbraṫair riġ Alban, le hEduḃard, i criċaiḃ Ulaḋ. Creċa mora do ḋenum dó ar muinntir in Iarla 7 ar Gallaiḃ na Miḋe. Sluaġ mor do ṫinol do'n Iarla i n-aġaiḋ na n-Albanaċ. Feiḋlimiḋ, mac Aeḋa hUi Choncobuir, ri Connaċt, do ḋul leisin. Sluaġ mor aile
A 67d do tinol | le Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail [U]i Chonċobuir, i

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[4] *Tadhg.*—According to the eulogistic account in the *A. L. C.*, he was grandson of Turlough Mor O'Conor, and died a monk in the abbey of Boyle.

[1314] [1] *1310* = 1314 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Niall.*—The entry in the *Four Masters* states that he was grandson of Turlough O'Donnell, who was slain [1303], *supra.*

[3] *1311*=1314 of the *A. L. C.* From this to the textual year 1366 (=1369) inclusive, the dating is three years in advance.

[4] *Niall.*—A repetition (with the name of the slayer added) of the first entry of the textual year 1310 (=1314).

Conchobur Carrach Mac Diarmata.—Tadhg,[4] son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], died.—Cathal, son of Murchadh Carrach Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ. [1313]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1310[1][-14]. Niall[2] O'Domnaill was slain.—Defeat of the Muinter-Raighillaigh [was inflicted] at Druim-lethan by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Maghnus, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, was killed by Maghnus, son of William Ua Eaghra, in treachery.—Niall, son of Brian Ua Neill, the one son of a king who was most bountiful and best in goodness that was in Ireland at the same time as himself, rested in Christ. [1314]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1311[3][-14]. Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n was killed by Cathal O'Ruairc.—Niall[4] O'Domnaill was killed by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Matthew Mag [Dh]uibhne, bishop of the Breifni [Kilmore], died.—Ralph Mag Mathgamna was killed by his own kinsmen.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. 1312[1][-15]. A great fleet-host came from Scotland with the brother of the king of Scotland, that is, with Edward [Bruce],[2] into the territories of Ulidia. Great forays were made by it on the people of the Earl [de Burgh] and on the Foreigners of Meath. A great host was collected by the Earl against the Scotch. Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, went with that. Another great host was collected by Ruaidhri,[3] son of Cathal Ua [1315]

[1315] [1] *1312* = 1315 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Edward* [*Bruce*].—For the proceedings of the Bruces in Ireland, see Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 134 sq.

[3] *Ruaidhri.*—According to the *A. L. C.*, instead of employing the force to aid Bruce (the ostensible purpose for which it was raised), Ruaidhri marched unopposed through the province, in the absence of Feilim, and had himself inaugurated king of Connaught.

Connaċta. Caislena do loscaḋ 7 do brisiuḋ.—Aeḋ, mac Magnusa [U]i Conċobuir, do marbaḋ le Caṫal, mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuir. Maġnus, mac Magnusa, in mac riġ rob' ferr einiċ 7 eġnom do bí do Connaċtaiḃ 7 Domnall, a derbraṫair, do marbaḋ in la ar namaraċ leisin fer cetna. Diarmaiṫ, mac Simoin na traġa, do marbaḋ in la do marbaḋ Aeḋ, mac Maġnusa [U]i Concobuir, leisin Clainn cetna a n-diġail a n-aṫar.—Caṫ do'n Iarla d'on d-ara leṫ 7 d'Edubard co n-a ḟedain do'n leṫ aile, gur'maidm[eḋ] ar in Iarla 7 ar Gallaiḃ arċena. Ocus do gabaḋ ann Uilliam Búrc 7 da mac Mic-in-Mhiliḋ.—Maṫgamain Mag Raġnaill, taiseċ Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, do marbaḋ le Maelruanaiġ Mac n-Diarmata, rí Muiġe-Luirg 7 O Mailṁiaḋaiġ, taiseċ Muinnteri-Cearballa[i]n 7 moran do Muinntir-Eolu[i]s araen riu. Conċobur ruaḋ, mac Aeḋa Breifníġ, do marbaḋ ann.—Maelruanaiġ Mac Diarmata 7 Gilleberd Mac Goisdelḃ do ṫeċt i Maġ-Luirg 7 creaċa do denum doiḃ. Ocus rucadur ben Diarmata Ga[i]ll leo 7 do airgedar uile muin[n]tir Diarmata Ga[i]ll.—Táiníc Aeḋ O Domnaill fa ċaislen Sligiḋ 7 do cuas fair leis. Ruaidri, mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, do marbaḋ le Derborgaill, ingen Magnusa [U]i Choncobuir, ar cennaiḋeċt do ceiṫirn galloglaċ.

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[4] *Father.* — Domnall O'Conor, father of Cathal, was slain in an encounter with Hugh O'Conor the Brefnian [1307], *supra.* According to the *A. L. C.*, he was wounded in the contest by Dermod, son of Simon. Hence the vendetta here mentioned.

[5] *Was fought.*—At Connor, co. Antrim (*A. L. C.* and Grace).

[6] *William de Burgh.*—Probably, the son of the Earl.

[7] *Mathgamain, etc.* — See the *A. L. C., ad an.* (Rolls' ed., i. 175).

[8] *Maelruanaigh, etc.*—See the *A. L. C.* (*ib.* 577).

[9] *Derborgaill.* — According to Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 509–10) and the *A. L. C.*, the reduction of Sligo and the assassination of Rory were to avenge the slaying of her father (second entry of this year) by Domnall, brother of Rory.

[10] *Was done.*—Given at 1216 in

Conchobuir, in Connacht. Castles were burned and broken down.—Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir. Maghnus, son of Maghnus, the son of a king who was best of hospitality and prowess that was of the Connachtmen and Domnall, his brother, were killed on the morrow by the same man. Diarmait, son of Simon of the Strand, was killed on the day on which was killed Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, by the same Clan, in revenge of their father.[4]—A battle [was fought][5] by the Earl on the one side and by Edward [Bruce] with his force on the other side, so that defeat was given to the Earl and to the Foreigners besides. And William de Burgh[6] and the two sons of Mac-in-Mhilidh were taken prisoners there.—Mathgamain[7] Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s and O'Mailmhiadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n and many of Muinter-Eolu[i]s along with them were killed by Maelruanaigh[8] Mac Diarmata. Concobur the Red, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, was killed there.—Maelruanaigh[8] Mac Diarmata and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh came into Magh-Luirg and forays were made by them. And they took away with them the wife of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner and plundered all the people of Diarmait the Foreigner.—Aedh O'Domnaill came against the Castle of Sligech and it was reduced by him. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Derborgaill,[9] daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir. [The deed was done[10]] for stipend by a band of gallowglasses. [1315]

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the *A. L. C.*, according to which O'Donnell entered the country of Cairpre a second time, with a large force. On that occasion, Rory separated himself from his brothers, made peace with O'Donnell and received the lordship of Cairpre Nevertheless, "in violation of the relics of Tir-Conaill," he was slain as stated in the text.

B 68a[bis.] Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f.°, l. iiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc. x.° iii.°[b] [-x.° ui.°] Sluaġ mor do tinol le Feiḋlimiḋ O Concobuir 7 le Mac Fheorais 7 le Gallaiḃ Iarṫair Connaċt. Teċt doib co Toċur Mona-Coinneḋa. Ruaiḋri hUa[1] Concobuir do ḋul 'n-a n-aġaiḋ 7[c] cumus[c] doiḃ ar a ceile. Ruaiḋri hUa[1] Concobuir, ri Connaċt, do marbaḋ ann 7 Diarmait Gall Mac Diarmata, rí Muiġi-Luirg 7 Cormac Mac Ceiṫernaiġ, ri Ciaraiḋe 7 galloglaċa uaisli 7 daine imda aili.[2] Riġe in Coicid[e] do gabail d'Fheiḋlimiḋ[3] aris. Ocus sluaġ mor leis d'innsaiġiḋ Aṫa-Leṫain 7 in baile do losgaḋ leis. Ocus Sleimne d'Eiretra, tiġerna in baile, do marbaḋ leo 7 in Goganaċ, in t-aen barun ba saire[4] do bi a n-Erinn, do marbaḋ leo 7 Goill imda aili.[2] Ocus edala mora d'faġbail doiḃ. A[f] nós 7 a n-allaḋ do ḋul fa Erinn, gur'ġiallsat moran doiḃ.[f]—Sluaiġeḋ mor do[g] comoraḋ[g] le[h] Feiḋlimiḋ[h] | A 68a mar aen re maiṫiḃ an coicid[e] 7 Donnċaḋ O Briain, ri Muman 7 O Mael-[Sh]eċlainn, ri Miḋe 7 Ual[g]arc O Ruairc, rí Breifne (Ual[g]arc[i] O Ruairc do ġabail riġi in isto anno.[i]) 7 O Ferġail, ri Muinnteri-hAngaile 7 Taḋg O Cellaiġ, ri O-Maine 7 Maġnus, mac Domnaill hUi Concobuir, tanusti Connaċt 7 Art O hEaġra, ri Luiġne 7 Brian O Dubḋa, rí O-Fiaċraċ. A n-dul sin uile co hAṫ-na-riġ. Goill Iarṫair Connaċt uile do ṫinol 'n-a n-aiġiḋ: idon, Uilliam Burc 7 in barun Mac Feorais, tiġerna Aṫa-na-riġ 7 Goill leiṫi

A.D. 1313. [1] O, A. [2] ii., B; eile, A. [3] -lim, B. [4] saeire, A. [b] 1316 overhead, n. t. h., B. [c] om., A. [d] Opposite this place, Ruaiḋri, ri Connaċt—*Ruaidhri, King of Connacht*—is placed, l. m., t. h., B. [e] .u. (the Latin equivalent for the Irish coic—*five*) with id overhead, A, B. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] docum omoraḋ, which is meaningless, B. It can signify *against* (literally *unto*) [the] *Ui-Mordha*. But this sense is inapplicable here. The reading is a misconception of the A-text. [h-h] do—*by him* (Fedhlimid), A. [i-i] t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1316] [1] *1313* = 1316 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Killed.*—Fidelmeus O Conghur interfecit Rororicum, filium Catholi O Conghur (Grace, *ad an.* 1315[= 1316]. His A.D. notation com-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. 1313[1][-16]. A large host was mustered by Feidhlimidh Ua Concobair and by Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of the West of Connacht. They came to the Causeway of Moin-Coinnedha. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir went against them and they engaged with each other. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was killed[2] there along with Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, king of Magh-Luirg and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh, king of Ciaraidhe and noble gallowglasses and many other persons. The kingship of the Fifth was assumed by Feidhlimidh again. And a large host was led by him to the assault of Ath-lethan and the place was burned by him. And Slevin de Exeter, lord of the town and de Cogan, the noblest baron that was in Ireland and many other Foreigners were killed by them. And many chattels were got by them. Their fame[3] and their renown went throughout Ireland, so that many submitted to them.—A great hosting was undertaken by Feidhlimidh, together with the nobles of the Fifth [of Connacht] and with Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Munster and O'Mael[-Sh]ec-lainn, king of Meath and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni (Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc took the kingship that year) and O'Ferghail, king of Muinter-hAnghaile and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Maghnus, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, tanist of Connacht and Art O'hEaghra, king of Luighni and Brian O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiach-rach. They went, all those, to Ath-na-righ. The Foreigners of the West of Connacht all assembled against them: to wit, William de Burgh and the Baron Mac Feorais [Birmingham],[4] lord of Ath-na-righ and all the [1316 Bis.]

mences on March 25; the change of the Dominical Letter, on the preceding Jan. 1).

[3] *Their fame, etc.*—A partisan exaggeration. How transient was O'Conor's pre-eminence, is shown in the following entry.

[4] *Birmingham.*—It is worthy of note that he was on the side of O'Concr in the previous expedition.

Cuinn[5] uile d'urṁor. Caṫ do comorad leo 7 maidm do ṫabairt ar Gaiḋelaiḃ ann. Feiḋlimiḋ O Concobuir (mac[j] Aeda, mic Eoġain[j]), ri Connaċt, do marbaḋ ann: in t-aen duine[k] is mo re[l] raiḃe aire Fer n-Erenn uile 7 rob' fer einiċ 7 eġnum. Taḋg hUa[l] Ceallaiġ, ri O-Maine, do marbaḋ ann 7 oċtar ar ficit d'ar'ḋual riġ do Clainn-Cellaiġ do marbaḋ ann. Art O hEaġra, ri Luiġne, do marbaḋ ann. Aċt aen ni, nir'marbaḋ 'sin aimsir si i n-Erinn in coimlin do marbaḋ ann[c] do macaiḃ riġ 7 taiseċ 7 do dainiḃ imḋa aili[2] osin amaċ. Ruaiḋri, mac Donnċaḋa, mic Eogain hUi Concobuir, do riġaḋ do Connaċtaiḃ.—Sluaġ[f] le hUilliam Burc i Sil-Muireḋaiġ.[f] O Concobuir 7 Connaċta do ḋenum ṡiṫa, aċt Mac Diarmata. Teċt[f] do Mac Uilliam i Maġ-Luirg. Creċa mora do ṫabairt leó o Aṫ-in-ċip 7 o Uaċtar-ṫire 7 in tir uile do loscaḋ 7 do ṁilliuḋ doiḃ. Imteċt doiḃ artir amaċ iar sin.[f] In Ruaiḋri cetna do aċriġaḋ le Mac Diarmata iar sin.—Derborgaill,[f] ingen Maġnusa hUi Concobuir, d'eg.[f]

B 68b Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. x.u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° iiii.°[b] [-x.° uii.°] Toirrdelbaċ, mac Aeḋa,[1] mic Eoġain, do riġaḋ le Connaċta.—Roibeat a Bruis, ri Alban, do ṫeċt a n-Erinn maille[c] re galloglaċaiḃ imḋaiḃ i furtaċt Edubaird, a braṫar fein, do ḋiċur Gall a hErinn.—Mailir[d] d'Eiseṫra, tiġerna Aṫa-leṫain, do marbaḋ le

[5] The MSS. have q for cu.—[6] 1316, overhead, n. t. h., B. From Sluaġ to ann, inclusive, is translated in C at 1312, [*alias*] 1316. The next year is 1486. [j-j] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [k] Gaiḋel—*Gaidhel*, B. [l] riri (same in meaning as the word in A), B.

A.D. 1314. [1] Oaeḋa! B. [2] O, B. [b] 1317, overhead, n. t. h., B. [c] Faraaen (same signification as the A word), B. [d-d] om., B.

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[5] *Battle, etc.*—On the feast of St. Lawrence (August 10), according to the *A. L. C.*, Clyn and Grace.

[6] *Made peace.*—Namely, with de Burgh.

[7] *Mac Diarmata.*—Who had not made peace with de Burgh.

[8] *Derborgaill.*—See [1315], note 9, *supra.*

Foreigners of the greater part of the Half of Conn. Battle[5] was engaged in by them and defeat inflicted on the Gaidhil there. Feidhlimidh O'Concobuir (son of Aedh, son of Eogan), king of Connacht, was slain there: the one person on whom the attention of the Men of all Ireland was most directed and who was best in generosity and prowess. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain there and eight and twenty of the Clann-Cellaigh that had right to kingship [of Ui-Maine] were slain there. Art O'hEghra, king of Luighni was slain there. But [for] one thing, there was not slain in this time in Ireland the amount that was slain there of sons of kings and of chiefs and of many other persons in addition.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, was [then] made king by the Connachtmen.—A hosting [was made after that] by William de Burgh into Sil-Muiredhaigh. O'Concobuir and the Connachtmen, with the exception of Mac Diarmata, made peace.[6] Mac William [de Burgh] came into Magh-Luirg. Great preys were brought by them from Ath-in-chip and from Uachtair-tire and the whole country was burned and pillaged by them. They went from out the country afterwards. The same Ruaidhri was deposed by Mac Diarmata[7] after that.—Derborgaill,[8] daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died. [1316 Bis]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1314[1][-17]. Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair] was made king by the Connachtmen.—Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, came to Ireland[2] along with many gallowglasses in aid of Edward, his brother, to expel the Foreigners from Ireland.—Meyler de Exeter, lord of Ath- [1317]

[1317] [1] *1314* = 1317 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Came to Ireland.*—Bruce, according to Clyn, came about Christmas, 1316. But, having regard to Clyn's A.D. notation ([1327], note 4, *infra*), this does not exclude the beginning of 1317.

Caṫal, mac Domnaill hUi Concobuir, ar bord Droma-cliaḃ 7 Domnall, mac Taiḋg, mic Domnaill Irrais, do marbaḋ ann 7 ceiṫri fir déc aili.—Caislen Aṫa-cliaṫ-
A 68b in-ċorainn do brisiuḋ.[d]—Donnċaḋ hUa[2] | Briain, ri Muman, occisus est.—Conċoḃur[d] buiḋe Mag Tiġerna[i]n, taisec Tellaiġ-Dunċaḋa, occisus est immaidm Cille-móire [7] Maṫgamain Mag Tiġerna[i]n 7 in Gilla ruaḋ, mac in Aircinniġ 7 moran aile d'a ciniuḋ 7 Nicol Mac-in-Mhaiġistir 7 moran d'a aicme.—Maidm Cille-moire ar mac Ruaiḋri n-Galloglaċ 7 ar Feraiḃ Breifne 7 ar Mhuinntir-Peodaca[i]n, du[e] inar'ṫuit moran do ḋainiḃ.[e]—Mael-Isu ruaḋ Mac Aeḋuga[i]n d'eg.—Raġnall[d] Mag Raġnaill do ġaḃail 7 Seffraiġ Mhag Raġnaill, taisec do denum ḋe.[d]—Gorta mor isin bliaḋain si.[f]

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.[a], [l.[b] xx.ui.[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° u.°[c] [-u.° iii.°] Maidm[d] i n-Eliḃ ar Gallaiḃ leis O Cerḃaill, dú ar'marbaḋ Adam Maireis 7 Goill imda eile.[d]—Sluaġ mor do tinol le Maelruanaiġ Mac n-Diarmata 7 is iat so: idon, Toirrdelbaċ O Concobuir, ri Connaċt 7 Concobur O Ceallaiġ, ri O-Maine 7 Ual[ġ]arc[1] O Ruairc, rí Breifne 7 Tomaltaċ Mac Donnċaiḋ, tiġerna Tire-hOilella, d'innsaiġiḋ Caṫail, mic Domnaill, co Fásaḋ-coille. Ocus targad[2] Caṫal comaḋa mora do Mac Diarmata do cinn gan teaċt ċuigi do'n[e] tois sin.[e]

A.D. 1314 [e-e] om., A. [f] sin—*that*, B.

A.D. 1315. [1]-g, A. [2]-gaiḋ, B. [a-a] om., A. [b-b] Blank space, A, B. [c] 1318, overhead, n. t. h., B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] om., A.

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[3] *Conchobur, etc.*—This item should follow the next.

[4] *The Herenagh.*—Namely, Mag Tighernain.

[5] *Mac-in-maighistir.*—*Son of the master.* "This name is still extant in the co. Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson' (O D. iii. 516).

[6] *Mac Aedhaga*[*i*]*n.*—"The best learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus" (Mageoghegan). See the Introduction (p. x.) to the lithographed edition of the Lebar Breac (*Speckled Book* [of the Mac Egans]).

[7] *Great dearth.*—Frumenti magna caritas : cranocus valebat 24s,

lethan, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobur, on the border of Druim-cliabh and Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras and fourteen other persons were killed there.—The Castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was broken down.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster, was slain.—Conchobur[3] Mag Tigherna[i]n the Tawny, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was slain in the defeat of Cell-mor and Mathgamain Mag Tigherna[i]n and the Red Gillie, son of the Herenagh[4] and many more of his tribe and Nicholas Mac-in-maighistir[5] and many of his sept [were slain].—The defeat of Cell-mor [was inflicted] on the Gallowglass, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Ruairc] and on the Men of Breifni and on the Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, wherein fell a great number of persons.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n[6] the Red died.—Raghnall Mag Raghnaill was taken prisoner and Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill was made chieftain.—Great dearth[7] in this year. [1317]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [26th of the moon], A.D. 1315[1][-18]. Defeat[2] [was inflicted] in Eili on the Foreigners by O'Cerbhaill, where Adam de Marisco and many other Foreigners were killed.—A great host was mustered by Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and these are [they who came]: to wit, Toirdelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and Concobur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, to attack Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair], to Fasadh-coille. And Cathal proffered large donatives to Mac Diarmata for the sake of [1318]

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avenae 16s, vinum 8d. Universa enim regio devastata a Scotis et Ultoniis (Grace, A.D. 1317). Fames irrationabilis prevaluit, adeo quod mensura tritici de la Cronnock continens 4 galones solvebatur pro xxiii. s (Dowling's Annals, 1317).

[1318] [1] *1315*.—The ferial number (1) proves that the true year is 1318.

[2] *Defeat, etc.*—According to Clyn (1318), about two hundred of the force of Edmund Butler were slain by Donatus (Donough) O'Carroll.

Ocus nir'gabaḋ uaḋa, gur'innsaiġedur na soċraiḋeaḋa
sin co[3] las a longpurt 7 nir'time 7 nir[f]'ṫeiċeḋ do
Caṫalm in tosc sin. Innsaiġis[4] Caṫal asna tiġiḃ
amaċ 7 cumuscit ar a ċeile. Aċt en ní, marbṫar[5]
Conċoḃur O Ceallaiġ, ri O-Maine 7 Brian, mac Toirr-
ḋelbaiġ [U]i Conċoḃuir, aḋbur riġ Connaċt 7 daine
imḋa aili, eter ṁarḃaḋ 7 leaṫaḋ. Caṫal cetna
d'innsaiġiḋ Connaċt 7 do haṫriġaḋ Toirrdelbaċ O
Concoḃuir. Ocus do ġaḃ Caṫal riġe Connaċt 7 do roine
creċa mora ar Mac n-Diarmata.—Seán, mac Dom-
naill hUi Neill, do marbaḋ le hAeḋ O n-Domnaill.—
Ricard a Clara do marbaḋ.—Edubard a Briuis, fear
millti Erenn co[6] coitcenn, eter Ghallaiḃ 7 Ghaiḋelaiḃ,
do marbaḋ le Gallaiḃ Erenn tre nert caṫaiġ[ṫ]i ag
Dun-Dealgan. Ocus do marbaḋ 'n-a ḟocair Mac
Ruaiḋri, ri Innsi-Gall 7 Mac Domnaill, ri Aer[ṫ]er-
Ghaiḋel,[7] mar aen re hár na n-Albanaċ uime. Ocus
B 68c ni dernaḋ | o ṫus domain gnim buḋ ferr d'Eirinncaiḃ
ina'n[d] gniṁ sin.[d] Uair tainic gorta 7 diṫ daine
A 68c re [a] linn a n-Erinn uile | co coitċenn re[d] heaḋ tri m-
bliaḋan co leṫ[d] 7 do iṫdis na daine a ċeile gan amuras
ar fut Erenn.—Seffraiġ hUa[8] Fergail, taiseċ na
hAnġaile, quievit in [Christo].—Sneċta mor isin
bliaḋain sin.[g]—Seann O Ferġail do marbaḋ d'aen urċur
soiġde.

A.D. 1315. [3] gu, A. [4]-ġus, A. [5]-tur, A. [6] go, B. [7] Oirir-gaiḋil, B. [8] O, A. [f] no—*or*, B. [g] om., B.

[3] *There was not fear, etc.*—Meaning that it was not through dread of his foes, but to avoid bloodshed, the offer of Cathal had been made. Hence there is no warrant for Mageoghegan's: "which he seeing, having none other remedy, *he tooke heart anew.*"

[4] *Killed.*—In Derry, according to the *A. L. C.*

[5] *De Clare.*—The battle (for an account of which, see *Historical Memoir of the O'Briens* by J. O'Donoghue, p. 126–7), we learn from Clyn, was fought on the morning of Thursday, May 11. This concurrence denotes 1318. The text is thus three years predated.

[6] *Dun-Delgan.*—Dundalk. "The

not coming against him on that expedition. And they [1318] were not accepted from him and those forces penetrated to the centre of his camp. And there was not fear[3] and there was not flight for Cathal respecting that expedition Cathal sallied from the houses forth and they engage with each other. But [for] one thing, Conchobhur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Brian, son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, one fit to be king of Connacht, were killed and many other persons [were lost] both by killing and by wounding. The same Cathal invaded Connacht and Toirdelbach O'Concobhuir was deposed. And Cathal took the kingship of Connacht and made great forays on Mac Diarmata.—John, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed[4] by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Richard de Clare[5] was killed.—Edward Bruce, the destroyer of Ireland in general, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed by the Foreigners of Ireland by dint of fighting at Dun-Delgan.[6] And there were killed in his company Mac Ruaidhri, king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides] and Mac Domnaill, king of Airthir-Gaidhil [Argyle], together with slaughter of the Men of Scotland around him. And there was not done[7] from the beginning of the world a deed that was better for the Men of Ireland than that deed. For there came dearth and loss of people duing his time in all Ireland in general for the space of three years and a half and people undoubtedly used to eat each other throughout Ireland.—Geoffrey O'Ferghail, chief[8] of the Anghaile, rested in Christ.—Great snow in that year.—John O'Ferghail was killed by one shot of an arrow [by his own son[9]].

battle was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he [Edward Bruce] fell" (O'D. iii. 520).

The date is accurately determined by the criteria in Clyn: "1318 on the feast of blessed Calixtus, Pope and Martyr [Oct. 14], on the morning of Saturday."

[7] *There was not done, etc.*—For the opposite view, see Gilbert, *Viceroys*, p. 140 sq.

[8] *Chief.*—For six and thirty years, according to the *A. L. C.*

[9] *By—son.*—From the *A. L. C.*

Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° [b] ui.° [c] [-ix.°] Enri Mac-in-Crosain, espuc Raṫa-boṫ, in Christo[d] quieuit.[d] Tomas, mac Carmaic hUi Domnaill, abb Essa-ruaiḋ, do ṫoġa[ḋ] cum espucoide Raṫa-boṫ.—Espuc Doire in Christo quieuit.—Espuc Cloċair in[d] Christo quieuit.[d] — Espuc Cluana - ferta - Brenainn quieuit[d] in [Christo[d]].—Aine,[e] ingen Mic Diarmata, ben Mic Con[Sh]nama, quieuit in [Christo[e]].—Tomaltaċ[e] O Mael-Brenainn 7 Eċmarcaċ Mac Branain, taiseċ Corco-Aċlann, do marbaḋ a ċeile.[e]—O Bana[i]n, espuc Oirgiall, d'eg.[f]—Brian, Mac Domnaill h[U]i Neill, do marbaḋ le Cla[i]nn-Aeḋa-buiḋe.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. xuiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° uii.° [b] [-xx.°] Coinne[c] mór eter Caṫal O Conċobuir 7 Maelruanaiġ Mac Diarmata: siṫ do ḋenum doiḃ 7 tainic Mac Diarmata astir iar sin.[c] Feall do ḋenum do['n] Caṫal cetna[d] ar Mac n-Diarmata i[1] Mullaċ-Dorabruċ 7 a gaḃail ann 7 Graine, ingen Mic Maġnusa, a ben, do gabail 'sin lo cetna i[2] Port Calad-na-cairgi. Ocus do lomairgeḋ in tire uile. Ocus[e] fos[e] do gabaḋ Mael-Isu donn Mac Aeḋaga[i]n 7 a mac[f] 7[g] Tomaltaċ

A.D. 1316. [b] .x. was omitted at first and put overhead afterwards in paler ink, B. [c] 1319, overhead, n. t. h., B. [d-d] quieuit in [Christo], B. [e-e] om., B. [f] lection of d-d, B.

A.D. 1317. [1] a, B. [2] a, A. [a-a] Blank space, A; none left in B. [b] 1320, overhead, n. t. h. (The correction is made in this place, except at 1335, by the same hand at each year down to 1373(=1378), where the misdating ends.), B. [c-c] om., B. [d] O Conċobuir—*O Conchobuir*, B. The words were necessary (in consequence of the omission of the previous entry) to identify Cathal. [e-e] fos 7, B. [f-f] Placed (with ocus—*and*—prefixed) after Tire-hOilella, B. [g] om., B.

[1319] [1] *1316* = 1319 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Bishop of Doire.*—Hugh O'Neill, 1316–1319 (Ware, *Bishops*, p. 289).

[3] *Clochar.*—This obit is omitted in the *A. L. C* and *Four Masters.* It may have reference to the subject of the seventh entry of this year.

[4] *Cluain-ferta.*—Gregory O'Brogy, 1308-1319 (Ware, *ib.*, p. 639).

[5] *Echmarcach.*—He died of his

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. 1316[1][-19]. Henry Mac-in-Crosain, bishop of Rath-both, rested in Christ. Thomas, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, abbot of Ess-ruadh, was chosen to the bishopric of Rath-both.—The bishop of Doire[2] rested in Christ.—The bishop of Clochar[3] rested in Christ.—The bishop of Cluain-ferta[4] of [St.] Brenann rested in Christ.—Aine, daughter of Mac Diarmata, wife of Mac Con[Sh]nama, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach O'Mael-Brenainn and Echmarcach[5] Mac Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, killed each other.—O'Bana[i]n,[6] bishop of Oirghialla [Clogher], died.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by the Clann-Aedha-buidhe.[7] [1319]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. 1317[1][-20]. A great meeting between Cathal O'Conchobuir and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata: peace was made between them and Mac Diarmata came into the country after that. Deception was [nevertheless] practised by the same Cathal on Mac Diarmata in Mullach-Dorabruch and he was taken prisoner there and Graine,[2] daughter of Mac Maghnusa, his wife, was taken prisoner on the same day at the landing-place of the Ferry of the Rock. And the country was laid bare completely. And moreover Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n the Brown and his son and Tomal- [1320 Bis.]

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wounds within three days (*A. L. C.*).

[6] *O'Bana*[*i*]*n.* — His Christian name, according to Ware, was Gelasius. If so, he may have been the Gelasius, elect of Clogher, whom the primate, Roland de Jorse, was charged with having confirmed and consecrated, whilst Roland lay under sentence of excommunication (Theiner, p. 223).

[7] *Clann-Aedha-buidhe.* — *Clan of Hugh* [*O'Neill*] *the Tawny*, anglicised Clannaboy.

[1320] [1] *1317* = 1320 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Graine.* — "And also took Graine . . . whom he found staying for a boat, to pass over into the Island of Carrick Logha Ke [Rock of Lough Ce]," Mageoghegan.

Mac Donnċaiḋ, tiġerna Tire-hOilella 7 fuaradur moran[h] d'ulc.—Mor, ingen Ui Baiġill,[3] ben h[U]i Ferġail, d'ec.[4]—Maṫġaṁain,[c] tanusti O Briain, quieuit in [Christo].[c]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. xx.ix.[a],] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° uiii.°[b] [-xx.° i.°] Graine, ingen Mic[1] Maġnusa, banriġan[c] Muiġi-Luirg,[c] ben Maelruanaiġ Mic Diarmata, d'eg.—Ruaiḋri, mac Donnċaḋa, ri Connaċt, do marbaḋ le Caṫal, mac Aeḋa[2] hUi Concobuir.—Carracc[c] Loċa-Cé do leagaḋ le Caṫal O Conċobuir.[c]—Maġnus O hAnluain do ḋallaḋ la Niall O n-Anluain.—Niall O hAnluain,
A 68d ri Oirr|ṫer, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ Duin-Dealgan i meḃail.—Maidm[c] mor do ṫabairt do Andriu Mac Pheorais 7 do Gallaiḃ na Miḋe ar macaiḃ riġ O-Failġi.[c]—Boḋiṫ mor ar[c] fut[c] Erenn[d] uile co coitċenn.[d]

B 68d Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. x.,[a]] Anno Domini M° ccc.° x.° ix.°[b] [-xx.° ii.°] Cogaḋ mór eter rí Saxan 7 a Iarlaḋa.—Maṫa O hEoṫaiġ, espuc Ard-aċaḋ, quieuit in [Christo].—Murċaḋ O Ferġail, ṫaisec na hAnġaile, do marbaḋ le Seoan O Ferġail, le mac a derbraṫar. Muirceartaċ[c] hUa Ferġail do marbaḋ le [a] braṫair fein fos 'sin lo cetna.—Donnċaḋ, mac Donnċaḋa Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Gillibert O Ceallaiġ, ri O-Maine, d'eg (i[d] No[i]n Auguist[d]).—Enri Mac Gilli-

A.D. 1317. [3]Bui—, B. [4]-g, A. [h] mor, *much* (adjective used as substantive), B.

A.D. 1318. [1]Meg, A. [2]Aoḋa, B. [a-a]bl. [blank space], A, B. [b]1321, B. [c-c]om., B. [d-d]i n-Erinn in bliaḋain si—*in Ireland this year*, B.

A.D. 1319. [a-a]bl., A, B. [b]1322, B. [c-c]om., B. [d-d]r. m., t. h., B ; om., A.

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[3] *Mathgamain.*—Son of Domnall, and grandson of the Domnall O'Brien who died 1194, *supra.*

[4] *Rested in Christ.*—The *A. L. C.* state he was slain by the Clan-Cuilen (Mac Namaras).

[1321] [1] *1318* = 1321 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Graine.*—Mentioned in the last entry but two of the preceding year.

[3] *The Rock.*—See 1187, note 1 *supra.*

[4] *Cathal.*—Son of Domnall. He was slain in [1324], *infra.*

tach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, were captured and received much injury.—Mor, daughter of Ua Baighill, wife of Ua Fergail, died.—Mathgamain[3] O'Briain, tanist of the O'Briains, rested in Christ.[4] [1320]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1318[1][-21]. Graine,[2] daughter of Mac Maghnusa, queen of Magh-Luirg, wife of Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, died. —Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir. —The Rock[3] of Loch-Ce was razed by Cathal[4] O'Conchobuir.—Maghnus O'hAnluain was blinded[5] by Niall O'hAnluain.—Niall O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan in treachery. —A great defeat[6] was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of Meath to the sons of the kings of Ui-Failghi.—Great cow destruction throughout all Ireland in general. [1321]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. 1319[1][-22]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and his Earls.—Matthew O'hEothaigh, bishop of Ardachadh, rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'Ferghail, chief of the Anghaile, was killed by John O'Ferghail, [namely] by the son of his brother. Muircertach O'Ferghail was killed by his own brother likewise on the same day.—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Gilbert O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died on the None [5th] of August.—Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, [1322]

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[5] *Blinded.*—On the Wednesday in Holy Week (*A. L. C.*).

[6] *Great Defeat.* — Circa festum Philippi et Jacobi [Ma. 1] occiduntur de O'Konchours circa 300 in confinio Midie et Lagenie per Andream de Brimegham (Clyn, A.D. 1321).

[1322] [1] *1319* = 1322 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Great war.*—This belongs to 1322, when Edward II. crushed the barons by the capture and decapitation of Lancaster. Clyn says the Earl was beheaded on Monday [March 22], the morrow [of the

Fhinnein, taiseċ Muinntiri-Peodaċa[i]n, do marbaḋ do claind Amlaim Meg Uiḋir.—Barun[c] Mac Feorais d'eg.[c]—Uilliam liaṫ, mac Uilliam móir, do[1] ecc.[1]

Kal. Ian. iii. f., [l.[a] xx.i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.°[b] [-iii.°] Cairpri O Mael[-Sh]eċlainn[1] occisus est.—Seoinin[c] O Fergail do marbaḋ do claind Sheoain [U]i Fergail.—O hEaġra do marbaḋ do hUa Connmaca[i]n in bliaḋain sin.[c]

[bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., [l.[a] ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Uilliam Burc, mac Uilliam móir, mortuus est.—In boḋiċ cetna ar fut Erenn, idon,[c] Maeldomnaiġ.[1c]—Caṫal, mac Domnaill, mic Taiḋg, mic Briain, mic Andrias, mic Briain Luiġniċ, mic Toirrḋelbaiġ ṁoir, idon, ri Connaċt, aen duine is[e] beoḋa 7 buḋ[e] mó aiṫius 7 turċur do bi i[2] n-aen aimsir ris, do[f] marbaḋ le Toirrḋelbaċ O Conċobuir 7 le Connaċtaiḃ arcena 7 Mael-Seċlainn, mac Toirrḋelbaiġ h-Ui Domnaill 7 Gilla-Crist og Mac Donnċaiḋ do[g] marbaḋ ann[g] 7 daine imda aili.[3] Toirrḋelbaċ (mac[h] Aeḋa, mic Eoġain[h]) hUa[4] Concobuir, do gabail riġi Connaċt.—Raġnall[i] óg Mag Raġnaill, taiseċ Muinntiri-hEolais, do marbaḋ.[i]

A.D. 1319. [1-1] d'eg, A. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1320. [1] Maeil—, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1323, B. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1321. [1] Mol—, A. [2] a, B. [3] ii., B; eile, A. [4] hUi (gen.), A; O, B. [a-a] bl., B; none left in A. [b] 1324, B. [c-c] r. m., t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. [d] om., A. [e] fa—(*that*) *was*, B. [f] a—*his*, B. [g-g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [i-i] om., B.

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feast] of St. Benedict, 1321–2. For the others hanged and drawn, see *ib.*

[3] *Sons.*—By his brothers, Lochlainn and Robert, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Died.*—In the beginning of Autumn (Clyn).

[1323] [1] *1320* = 1323 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cairpri.*—King of Meath; slain treacherously by O'Mulloy (chief of Fir-celi, King's co.), *Four Mast.*

[3] *Ua Connmaca[i]n.*—"The name is still extant in the district of Ballycroy, co. Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway" (O'D. iii. 528-9).

[1324] [1] *1321* = 1324 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *William, etc.*—A repetition of the final obit of [1322], *supra.*

chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, was killed by the sons[3] of Amlam Mag Uidhir.—The Baron [Richard] Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died.[4]—William [de Burgh] the Grey, son of William Mor, died. [1322]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. 1320[1][-3]. Cairpri[2] O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn was slain.—Jenkin O'Fergail was killed by the sons of John O'Fergail.—O'hEaghra was killed by Ua Connmaca[i]n[3] in that year. [1323]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria [2nd of the moon], A.D. 1321[1][-4]. William[2] de Burgh, son of William Mor, died.—The same[3] cow-destruction (namely, the Mael-domnaigh[4]) [prevailed] throughout Ireland.—Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht,[5] the person the most active and of most goodness and success that was in the same time with him, was killed by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir and by the Connachtmen likewise. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill and Gilla-Crist Mac Donnchaidh junior and many other persons were killed there. Toirdhelbach (son of Aedh, son of Eogan) Ua Concobuir took the kingship of Connacht.—Raghnall[6] Mag Raghnaill junior, chief of Muinter-Eolais, was killed. [1324Bis.]

Clyn states he died on Septuagetsima [Sunday, Feb. 11], 1323-4: he true date, judging from the precision of the diurnal notation.

[3] *Same.*—Mentioned in the last entry of [1321], *supra*.

[4] *Mael-domnaigh.*—The meaning of this word in connection with a murrain is unknown to me. (The literal sense is *devotee of Sunday.*)

Item, hoc anno, scilicet 1324, fuit pestis gravis boum et vaccarum in multis locis Hibernie (Clyn).

Fuit pestis communis vaccarum et etiam aliorum animalium, quae dicebatur in Hibernia *Maldow-[naigh?]* (*Annal. Rossen.*, A.D. 1324).

It may accordingly be concluded that there is a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

[5] *King of Connacht.*—Since [1318], *supra*.

[6] *Raghnall, etc.*—Omitted in the *A. L. C.*; given in the *Four Masters*.

A 69a Kal. Ian. (iii.[a] f., l. x.iii.[a]), Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Domnall, mac Briain hUi Neill, rí Tire-hEogain, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-Crist[c] cleireċ Mac Diarmata d'eg.—Diarmait O Mail-Brenaind, taiseċ Clainne-Concobuir, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Cu-Ulaḋ, mac Domnaill, mic Briain h[U]i Neill, deġadbur airdriġ Erenn, do marbaḋ le macaiḃ Neill, mic Briain. Derbraṫair fein a aṫar sin.—In bodiṫ cetna i[1] n-Erinn aris.[d]—Brian[e] O Gaḋra quieuit in [Christo].[c]

B 69a Kal. Ian. [iiii. f.[a], l. xx.iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° iii.°[b] [-ui.°] Risdard a Burc, Iarla Ulaḋ (an[c] t-Iarla ruaḋ[c]), aen raġu[1] Gall 7 Gaiḋel Erenn, d'eg.—Cogaḋ[2] mor eter ri[d] Saxan 7 ri Franc.[d]—Luirint O Laċtna[i]n, espuc Oil-finn, quieuit in [Christo]. Maigister[e] Seoan O Finaċta do toġa[ḋ] cum na hespucoide cetna.[e]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° iiii.°[b][-uii.°] Cogaḋ[1] mor eter rí Saxan 7 a ben fein, ingen riġ[2] Frainge 7 ri Saxan d'aṫriġaḋ le 7 a mac fein do ġaḃail a n-aġaiḋ a aṫar tre forgall a maṫar, idon, na riġna 7 coroin riġ do ṫabairt do'n mac cetna tre

A.D. 1322. [1] a, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1325, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] ḃeos—*still*, B.
A.D. 1323. [1] roġa, B. [2] Ca—, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1326, B. [c-c] l. m., t. h., B; om., A. [d-d] ri Frang 7 ri Saxan, B. [e-e] om., B.
A.D. 1324. [1] Ca—, A. [2] ri, B. [3] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1327, B.

[1325] [1] *1322* = 1325 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—At Lough Laeghaire (bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone), according to the *Four Masters*.

[3] *One—arch-king.*—Literally, *excellent material of an arch-king*.

[4] *The same.*—Mentioned in the second entry of the previous year.

[1326] [1] *1323* = 1326 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *De Burgh.*—According to the eulogistic obit in Clyn, he died on the Tuesday [July 29] before St. Peter ad Vincula [Aug. 1], 1326. This is confirmed by the date, Aug. 5, *a. r.* Ed. II. 20, of the writs issued respecting the goods and chattels of the deceased Earl. (*Ib.* note, p. 102-3.) The textual date is thus three years too early.

[3] *War.*—Declared by Edward II. against Charles le Bel on account

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1322[1][-5]. Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.[2]—Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata, the Cleric, died.—Diarmait O'Mael-Brenainn, chief of Clann-Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, one full worthy to be arch-king[3] of Ireland, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Brian. That [man, Cu-Uladh, was] the brother of their father.—The same[4] cow-destruction [prevailed] in Ireland again.—Brian O'Gadhra rested in Christ. [1325]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. 1323[1][-6]. Richard de Burgh,[2] Earl of Ulster (the Red Earl), unique choice of the Foreigners and Gaidhil of of Ireland, died.—Great war[3] between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—Lawrence O'Lachtna[i]n,[4] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Master John O'Finachta was chosen to the same bishopric. [1326]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1324[1][-7]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and his own wife,[3] the daughter of the king of the French and the king of the Saxons was deposed by her and her own son was accepted against his father through suggestion of his mother, namely, of the queen and the royal crown was given[4] to the same son through advice[5] of the [1327]

of the invasion of Guienne and detention of his queen and of the heir presumptive.

[4] *O'Lachtna[i]n.*—On the translation of Malachy to Tuam ([1312], note 2, *supra*), the Dean and Chapter of Elphin postulated Lawrence, priest and canon. He was appointed bishop by Clement V., (Avignon) Jan. 21, 1313. On Feb. 18, he was empowered to contract a loan of 1,000 gold florins and receive consecration from any archbishop or bishop he should choose, assisted by two or more bishops. (Theiner, p. 187.)

[1327] [1] *1324* = 1327 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Great war.*—The "war" (the invasion of the queen and the flight and capture of Edward) took place in 1326. It is mentioned to render what follows intelligible.

[3] *Wife.*—Isabella, daughter of Philip le Bel.

[4] *Was given.*—To Edward III.

comairli Shaxan.—Gormlaiṫ,[c] ingean Mic Diarmata, mortua est.—Flaiṫbertaċ Mag Uidir, ri Fer-Manaċ, mortuus est.—Mail[-Sh]eċlainn hUa[3] Flannaga[i]n, taiseċ Tuaiṫi-raṫa, do marbaḋ le n-a braiṫriḃ fein.—Edubard, ri Saxan, ar m-buain a riġe ḋe, mortuus est. —Teidm galair bric ar fut Erenn uile.—Fergal, mac Ual[g]airg hUi Ruairc, d'eg.[d]—Cuilen hUa Dimasaiġ d'eg.[d]—Saḋḃ,[e] ingen Mic Aeḋaga[i]n, d'eg.[e]

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. x.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° u.°[b][-uiii.°] Mael-Seċlainn O Raiġillaiġ, ri Muinnteri-Mailmorḋa, do gabail 7 do lot do Ghallaiḃ na Miḋe. Ocus a fuaslucuḋ[1] ar braiġdiḃ 7 a eg 'n-a tiġ fein d'a
A 69b ġonaiḃ.—Brian, | mac Tomaltaiġ Mic Donnċaiḋ, do marbaḋ do Brian, mac Taiḋg.—Toirneċ 7 teinnteċ anḃail isin bliaḋain sin, gur'milledur toraḋ[c] 7 arbanna Erenn, co rabadur finna fas.—Teidm[d] galair coitċinn ar fut Erenn uile, risi n-abairtea S l a e d a n, re heḋ tri lá no ceṫair ar gaċ neċ, gur'ba tanaisti bais é.—Gilla-na-naingel O Taiċliġ, airċinneċ Dam-inisi, mortuus est.[d] —Imar Mag Raġnaill, taiseċ Muinntire-hEolu[i]s, occisus est.—Sir hEoan Mac Pheorais, Iarla Luġbaiḋ, in t-aen Gall ro bo beoḋa 7 rob' ferr eineċ[2] 7[d] egnom[d] do bi i n-Erinn, do marbaḋ ar[e] n-denum feille d'a

A.D. 1324. [c] The order in B is: Edubard—Flaiṫbertaċ—Maeleċlainn—Gormlaiṫ. [d] mortuus est, B. [e-e] om., B.

A.D. 1325. [1]-gaḋ, A. [2]-eaċ, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1328, B. [c] tairṫi (pl. of the word in A), B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] dia muinntir fein a fell—*by his own people in treachery*, B.

He was crowned, according to Clyn, on Sunday [Feb. 1], the vigil of the Purification [Feb. 2], 1326(=1327. The Dominical Letter was changed in Clyn's Annals on Jan. 1; the A.D. notation on the ensuing March 25).

[5] *Advice.*—This and the colourless obit of Edward II. (*infra*) would seem to show that the compiler was in favour of Isabella.

[6] *Gormlaith.*—Married (*A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan) first to Manus O'Conor, tanist of Connaught; next, to O'Kelly of Hy-Many; thirdly, to O'Hara (of Leyny, co. Sligo).

[7] *Died.*—According to Clyn (who employs the misleading *obiit*), on the feast of SS. Eustachius and Companions [Sept. 20] next following his deposition. That the death

Saxons.—Gormlaith,[6] daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.— Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, died.— Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-ratha, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Edward [II.], king of the Saxons, after his kingship was taken from him, died.[7] —A plague of small-pox[8] [prevailed] throughout all Ireland.—Fergal, son of Ual[gh]arg Ua Ruairc, died.— Cuilen Ua Dimasaigh died.—Sadhbh, daughter of Mac Aedhaga[i]n, died. [1327]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. 1325[1][-8]. Mael-Sechlainn O'Raighillaigh, king of Muinter-Mailmordha, was taken prisoner and injured by the Foreigners of Meath. And he was liberated for hostages and died in his own house of his wounds.—Brian, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, was killed by Brian, son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh].—Excessive thunder and lightning in that year, so that they injured the fruit and crops of Ireland, until[2] they were quite withered.—A plague of general disease throughout all Ireland, which was called a C o l d :[3] for the space of three days or four [it continued] on each person, so that he was nigh unto death.—Gilla-na-naingel O'Taichligh, herenagh of Daim-inis, died.—Imar Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, was slain.—Sir John Mac Feorais [Birmingham[4]], Earl of Lughbaidh, the one Gaidhel the [most] spirited and best of generosity and prowess that was in Ireland, [1328 Bis.]

was violent became known in Ireland at the time. The Annals of Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan) state "he was pressed to death by pressing a great table on his belly . . with many other tortures."

[8] *Small-pox.*—Literally, *speckled disease* ("pied pox, or little pox," Mageoghegan). "Throughout the province of Connaught, ᵹalaṗ bṗeac means the small-pox; but in the south of Ireland, where bolᵹaċ is used to denote the small-pox, ᵹalaṗ bṗeac is used to denote the spotted fever" (O'D. iii. 537).

[1328] [1] *1325*=1328 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Until, etc.*—Literally, *until they were white* [*and*] *empty.*

[3] *Cold.*—Namely, the Influenza.

[4] *Birmingham.*—Slain, according

muinntir ḟein air.[e] Moran[f] do Ġallaiḃ 7 do Ġaiḋelaiḃ maiṫi[ḃ][g] do marbaḋ for[h] ar in laṫair cetna. In[f] Caeċ Mac Cerbaill, idon,[i] Maelruanaiġ,[i] aen raga timpanaċ Erenn 7 Alban 7 in domain uile 7[d] ni derbṫar a leiṫeid do ṫeċt riaṁ o ṫus domain risin elaḋain sin,[d] a[j] marbaḋ ḟein[d] 7 derbraṫair maiṫ eile do[d] ar in laṫair cetna.[k]—Muiris O Gibealla[i]n, ardmaiġistir Erenn a n-dliġiḋ nua 7 a sein dliġiḋ, a Canoin 7 a Lex, fellsam fesa[d] 7[d] eolais,[l] sai[d] n-dana 7 n-oġmoraċta 7 elaḋan imda aile,[d] Cananaċ coraḋ i Tuaim-da-ġualann 7 i n-Oil-ḟinn 7 i n-Aċaḋ-Conaire 7 i Cill-alaḋ 7 i n-Eanaċ-duin 7 i
B69 b Cluain-ferta; Oifficel 7 | breiṫiṁ coitċenn na hairdesrucoide, quieuit in [Christo].—Tomas O Mellaiġ, espuc Eanaiċ-duin, mortuus est i Cuirt in[3] Phapa.—Taḋg, mac Toirrdelbaiġ h-Ui Concobuir, occisus est la Diarmait O n-Gaḋra i meḃail.—Coinde[d] mor eter Baiter a Burc 7 Gillibert Mac Goisdelḃ do'n d-ara leiṫ 7 Maelruanaiġ Mac Diarmata 7 Tomaltaċ, a mac 7 Tomaltaċ Mac Donnċaiḋ 7 Muinnter-Mailruanaiġ arċena do'n leṫ eile, fa Aṫ-cinn-Loċa-Teiċeḋ.—Breisim madma ar Mac Uilliam d'ar'marbaḋ Brian, mac Taiḋg, le [a] braṫair fein a n-diġail Briain, mic Tomaltaiġ Mic Donnċaiḋ, do marḃ in fer cetna.—Morsluaiġeḋ le h-Iarla Ulaḋ 7 le Toirrḋelbaċ O Concobuir, ri Connaċt 7 le Muircertaċ O m-Briain, ri Muman, i n-aġaiḋ Briain [U]i Briain. Maidm le Brian O m-Briain, du

[3] an, A. [f] Ocus—*and*—prefixed, B. [g] ailib—*other*—added, B. [h] om. B. [i-i] l. m., t. h., B. [j] do (the verbal particle), B. [k] Ocus derbraṫair maiṫ aile do marbaḋ i n-a ḟoċair— *and another good brother was killed along with him*—added, B. (The reading is a scribal alteration of the A text.) [l] ocus intleċta—*and of intelligence*—added, B.

to Clyn, on the vigil of Pentecost and of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 1329. These criteria are accurate: Easter (XIX. A), April 23; Pentecost, June 11 (feast of St. Barnabas).

Two of his brothers, nine of his name and over 160 retainers fell on the occasion (*id.*).

[5] *Blind.*—Of an eye. Vocatus Cam O'Kyrwyll, quia luscus erat,

was killed by his own people practising treachery upon him. Many of the foreigners and of the Gaidhil were killed in the same place likewise. The Blind[5] Mac Cerbail, namely, Maelruanaigh, the most choice timpanist[6] of Ireland and of Scotland and of the whole world—and it is not verified that an equal to him in that art ever came from the beginning of the world—was killed, and another good brother of his [was killed] on the same spot.—Maurice O'Gibillain, arch-master of Ireland in new jurisprudence and in old jurisprudence, [i.e.] in the Canon and in the Civil Law, one eminent in wisdom and knowledge, professor of poetry and Ogmic and many other arts, canon chorister in Tuaim-da-ghualann and in Oil-finn and in Achad-Conaire and in Cell-aladh and in Enach-duin and in Cluian-ferta; Official and general judge of the archbishopric, rested in Christ.—Thomas O'Mellaigh, bishop of Enach-duin, died in the court of the Pope.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, was slain by Diarmait O'Gadhra in treachery.—A great meeting between Walter de Burgh and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh of the one side and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Tomaltach, his son and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh and the Muinter-Mailruanaigh besides of the other side, near the Ford of the Head of Loch-Teiched.—Defeat was inflicted on Mac William, wherein was killed Brian, son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh] by his own kinsman, in revenge of Brian, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, whom the same man[7] killed.—A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster and by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and by Muircertach O'Briain, king of Munster, against Brian Ua [1328]

nec habebat oculos rectos, sed oblique respiciens (Clyn, 1329).

[6] *Most choice timpanist.*—Literally, *unique choice of the timpanist.* Thus amplified by Clyn (*ib.*): Et si non fuerat artis musice cordalis primus inventor, omnium tamen predecessorum et precedentium ipsum et contemporaneorum corrector, doctor et director extitit.

[7] *Same man.*—That is, Brian, son of Tadhg.

mar'marbaḋ Concobur O Briaín, deġaḋbur riġ Erenn ar ḋeilḃ 7 ar ṫiḋnucal, maille re ceiṫri ricṫiḃ, eter
A 69c maiṫ 7 saiṫ.[d]—Aine, ingen[4] Ḟerġail | hUi Raiġilliġ, ben Tomaltaiġ Mic Diarmata, mortua est.—Donnċaḋ[d] Gall, mac Domnaill[m] hUi Concobuir, do marbaḋ la hAeḋ, mac Taiḋg, mic Maġnusa.[d]

Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. xx.uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° ui.°[b] [-ix.°] Caṫal, mac Domnaill hUi Ruairc, tennaḋbur riġ Breifne, mac[c] riġ is nosmuire 7 is gnimaiċi do bi do Breifneċaiḃ,[c] do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ i fell 7 daine aili.[1]—Muircertaċ, mac Domnaill, mic Taiḋg hUi Concobuir, tiġerna Cairpri 7 Calraiġi, macaṁ na mac riġ, mortuus est.—Dabug[c] donn Mac Uilliam, ridire morconaiġ, quieuit in [Christo].—Cogaḋ eter Toirrdelbaċ hUa Concobuir 7 Muinntir-Mailruanaiġ. —Caṫal, mac Aeḋa, mic Eogain, do ḋiċur ar eigin asna Feḋaiḃ 7 a Tir-Maine tre forgoll Baiter a Burc ar Clainn-Ceallaiġ.—Taḋg, mac Toirrdelbaiġ Mic Maṫgamna [mortuus est].—Augustin, ab Lesa-gaḃail for Loċ-Eirni, mortuus est pridie Kalendas Nouembris.[c]

Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f.,[a] l. ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° uii.°[b] [-xxx.°] Maġnus, mac Aeḋa Breifniġ hUi Concobuir, do marbaḋ leisin[c] Caṫal cetna sin[c] 7[d] Simon Mac-an-Ḟailgiḋ do marbaḋ ann sos, ar in laṫair cetna.—

A.D. 1325. [4]-ean, B. [m] Diarmata was written after Mac, but deleted by dots placed underneath, A.

A.D. 1326. [1] ii., B; eile, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1329, B. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1327. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1330, B. [c-c] la Caṫal, mac Aeḋa, mic Eogain—*by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan*, B. This was necessary in consequence of the omission of the *Cathal* entry (the last but two) of the previous year. [d-d] om., B.

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[8] *Defeat, etc.*—Eodem anno (1329), 14 Kal. Aug., Breyn O'Breyn apud Urlef [Thurles], interfecit de exercitu Willelmi de Burgo, Comitis Ultonie, Walterum, filium Hillarii de Burgo, Konkur O'Breyn [fratrem Muircertachi], Nicholaum Mac Nemare, cum aliis nobilibus de Totmonia (Clyn).

[1329] [1] *1326* = 1329 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Foreigners.*—According to the

Briain [the Fair]. Defeat[8] [was inflicted upon them] by Brian O'Briain, wherein was killed Concobur O'Briain, well worthy to be king of Ireland for figure and bestowal, together with four score, both noble and base.—Aine, daughter of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, died.—Donnchadh the Foreigner, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. [1328]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. 1326[1][-9]. Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, excellent material of a king of Breifni, the son of a king the best disposed and most accomplished that was of the Brefnians, was killed along with other persons by the Foreigners[2] in treachery.—Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, lord of Cairpre and Calraighi, select son of the sons of kings, died.—Dabug Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown, a knight of great substance, rested in Christ. —War [arose] between Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and the Muinter-Mailruanaigh.—Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], was put by force from out the Fedha and from Tir-Maine, through injunction of Walter de Burgh [imposed] on the Clann-Ceallaigh.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Mac Mathgamna [died].—Augustine, abbot of Lis-gabhail upon Loch-Erne, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of November [October 31]. [1329]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1327[1][-30]. Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, was killed by that same Cathal[2] and Simon Mac-an-fhailgidh[3] was killed there likewise, on the same spot. [1330]

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entry in the *F. M.* (A.D. 1329), he was treacherously slain [probably at a banquet] by the sons of John O'Farrell [of Annaly, co. Longford] and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite at the monastery of Fore [Westmeath].

[1330] [1] *1327* = 1330 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Same Cathal.* — Mentioned in the third entry of the preceding year.

[3] *Mac-an-fhailgidh.* — Anglicised Mac Anally, or Mac Nally. The

Acus longṗuirt le Toirrḋelbaċ O Concobuir ar Baiṫer Mac Uilliam a Burc 7 a ruágaḋ ar fad Muiġi. Gillibert Mac Goisdelb do teċt, fedan mor, d'furtaċt Mic Uilliam. Inntoḋ do na sluaġaiḃ sin, leaṫ ar leṫ, ar O Conċobuir, no co rangadur aṫ Dísirt-Nuaḋat. Becan do muinntir [U]i Conċobuir do marbaḋ annsin 7 O Conċobuir d'imteċt o'n Aṫ co beoḋa, nosmur isna Tuaṫaiḃ 7 longport do gabail le Mac Uilliam i Cill-Lomat. Siṫ cunnail, cairdemail de ḋenum d'O Chonċobuir 7 do Mac Diarmata.—Mael-Seċlainn Mac Carmaic, brugaiḋ coitċenn, d'eg.[d]—Mael-Isu donn Mac Aeḋagain[1] d'eg.—Sluaigeḋ le hUal[ġ]arc[2] O Ruairc, ri
A 69d Breifne, co Fiḋ-in-aṫa. Goill in baile d'er|ġi daib, gur'-marbaḋ Art O Ruairc ann, adbur riġ Breifne 7[e] moran aile.[e]—Beiniḋeċt[d] O Flannaga[i]n, prioir Cille-moire Tire-Briuin, in Christo quieuit.[d]—Gilla-Isu hUa[3] Raiġillaiġ, ri Muinnteri-Mailmorḋa 7 na Breifne uile re moran d'aimsir, a eg i n-a ṡenoir[4] raċmur, iar m-breiṫ buada o doman 7 o ḋeṁon.—Maidm[d] mor le Concobur, mac Taiḋg, mic Briain, mic Annrias, mic Briain Luiġniġ, ar Dairtraiġiḃ, gur'marbaḋ moran diḃ leis.[d]

(No[f] gumad air an Kallainn so buḋ ċoir Maeileaċlainn hUa Raiġilliġ, in festo Natalis Domini, scilicet [A.D.] 1327.[f])

A.D. 1327. [1]-uġan, A. [2]-g, A. [3] O, A. [4] ṡean—, B. [e-e] et alii multi (the Latin equivalent of the A reading), B. [f-f] t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

meaning of *failgidh* has not been determined.

[4] *Desert-Nuadhat.—Desert* [hermitage] *of* [*St.*] *Nuadu.* He is the Nuadu, anchorite, commemorated in the Martyrology of Tallaght at Oct. 3 (L.L. 563d). One of the interpolations in the *Tripartite Life* (Part II.) is a prophecy attributed to St. Patrick respecting this saint. By the usual phonetic changes, *Ath-desirt-Nuadhat* became Eastersnow (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon). See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 546-7.

[5] *Cell-Lomat. — Church of* [*St.*] *Lomu* (Killumod, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon: O'D., *ubi sup.*).

[6] *Mac Diarmata.*—He had joined

—A camp assault [was delivered] by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir on Walter Mac William de Burgh and [Toirdhelbach] routed him throughout Magh[-Luirg]. Gilbert Mac Goisdelb came with a large force to aid Mac William. Those hosts turned, side by side, on O'Conchobuir, until they reached the Ford of Desert-Nuadhat.[4] A few of the force of Ua Conchobuir were killed there and O'Conchobbuir went from the Ford spiritedly, orderly into The Territories and camp was taken by Mac William in Cell-Lomat.[5] Peace, honorable [and] cordial, was made by O'Conchobuir and by Mac Diarmata.[6]—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Carmaic, a general entertainer, died. —Mael-Isu Mac Aedhagain the Brown, died.—A hosting by Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni, to Fidh-in-atha.[7] The Foreigners of the town arose against them, so that Art O'Ruairc, material of a king of Breifni and many others were killed there.—Benedict O'Flannaga[i]n, prior of Cell-mor of Tir-Briuin,[8] rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu Ua Raighillaigh, king of Muinter-Mailmordha and of all the Breifni for a long time, died a prosperous senior, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by Concobur, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian [Ua Conchobair] of Luighni, on the Dartraighi, so that many of them were killed by him. [1330]

(Or[1] perhaps it is on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] Maeileachlainn Ua Raighillaigh [to be], on the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, namely, [A.D.] 1327.) (1327)

Walter de Burgh against O'Conor on this occasion.

[7] *Fidh-in-atha.*—*Wood of the ford* (on the stream which connects Lough Sheelin and Lough Inny: anglicised Finae. O'D. iii. 544–5.)

[8] *Tir-Briuin.* — One of the Three Territories forming a deanery of ten parishes in Elphin diocese.

(1327) [1] *Or, etc.*—The suggested correction has reference to the first entry of the textual year 1325(=1328), *supra.*

Kal. Ian. (iii.[a] f., l. xx.[a]), Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° uiii.°[b] [-xxx.° i.°] Maelruanaiġ Mac Diarmada, rí Muiġi-Luirg, d'ḟagḃail a riġi 7 do ġaḃail aibide manaċ[1] liaṫ[1] i Mainistir na Buille. Tomaltaċ Mac Diarmata, a mac, do ġaḃail na riġi cetna, in[c] seisseḋ[d] la iar m-Beálltaine.—Fergal, mac Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Charraiġ Mic Diarmata, do marbaḋ le Taḋg, mac Caṫail, mic Domnaill hUi Concobuir.—Sluaġ le Baiter Mac Uilliam i Maġ-Luirg 7 in tir uile do loscaḋ, aċt na cealla 7 tuc comuirce doibsein.[c]

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f., l. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° ix.°[b] [-xxx.° ii.°] Baiter Mac Uilliam do ġabail leisin Iarla 7 a breiṫ do leis co Caislen Innsi-hEoġain 7 a eg isan prisun do ġorta.—Maiṫi[c] Alban do marbaḋ
B 69c leisin Aiḋelbaċ.[c]— | Maidm Berna-in-mil ar Tomaltaċ Mac n-Diarmata 7 ar Mac Uilliam, ait a[d] r'marbaḋ moran do muinntir Mic Uilliam ann[c] [la] mac in Iarla 7 Tomaltaċ Mac Donnċaiḋ.[c]

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. x.ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.°[b] [-iii.°] Tomaltaċ, mac Donnċaḋa Mic Diarmata, mortuus est.—Uilliam a Burc, Iarla Ulaḋ, | do
A 70a

A.D. 1328. [1-1] manaiġ leiṫ (sg. of the A reading), B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1331, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] .ui. (the Latin equivalent), with eḋ placed above, (A) MS.

A.D. 1329. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1332, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] i n-a—*in which*, B.

A.D. 1330. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1333, B.

[1331] [1] *1328* = 1331 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Took, etc.*—According to the Clonmacnoise Annals (Mageoghegan): "within a short while after died, after whose death his sonne," etc.

[3] *A host, etc.*—In retaliation for the defection of Mac Dermot ([1330], note 6, *supra*). The *A. L. C.* add that Mac Dermot attacked de Burgh, but was defeated with heavy loss; which, however, he did not suffer to remain unavenged (apparently, by making sudden attacks on the retiring force of de Burgh).

[1332] [1] *1329* = 1332 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Castle.*—Green Castle, at the western entrance to Lough Foyle, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1331]
1328[1][-31]. Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, abandoned his kingship and took the habit of the Grey [Cistercian] monks in the Monastery of the Buill. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, his son, took[2] the same kingship the sixth day after May-Day.—Fergal, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Dairmata, was killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir.—A host[3] [was led] by Walter Mac William [de Burgh], into Magh-Luirg and the whole country was burned, except the churches and he gave protection to those.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1332 Bis.]
1329[1][-32]. Walter Mac William [de Burgh] was taken prisoner by the Earl [de Burgh] and carried by him to the castle[2] of Inis-Eogain and he died in that prison of want.—The nobles of Scotland were slain[3] by the Baliol. —The defeat of Berna-in-mil [was inflicted] on Tomaltach Mac Diarmata and on Mac William, where were killed many of the people of Mac William [by][4] the son of the Earl and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1333]
1330[1][-33]. Tomaltach, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, died.—William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was killed[2] by

550). But the New Castle of the *A. L. C.* rather identifies it with the castle mentioned in the "Names of all the chiefe places in O'Dowghertie's Cuntry, that is called Eunsheun (Inishowen)" contained in the Munich MS. 68[a], fol. 60b: "First, on the south syde of the cuntry, at the coming in [to Lough Swilly], is an old castle called Newcastle." ([Unpublished] Report on Rymer's *Foedera*, p. 171. Cf. Suppl. to Ap., *ib.* p. 51.)

[3] *Slain.*—At Dupplin Moor, Pertshire, in 1332. Hence there is a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

[4] *By.*—Taken from the *A. L. C.*

[1333] [1] *1330* = 1333 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Killed.*—Clyn says on July [June] 6, the Octave of Trinity Sunday (Easter—IV. C—was Ap. 4; Trin. Sun., May 30. Hence July is a scribal error for June. The latest Octave in question is June 27.). There is accordingly a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

marbad le Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ 7 na Goill fein do ṫoitim ann, etir ċroċaḋ 7 marbaḋ 7 tarraing, do[c] muinntir riġ Saxan.—Gillibert Mac Goisdelḃ do marbaḋ le Caṫal Mac Diarmata Gall, ar lar a caislein fein.—Aeḋ, mac Domnaill hUi Domnaill, rí Ṫire-Conaill, aen duine fa[d] mo grain 7 coscur, feiċium coitċenn,[1] neoċ rob' ferr smaċt 7 riaġail robi i[2] n-aen aimsir ris, ar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o ḋeman, ar n-gabail aibiti manaiċ leiṫ uime, a eg i[3] n-a[3] longḟort fein 7 a aḋnucal i tempall[e] Mainistreċ[f] Esa-ruaiḋ. Concobur, mac Aeḋa cetna, do ġabail riġi Ṫire-Conaill ar[4] eis a aṫar. Imcosnam etir Art hUa[5] n-Domnaill 7[h] Concobur,[h] mac a aṫur féin, im[i] an[i] riġe 7 Art do ġabail le Concobur 7 a marbaḋ a cetoir leis.—Donnċaḋ,[h] mac Aeḋa hUi Cellaiġ, do ġabail le Toirrḋelbaċ O Concobuir, ri Connaċt.—Aeḋ Mac Con[Sh]nama mortuus est.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, taiseċ Muinntersi-Cinaiṫ, mortuus est.—M a c n a h a i ḋ c e Mag[Fh]lannċaḋa, adbur tairiġ Dartraiġi, do marbaḋ le Connaċtaiḃ.

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. xx.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Sluagaḋ le Connaċtaiḃ, etir Gall 7 Gaiḋel, sa Mumain cum Ma[i]c Conmara. Braiġde[1] 7 nert do ġabail doiḃ ar Mac Conmara. Tempoll do loscaḋ le

A.D. 1330. [1-]ċinn, B. [2] a, A. [3-3] n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [4] tar, B. [5] O, A. [c] le—*by*, B. [d] is—(*who*) *is*, A. [e] om., B. [f] Mainistir—(*in*) *the Monastery*, B. [g] (etir) Concobur 7—(*between*) *Concobur and*, B. [h-h] om., B. By this and the preceding variant the order of the proper names in the Imcosnam item, as given in A, is inverted. [i-i] 'mun (aphaeresis of i), B.

A.D. 1331. [1] braiġdi, (pl. of A word), B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1334, B.

[3] *Fell, etc.*—According to Clyn, the slayers and more than 300 of their associates were slain by John de Mandeville on one day within two months after the slaying of de Burgh. On the other hand, Grace asserts (1333) that John Darcy, the justiciary, proceeded to Ulster, defeated the homicides, captured some and slew others.

Mageoghegan states the "king of England [by the justiciary?] caused the said Englishmen to be hanged, drawn and quartered."

[4] *Killed.*—Treacherously (*A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan).

the Foreigners of Ulidia and those Foreigners fell[3] therefor, either hanged, or slain, or drawn, by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh was killed[4] by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in the centre of his own castle.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill,[5] king of Tir-Conaill, the one person that caused most fear and triumph, general guarantor, the one of best sway and rule that was in the same time as he, after gaining victory from world and from demon, after taking the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk upon him, died in his own stronghold[6] and was buried in the church of the Monastery of Ess-ruadh. Conchobur, son of the same Aedh, took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after his father. Contention [arose] between Art Ua Domnaill and Concobur, the son of his [Art's] own father, respecting the kingship, and Art was taken prisoner by Concobur and killed immediately by him.—Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht.—Aedh Mac Con[Sh]nama died.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died.—Son of the night Mag [Fh]lannchadha, material of a chief of Dartraighi, was killed by the Connachtmen. [1333]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1331[1][-4]. A hosting by the Connachtmen, both Foreigner and Gaidhel, into Munster, against Mac Conmara. Pledge and sway were gained by them on Mac Conmara. A church was burned by a party of the host, wherein were two score and one hundred[2] persons, both [1334]

[5] *Ua Domnaill.* — Died [1281], *supra.*

[6] *His own stronghold.*—Inis-saimer (*Four Masters*). "A small island in the river Erne, close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe [in which O'Donnell was buried], which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon" (O'D. iii. 552).

[1334] [1] *1331* = 1334 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Two score and one hundred.*— "Some of the said armie burnt a church, wherein 180 persons [the number given in the *A. L. C.*] with two priests were alltogether burnt and turnt to asshes" (Mageoghegan).

dreim do'n t-ṡluaġ irrabadur da ḟiċit 7 cet do ḋainiḃ, eter uasal 7 isel 7 diar do ṡacartaiḃ dib sin 7 a[c] loscaḋ[c] sin uile.—Deiċnebur[d] do ṁuinntir Dhonnċaḋa riabaiġ, mic Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Carraiġ Mic Diarmata, do baṫuḋ ar Loċ-Teiċed.—Taḋg, mac Caṫail, mic Domnaill, quieuit in [Christo].[d]

Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Seaan[c] O'hEaġra do ġabail le mac in Iarla 7 forgla a ṁuinntire d'argain.—Creċ le clainn Domnaill ar Ġallaiḃ, idon, ar Clainn Muiris Shugaiġ Mic Gearailt. Creċ mor le Clainn-Muiris ar a[n] clainn cetna. Iarṫar Chonnaċt do ṁilliuḋ uile le Uilliam Burc. Daine imda do marbaḋ 7 creaċa 7 loiscti 7 uilc diairmiḋe ar mac in Iarla 7 ar Chlainn-Ricaird a Burc do ḋenum ḋo. Siṫ eter na Burcaċaiḃ cetna.[c]

A70b[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. x.u.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° iii.°[b] [-ui.°] Tomaltaċ Mac Diarmada, ri Muiġi-Luirg,
B 69d fer ro bo mo | grain 7 coscur 7 rob'[c] ferr riṫ 7 cocaḋ,[1] derc[d] 7 daenaċt[d] ro[e] ḃi a[d] n-Erinn[d] i n-a aimsir fein, a eg a[d] n-Domnaċ na Trinoide,[d] i n-a longport fein, i Calaḋ na Cairrge[2] 7 a aḋnucal i[f] Mainistir na Buille,[g]

A.D. 1331. [c-c] alloscaḋ, B. [d-d] om., B.
A.D. 1332. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1335, B. [c-c] om. (i.e. the year is blank), B.
A.D. 1333. [1] casgaḋ, A. [2] cairirgi (doubtless a scribal mistake for cairrigi), A. [b] 1336, B. [c] dob', B. [d-d] om., B. [e] do, B. [f] im, B. [g] 7 araile—*and the rest* (of the A text, which the compiler deemed it unnecessary to transcribe)—added, B.

[1335] [1] *1332* = 1335 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Earl.*—Richard de Burgh, the Red Earl, who died [1326], *supra.*

[3] *Domnall.*—O'Conor, mentioned in the final entry of the preceding year.

[4] *Gerald.*—Taken from Mageoghegan: "The sonns of Donnell O'Connor took a prey from the sonns [descendants] of Gerald Succkagh [Merry] and killed Mac Morishe himself. This is Mac Morish of the Bryes, he is of the Geraldines" (1335).

From this it may be concluded that the founder of the family of Mac Maurice of the Bryes (or Brees: a castle in the par. of Mayo, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, O'D.

noble and base and two priests were of them and those all were burned.—Ten of the people of Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mael[Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Diarmata, were drowned on Loch-Teiched.—Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] rested in Christ. [1334]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. 1332[1][-5]. John O'hEaghra was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl[2] and considerable part of his people were plundered.—A foray was made by the sons of Domnall[3] on the Foreigners, namely, on the Clan of [Gerald[4]] the Merry [Mac] Maurice Fitz Gerald. A great [retaliatory] foray [was made] by the Clann-Maurice on the same sons of Domnall.—The West of Connacht was all destroyed by William de Burgh.[5] Persons numerous were killed and preys and burnings and ills innumerable were done by him on the son[6] of the Earl and on the Clann-Ricaird[7] de Burgh. Peace [was made] between the same de Burghs. [1335]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1333[1][-6]. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, the man who wrought most fear and triumph and was the best for peace and war, charity and humanity that was in Ireland in his own time, died on the Sunday of the Trinity,[2] in his own stronghold, at the Strath of the Rock[3] and was buried in the Monastery of the Buill with an [1336 Bis]

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iii. 638) was the Gerald the Merry who died in 1251 (*A. L. C.*).

[5] *William de Burgh.*—This should be Edmond Mac William de Burgh (*A. L. C.*). He was the eponymous head of Mac William Ichtar, or Lower.

[6] *Son.*—William, mentioned in the first entry of this year. He took the name of Mac William Uachtar, or Upper.

[7] *Clann-Ricaird.—Descendants of Richard* (de Burgh, the Red Earl); anglicised Clanrickard. The tribe was Mac William Upper.

[1336] [1] *1333* = 1336 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Sunday of the Trinity.*—May 26. May 24, *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan, but erroneously; Easter (VII. F) fell on March 31 in 1336.

co[d] soċraiḋ onoraċ. Quicunque legerit oret.[d] Concobur, mac Tomaltaiġ Mic Diarmata, do ġabail riġi ar[h] eis[h] a aṫar.—Teboit a Burc mortuus est.—Mailir[d] Mac Siurtan d'Exetra, quieuit in [Christo].—Maidm le hEogan hUa Maduġa[i]n ar Clainn-Ricaird a Burc, du itroċair seisser 7 tri ficit, etir maiṫ 7 saiṫ.[d]—Domnall, mac Seaa[i]n, mic Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, mortuus est.—Niall,[d] mac Concobuir Mic Taiḋg, occisus est d'aen urċur soiġdi.—Trinoit O Naa[i]n, maiġister coitcenn i n-ealaḋnaiḃ examlaiḃ, i n-Dliġeḋ ċanonda 7 illex, mortuus est.—Creċ mor le macaiḃ Diarmad[a] Gall ar Clainn-nGoisdelḃ 7 do marbaḋ Maiug, mac Bailtrin Mic [Gh]oisdealb.—Creċ mor le hEmonn Mac Uilliam ar Clainn-Caṫail, du ar'hairged Concobur O Flannaga[i]n 7 moran aile do luċt in tire. Ocus do marbaḋ Mael-Seċlainn, mac Aeḋa hUi Fhlannaga[i]n, ar toraiḋeċt na creiċe 7 do gabaḋ leosan mac Mic-in-Miliḋ.—Cancobur Mac Diarmada, ri Muiġ-Luirg 7 Aeḋ, mac Aeḋa 7 luċt tiġe h[U]i Conċobuir 7 Clann-Donnċaiḋ 7 glaslaṫ Criċe-Cairpri im Cormac, mac Ruaiḋri, do ḋul ar creiċ hi Tir-Fhiaċraċ, co rangadur Mullaċ-raṫa. Ocus ba in tire do ṫeiċeḋ rompa. Mairbedala mora 7 capaill imḋa do ṫabairt doiḃ leo 7 le Connaċtaiḃ arċena.[d] Caislen mor Mic Goisdelḃ do legaḋ[3] le Toirrdelbaċ 7 le Connaċtaib arċena.

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f., l. xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° iiii.° [b][-uii.°]. Siṫ[c] do ḋenum do mac in Iarla re Brian m-Ban O m-Briain.—Siṫ do ḋenam d'Aeḋ Remur hUa Neill (idon,[d] Aeḋ meiṫ[d]) re hOirġiallaiḃ 7 re

A.D. 1333. [3] leagan, A. [h-h] d'eis (same in meaning as the A reading, B).

A.D. 1334 [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1337, A. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

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[3] *The Rock.*—Of Lough Ce. See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 556.

[4] *Son of Domnall.*—Son of Eogan, B; against the *A. L. C.*

[5] *Clann-Cathail—Descendants of Cathal*: the tribe name of the O'Flannagans (co. Roscommon).

[6] *Son of Aedh.*—Son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan O'Conor, *A. L. C.*; son of Feidh-

honourable funeral. Whoso reads, let him pray. Concobur, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took the kingship after his father.—Theobald de Burgh died.—Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter, rested in Christ.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Eogan Ua Madugha[i]n on the Clann-Ricaird de Burgh, wherein fell three score and six, both good and bad.—Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall[4] Ua Concobuir, died.—Niall, son of Concobur Mac Taidhg, was slain by one shot of an arrow.—Trinity O'Naa[i]n, general master in divers arts, in the Canon Law and [Civil] Law, died.—A great foray by the sons of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner on the Clann-Goisdelbh and Maiug, son of Waltrim Mac [G]oisdelb, was killed.—A foray [was made] by Edmond Mac William [de Burgh] on the Clann-Cathail,[5] wherein Conchobur O'Flannaga[i]n and many more of the people of the country were plundered. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Aedh Ua Flannaga[i]n, was killed in the pursuit of the foray and the son of Mac-in-Milidh was taken prisoner by them.—Concobur Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh, son of Aedh[6] and the household force of Ua Conchobuir and the Clann-Donnchaidh and the recruits of Crich-Cairpri under Cormac, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair] went on a foray into Tir-Fiachrach, until they reached Mullach-ratha. And the beeves of the country fled[7] before them. Large inanimate chattels and many horses were brought by them and by the Connachtmen also with them. The great castle of Mac Goistelb[8] was levelled [on that occasion] by Toirdhelbach and by the Connachtmen likewise. [1336]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1334[1][-7]. Peace was made by [William] the son of the Earl [de Burgh] with Brian O'Briain the Fair.—Peace was made by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout (that is, Aedh the [1337]

limidh, son of Aedh O'Conor, Mageoghegan.

[7] *Fled.*—That is, were driven off hastily.

[8] *Great castle of Mac Goistelb.*—Anglicised Castlemore - Costello (bar. of Costello, co. Mayo. O'D. iii. 558–9).

[1337] [1] *1334* = 1337 of the *A.L.C.*

Feraiḃ-Manaċ.—Farlongport do ḋenum le Toirrḋelḃaċ hUa Concobuir ig Aṫ-liacc i n-aḋaiġ Emoind a Burc.—Seoan O Fallamain, taireċ Clainni-hUadaċ, mortuus est.[c]—Taḋg Mag Flannċaiḋ, taireċ Dartraiġi, do marbaḋ le Cormac, mac Ruaiḋri, mic Dom-
A 70c naill, maraen re ſoċraide aile,[1] | a[c] n-diġail Seaain Mic Domnaill. Ocus creaċa mora do denum ar Dartraiġiḃ 7 mac Muiris Meg Flannċaiḋ do marbaḋ an la cetna.[c]—Taḋg[c] 7 Mail[-Sh]eċlainn, da mac Iṁair Meg Raġnaill, do ġabail do Chaṫal Mág Raġnaill. Uilliam, mac Maṫġamna 7 in blaḋ aile do claind Imair, idon, Concobur 7 Tomaltaċ, riġaḋbuir Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, do tinol d'a tóraiḋeċt 7 Caṫal Mac Raġnaill 7 Maġnus, mac Fergail, do marbaḋ doiḃ. Taireċ do ḋenum do Thaḋg Mag Raġnaill.[c]—Domnall ruaḋ[2] O Maille 7 Cormac O Maille, a mac, do marbaḋ do Clainn-Meibric 7 do Ghallaiḃ ailiḃ maille friú, aḋaiġ[c] feil Stefain in bliaḋain si.[c]—Tomás, mac Carmaic hUi Domnaill, espuc Tiri-Conaill, saí n-egna 7 crabaḋ coitcenn[c] fa biaḋ 7 fa ellaċ d'eigsiḃ 7 d'ollamnaiḃ in beṫa,[c] in Christo quieuit.

Kal. Ian. u. f., [l.[a] uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx. u.°[b][-uiii.°]. Ruaiḋri (in[c] einiġ, mac Flaiṫbertaiġ, mic Dhuinn oig, alias Carraic[c]) Mag Uiḋir, ri Fer-Manaċ 7 Laċa-Eirne (per[c] quatuordecim annos; alias, per duos annos[c]), in fer is mo ro ṫiodlaic d'airged 7 d'innmus, d'eċaiḃ 7 d'alṁaiḃ 7 d'innliḃ, do ḋul d'eg re haḋart,

A.D. 1334. [1] oile, A. [2] -ġ, A.
A.D. 1335. —[a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1338, c. m., B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om. (except in einiġ) B.

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[2] *Edmond de Burgh.*—The Lower (or northern) Mac William.

[3] *In revenge, etc.*—From this it can be inferred that John O'Conor had been slain by the Mac Clancys (Maic Flannchadha).

[4] *Mathgamain, Fergal.*—Brothers The former treacherously slew the latter in 1306 (*A. L. C.*). Hence the feud between their sons.

[5] *Bishop.*—Since [1319], *supra.*

[1338] [1] *1335.*—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1338.

Fat) with the Oirghialla and with the Fir-Manach.—A fortress was made by Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir at Athliacc against Edmond de Burgh.[2]—John O'Fallamain, chief of Clann-hUadach, died.—Tadhg Mag Flannchaidh, chief of Dartraighi, was killed, together with a multitude besides, by Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] in revenge[3] of John, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair]. And great forays were made on Dartraighi and the son of Maurice Mag Flannchaidh was killed the same day.—Tadhg and Mael[-Sh]echlainn, two sons of Imhar Mag Raghnaill were taken prisoners by Cathal Mag Raghnaill. William, son of Mathgamain[4] [Mag Raghnaill] and the other part of the children of Imar, namely, Concobur and Tomaltach, royal heirs of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, assembled to pursue them and Cathal Mag Raghnaill and Maghnus, son of Fergall[4] [Mag Raghnaill], were killed by them. Tadhg Mag Raghnaill was [in consequence] made a chieftain of.—Domnall O'Maille the Red and Cormac O'Maille, his son, were killed by the Clann-Mebric and by other Foreigners along with them, the night of the feast of Stephen [Dec. 26] this year.—Thomas, son of Carmac Ua Domnaill, bishop[5] of Tir-Conaill [Raphoe], eminent in wisdom and in general benevolence in food and in cattle to the learned and the poets of the world, rested in Christ. [1337]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. 1335[1][-8]. Ruaidhri (of the hospitality, son of Flaithbertach, son of Donn junior, otherwise Carrach) Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach and of Loch-Eirne (for fourteen[2] years; otherwise, for two years), the man that most bestowed of money and of goods, of horses and of [1338]

[2] *Fourteen.—Recte,* eleven. Ruaidhri succeeded Flaithbertach in [1327], *supra.*

iar m-buaiḋ[d] o[e] éigriḃ 7 o ollamnaiḃ.[e]—Mac Iarla Ulaḋ do ġabail d'Emonn a Burc 7 a ċur illoċ-Oirbsen. Uilc[e] mora 7 cagaḋ coitċenn i Connaċtaiḃ trid sin.—Taḋg mac Ruaiḋri, mic Caṫail hUi Conċobuir, do ġabail do Tomas Más Saṁraḋain 7 moran d'a muínntir do marbaḋ. Mag Shaṁraḋa[i]n do dul do ṫiġ [U]i Concobuir in bliaḋain cetna 7 a ṫeċt arís i n-a [ḟ]riṫeing 7 aircis do ṫabort do Clainn-Muircertaiġ air 7 do Muinntir-Eolu[i]s 7 do coimṫinol na Breifne, eter Gaiḋel 7 Galloglaċ. Ocus Mag Saṁraḋa[i]n do ġabail 7 moran d'a muinntir do marbaḋ.[e]—Aeḋ in ċleitiġ, mac Ruaiḋri [U]i Conċobuir, do lot ar dereḋ creiċe 'sa Bolegan 7 a eg ḋe.—Derḃail,[e] ingen Caṫail Mic Murchaiḋ, ben Donnċaḋa, mic Aeḋa óig, d'eg.[e]

Kal. Ian. ui. f., [l.[a] x.uiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° ui.°[b][-ix.°] Sluaġ[1] mor la hAeḋ remar[2] hUa Neill cum Tire-Conaill, dar'marbaḋ mac |
A 70d Seaain hUi Neill 7 Gaffraiġ hUa Domnaill la muínntir hUi Doċartaiġ.—Ruaiḋri O Ceallaiġ, ri hUa[3]-Maine, do marbaḋ la Caṫal, mac Aeḋa, mic Eogain, ar[c] n-dul a tiġ Toirrdelbaiġ hUi Concobuir d'a tiġ fein. Sai Erenn gan imresain fein.[c]—Emonn Mac Uilliam a Búrc d'innarba[ḋ] in bliaḋain si.[d]—Bean[e] mic Iarla Ulaḋ, idon, ingen Toirrdelbaiġ hUi Briain, do ṫabairt do Toirrdelbaċ hUa Concobuir, do riġ Connaċt, in bliaḋain si 7 Derbail, ingen Aeḋa [U]i Domnaill, do legan do.—Tomas Mag Samraḋa[i]n, do bí illaim i[c] Clainn-

A.D. 1335. [d] 7 araile—*and so on*—added, B. [e-e]om., B.

A.D. 1336. [1]-ġ, B. [2]rea—, A. [3]O, A. [a-a]bl., A, B. [b]1339, B. [c-c]om., B. [d]om., B.

[3] *Put into.*—With a stone tied to his neck, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

[4] *Went to the house.*—See [1339], note 4, *infra.*

[5] *Of the Quill.*—Mageoghegan, according to O'Donovan (iii. 564), says the soubriquet was applied to Aedh, because his mother could weave.

[1339] [1] *1336.*—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1339.

herds and of cattle, died on the pillow after victory [of [1338]
praise] from learned and from poets.—[Edmond] son of the [red] Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner by Edmond de Burgh and put into[3] Loch-Oirbsen. Great evils and general war [arose] in Connacht through that.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Thomas Mag Samhradha[i]n and many of his people were killed. Mag Shamhradha[i]n went to the house[4] of Ua Concobuir the same year and he came back again and on his return an attack was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh and by Muinter-Eolu[i]s and by the muster of the Breifni, both Foreigner and Gallowglass, on him. And Mag Shamhradha[i]n was taken prisoner and many of his people were killed.—Aedh of the Quill,[5] son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, was [mortally] injured in the rere of a foray in the Bolegan and he died thereof.—Derbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murchadha, wife of Donnchadh, son of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] junior, died.

. Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [18th of the moon], A.D. [1339]
1336[1][-9]. A great host [was led] by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout to Tir-Conaill, whereby were killed the son of John Ua Neill and Geoffrey Ua Domnaill by the people of Ua Dochartaigh.—Ruaidhri O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], after going from the house of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir to his own. The most eminent in Ireland without dispute [was] that man.—Edmond Mac William de Burgh was expelled[2] this year.—The wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, namely, the daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, was taken [to wife] by Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, [that is,] by the king of Connacht, this year and Derbail, daughter of Aedh Ua Domnaill, was abandoned by him.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n, who

[2] *Expelled.*—This was the second expulsion. See the account of the first in the *A. L. C.* under 1338.

Muircertaiġ, do ḋul ar in bliaḋain sin, ar n-diultaḋ ḋ'ingin Donnċaḋa riabaiġ sis 7 a da mac d'eloġ isin bliaḋain sin fos.[c]—Plaiġ[4] mor do ṡneċta 7 do ṡic in[e] bliaḋain sin[e], o cenn caiciḋisi do ġeiṁreḋ co tainic bloḋ d'errać, co n-deaċaiḋ moran d'ellaċ Erenn d'eg[e] ann 7[c] guirt geṁair Erenn do ḋul a muguḋa in bliaḋain cetna.[c]

B 70a [bis.] Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] [l.[b] xx.ix.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° uii.°[c][-xl.°] Comtógbail[d] mor cogaiḋ eter Maineċaiḃ, idon, eter Taḋg, mac Taiḋg [U]i Cheallaiġ 7 Uilliam, mac Donnċaḋa Muimniġ [U]i Cheallaiġ 7 Donnċaḋ, mac Aeḋa [U]i Chellaiġ, d'a tuc Toirrdelbaċ O Concobuir urlaṁus O-Maine, do Taḋg 7 moran d'a cineḋ fein fos, gur'ḟeilgset Uilliam astir imaċ. Ocus rolensat uile e, gur'impo Uilliam orra 7 gur'marbaḋ Donnċaḋ, mac Aeḋa [U]i Cellaiġ 7 gur'gabaḋ Taḋg O Cellaiġ 7 gur'loiteḋ 7 co n-deaċaiḋ d'eg d'a loitiḃ.[d]—Mael-Seċlainn hUa[1] Gairmleaġaiḋ, taiseċ Cene[oi]l-Moa[i]n, d'eg.—Toisc[d] doċódar meic Ual[g]airc hUi Ruairc, idon, Domnall 7 Aeḋ 7 Gilla-Crist 7 Ruaiḋri, ar creiċ cum Caṫail, mic Aeḋa Breifniġ 7 do rinneadur

A.D. 1336. [4]-ḋ, B. [e] om., A.

A.D. 1337. [1] O, B. [a-a] om., B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1340, B. [d-d] om., B.

[3] *Was set free.*—Literally, *went out of it* (the captivity, by consent of his custodians).

[4] *Donnchadh.*—Namely, O'Conor.

[5] *Was renounced.*—From this it appears that the "going to the house of O'Conor," mentioned in the previous year, was to contract a marriage alliance, the rescision of which was the condition of Magauran's release.

The *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan merely state that he was set at liberty.

[6] *Snow, etc.*—"This year was very stormy and hurtful to men and animals; for from the feast of All Saints [Nov. 1, 1338] to Easter [March 28, 1339] for the most part there was rain, snow, or frost. From the feast of St. Andrew [Nov. 30, 1338] tillage operations ceased on account of the snow and frost, which at that time abounded almost continuously. . . . This year [1339] oxen and cows were dying, and sheep especially were almost destroyed: so that, according to common report, scarce a seventh part of the sheep escaped the

was in custody with the Clann-Muircertaigh, was set free[3] [1339] in that year, after the daughter of Donnchadh[4] the Swarthy was renounced[5] him and his two sons escaped that year likewise.—A great plague of snow[6] and of frost [prevailed] that year from the beginning of a fortnight of winter until a part of spring came, so that much of the cattle of Ireland suffered death and the green crops of Ireland went to nought the same year.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1340 Bis.] 1337[1][-40]. Great levy of war [took place] between the Ui-Maine, namely, between Tadhg, son of Tadhg[2] Ua Cellaigh and William, son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian[3] and Donnchadh son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, to whom[4] Toirdelbach O'Concobuir gave the governance of Ui-Maine, [namely] to Tadhg[5], and [between] great part of their own tribe likewise, so that they cast William from the country forth. And they all followed him, until William turned upon them and Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was killed and Tadhg O'Cellaigh was taken[6] prisoner and wounded and underwent death of his injuries. —Mael-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moen, died.—An expedition was gone upon by the sons of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, namely, Domnall and Aedh and Gilla-Crisd and Ruaidhri, on a foray against Cathal, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian and they made an

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plague; but there was greater loss of lambs. Also in this year, in Lent, sallows produced roses in England, which were carried to different countries as a sight" (Clyn).

[1340] [1] *1337.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1340.

[2] *Tadhg.*—Slain in the battle of Athenry, co. Galway [1316], *supra.*

[3] *Donnchadh the Momonian* (reared in Munster).—King of Ui-Maine; died [1307], *supra.*

[4] *To whom—Tadhg.*—This clause should have been inserted after *son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh.*

[5] *Gave to Tadhg.*—After the slaying of Ruaidhri in the preceding year.

[6] *Was taken, etc.*—"And at his taking was hurt grievously, of which hurt Teig died afterwards" (Mageoghegan).

creċ adbal gan imperain 7 do ṁarḃadur Concobur, mac Donnċaḋa riabaiġ 7 moran aile. Do rinne Caṫal doraiḋ maiṫ, dar'ḟasdo moran do'n creiċ 7 dar'marbaḋ Domnall O Ruairc, aen raga mac riġ na Breifne 7 moran d'a muinntir maraen ris 7 dar'gabaḋ ann Gilla-Crisd O Ruairc 7 Mac Con[-Sh]nama. Taḋg, mac Ruaiḋri Ui Concobuir, do bi illaim ag O Ruairc, do legan amaċ tre comḟuaslugaḋ Gilla-Crisd [U]i Ruairc. —Aeḋ, mac Feiḋlimiḋ Ui Concobuir, do ġabail do Thoirrḋelbaċ O Conċobuir, do riġ Connaċt 7 cagaḋ d'eirġi trid sin eter O Conċobuir 7 Concobur Mac n-
A 71a Diarmata, | ri Muiġi-Luirg 7 gur'milleḋ moran etorra. —Siurtan ruaḋ Mac Goisdelb do marbaḋ do Caṫal Mac Diarmata Gall.—Taḋg Mac Donnċaiḋ do ġabail do Concobur Mac Diarmata in bliaḋain sin.[d]—Caṫal Mac Diarmata Gall, aen raġu[2] mac riġ Connaċt ar[d] goil 7 ar gaisceḋ, ar treiri 7 ar aġmuire 7 ar innsaiġiḋ, ar cosnum Airtiġ 7 Sleibe-Luġa do ar taraḋ a laṁa laidire,[d] do marbaḃ do Dhonnċaḋ riabaċ, mac Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Charraiġ, tre fell is Lis-selbaiġ i Cloind-Conċobuir.—Maġnus,[d] mac Caṫail, mic Ainnrias, do marbaḋ do Caṫal, mac Aeḋa Breifniġ.[d]—Brian og Mag Samraḋa[i]n do marbaḋ do Thellaċ-Dunċaḋa.—Eogan[d] hUa hEiġin, ri O-Fiaċraċ-Aiḋne, do marbaḋ d'a braiṫriḃ fein.—Eogan, mac Serraiġ Meg Raġnaill 7 Aeḋ O Mailmiaḋaiġ do marbaḋ a ċeile.—Adaṁ Mag Theiċeḋa[i]n d'eg.—Pilib O Duiḃgenna[i]n, sai gan imperain, d'eg.—Iniug, ingen Mic Goisdelb, ben Eogain

A.D. 1337. [2]-a, B.

[7] *Donnchadh.*—Grandson of Murtough O'Conor the Momonian, *A. L. C.* They add that this was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the descendants of Murtough the Momonian.

[8] *In custody.*—See the third entry of [1338], *supra.*

[9] *Aedh, etc.*—This entry is given with more detail in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* (Mageoghegan's version is quoted in the latter, iii. 569).

[10] *Son of Andrew.*—Son of Domnall, *A. L. C.* (apparently with more accuracy).

indisputably enormous foray and killed Concobur, son of Donnchadh[7] the Swarthy and many others. Cathal made good pursuit, whereby much of the prey was wrested and Domnall O'Ruairc, the choicest of the sons of the kings of the Breifni and many of his people along with him were killed and Gilla-Crisd O'Ruairc and Mac Con[Sh]nama were captured. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, who was in custody[8] with O'Ruairc, was left out for the co-liberation of Gilla-Crisd Ua Ruairc.—Aedh,[9] son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And war arose through that between O'Conchobuir and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and much was destroyed between them.—Jordan Mac Goisdelb the Red was killed by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh was taken prisoner by Concobur Mac Diarmata that year.—Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, the choicest of the sons of the kings of Connacht for spirit and for prowess, for excellence and for felicity and for attack, for defending Airtech and Sliabh-Lugha by virtue of his strong hand, was killed by Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Carrach [Mac Diarmata], through treachery, at Lis-selbaig in Clann-Conchobuir.—Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Andrew[10] [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair the Brefnian.—Brian Mag Samradha[i]n junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Eogan Ua hEighin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Eogan, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill and Aedh O'Mailmiadhaigh killed each other.—Adam Mag Teichedha[i]n died.—Philip O'Duibhgenna[i]n, a sage[11] without question, died.—Iniug, daughter of Mac [1340]

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[11] *Sage.*—O'Duigenan, according to the *A. L. C.*, was ollam (historian) of Conmaicni (i. e. the O'Rourkes, co. Leitrim).

Mic Fingin, d'eg.—Uilliam, mac Gillibert Mic Goir-delb, do marbadh ar greis 'sa Breifne do Tellach-Eachach.—Ruaidhri, mac Magnusa [U]i hEaghra, d'eg.—Matha, mac Annaigh hUi Raighillaigh, do marbadh d'Annriar, mac Briain hUi Raighillaigh 7 creacha mora do denum 'sin Bolgan do'n toirc sin.[d]

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. [x.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx. uiii.°[b][-xl.° i.°] Maidm mor do thabairt do Mac Uilliam Burc ar Clainn-Muiris, dú inar'marbadh Tomas Mac Muiris, Muiris, mac Seonag ruaidh 7 deichnebur 7 tri fichit ar aen ruu.—Domnall[c] Mag Dhorchaidh, taisech Cene-[oi]l-Luacha[i]n, d'eg.—Donnchadh, mac Mic na haidhce Meg [Fh]lannchadha, do marbadh d'Aedh, mac Taidhg Meg [Fh]lannchadha.—O Gairmleaghaidh d'eg.—Brian O Flaind, taisech Sil-Mailruanaigh, d'eg.—Cathal Mac Ceithernaigh do marbadh d'ersur[c].—Caislen Rosa-Comain do gabail do Thoirrdelbach hUa[1] Conchobuir. Ocus Aedh, mac Feidhlimidh, do bí illaim 'sa chaislen, do treig d'O Choncobuir é.—Seaan Mag Mathgamna do chur a hA[i]rghiallaibh.—Cu-Chonnacht[c] O Cuind, taisech Muinntiri-Gillga[i]n, mortuus est.[c]

(Muirchertach[d] Mac-in-ghabann, abb Clochair, mortuus est Kalendis Februarii.[d])

A 71b Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. [xx.i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° ix.°[b][-xl.° ii.°] In Gilla dub Mag Uidhir do bathudh ar Loch-Eirne ar deredh creiche.—Cogadh[c] mor d'eirghi eter Thoirrdelbach O Concobuir, ri Connacht 7 Concobur Mac

A.D. 1338. [1] O, B. [a].xx.° ii°, A, B. This epact does not occur in the Decemnovennal Cycle. [b] 1341, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] n. t. h., A, om., B.

A.D. 1339. [a].xx.° iiii.° ! A, B. [b] 1342, B. [c-c] om., B.

[12] *Were made.* — By Andrew O'Reilly (*A. L. C.*)

[1341] [1] *1338.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1341.

[2] *Johnock.*—Mac Maurice.

[3] *Three score and ten.* — Seven score, *A. L. C.* The *Four Masters* adopt the textual number.

[4] *O'Gairmleghaidh.* — Chief of Cenel-Moen (the tribal name of the O'Gormleys), *A. L. C.*

Goisdelb, wife of Eogan Mac Fingin, died.—William, son of Gilbert Mac Goisdelb, was killed on a night-foray in the Breifni by the Tellach-Eachach.—Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus Ua hEaghra, died.—Matthew, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by Andrew, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh and great forays were made[12] in the Bolegan during that expedition. [1340]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. 1338[1][-41]. Great defeat was inflicted by Mac William de Burgh on the Clann-Maurice, wherein were killed Thomas Mac Maurice, son of Johnock[2] the Red and three score and ten[3] along with them.—Domnall Mag Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luacain, died.—Donnchadh, son of Son of the Night Mag [F]lannchadha, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg Mag [F]lannchadha.—O'Gairmleghaidh[4] died.—Brian O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Ceithernaigh was killed by a fall.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], that was in custody[5] in the castle, betrayed it to O'Concobuir.—John Mag Mathgamna was put out of Airghialla.—Cu-Connacht O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died. [1341]

(Muircertach[1] Mac-in-ghabann,[2] abbot of Clochar, died on the Kalends [1st] of February.) (1338)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. 1339[1][-42]. The black Gillie Mag Uidhir was drowned on Loch-Eirne in the rere of a foray party.—Great war arose between Toirdelbach O'Conchobuir, king [1342]

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[5] *In custody.* — See the fourth entry of the preceding year.

(1338) [1] *Muircertach, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1341.

[2] *Mac-in-ghabann.—Son of the Smith;* "generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith" (O'D. iii, 571).

[1342] [1] *1339.*—The ferial (3)

Diarmata, rí Muiġe-Luirg. Emond a Burc d'eirġi le Mac Diarmata ⁊ Aeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe ⁊ Donnċaḋ O Birn. Ocus in t-O Birn hisein do ċur [U]i Conċobuir i tempoll Oil-find ar n-dul dó do ġabail gill creiċe do rinnedur Muinnter-Birn ar Hoibert a Burc ⁊ ní d'a galloglaċaiḃ do marbaḋ fa'n Constabla, idon, fa Mac Ruaiḋri. Ruḋur mór ⁊ olc adbal ⁊ cogaḋ coitċenn d'eirġi trid sin i Connaċtaiḃ uile ⁊ Clann-Muirceartaiġ d'eirġi le O Concobuir ar tus a n-aġaiḋ Mic Diarmata ⁊ impoḋ doiḃ aris le Mac Uilliam ⁊ le Mac Diarmata. Feall do ḋenum ar Clainn-Uilliam Burc tre urail [U]i Conċobuir, dar'marbaḋ Tomas a Burc i fell granna 'n-a n-oireċtus fein, le Clainn-Muiris ⁊ Seoinin a Burc do marbaḋ ar in laṫair (no[d], ar in airti[d]) cetna do Clainn-Ricaird. Caṫal, mac Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata do marbaḋ d'Fergal hUa Taiḋg air in cogaḋ cetna. Ferġal, mac Gilla-Crist ḟind Mic Cormaic, do marbaḋ ar in cogaḋ cetna.—Breisim brog[ḋ]a do ṫabairt do Conċobur Mac Diarmata ⁊ d'a macaiḃ riġ ar O Concobuir fa Bhel-aṫa-slisen, dar'lingeḋ in t-aṫ co toġḋa tairsiḃ ⁊ d'ar'marbaḋ ann Diarmait, mac Briain [U]í Fherġail, in t-aen mac tairiċ na aesa dob'-ḟerr do bi 'n-a aimsir do Conmaicnib ⁊ mac Hoibert a Burc, míḋaċ gan esbaḋ ⁊ Concobur, mac Donnċaḋa duiḃ [U]i Eiliḋe.[c]—Seaan Mag Maṫgamna, saí n-einiġ ⁊

A.D. 1339. [d-d] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

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proves that the true year is 1342.

[2] *O'Birn.*—Lord of Tir-Briuin, the O'Beirnes' country, in co. Roscommon.

[3] *To take.*—By force: "to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne tooke before from Hobert Burke," Mageoghegan, 1342.

[4] *Mac Ruaidhri.* — Mac Rory "was leader of a Scottish band of gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the king of Connaught" (O'D. iii. 573).

[5] *Assembly.—Oirechtus* in the original: anglicised *Iraghte.* "Item, he shall not assemble the queen's

of Connacht and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. Edmond de Burgh and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and Donnchadh O'Birn[2] rose out with Mac Diarmata. And that O'Birn forced Ua Conchobuir into the church of Oil-finn, on his having gone to take[3] a pledge for a foray committed by the Muinter-Birn on Hubert de Burgh and portion of his gallowglasses were killed under the Constable, namely, under Mac Ruaidhri.[4] Great loss and evil excessive and general war arose through that in all Connacht. And the Clann-Muircertaigh rose out with O'Concobuir in the beginning against Mac Diarmata and they turned again with Mac William and with Mac Diarmata. Treachery was practised on the Clann-William de Burgh, through instigation of O'Conchobuir, whereby Thomas de Burgh was killed in ugly treachery in their own assembly[5] by the Clann-Maurice and Jenkin de Burgh was killed in the same place (or, in the [same] transaction) by the Clann-Ricaird. Cathal, son of Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata, was killed by Fergal Ua Taidhg in the same war. Ferghal, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Cormaic the Fair, was killed in the same war.—A crushing defeat was inflicted by Conchobur Mac Diarmata and by his sons of kings on O'Concobuir near Bel-atha-slissen, whereby the Ford was crossed in a masterly manner[6] past them and Diarmait, son of Brian Ua Ferghail, the best son of a chief of the [same] age that was in his time of the Conmaicni and the son of Hubert de Burgh, [an] honourable [man] without defect and Concobur, son of Donnchadh Ua hEilidhe the Black, were killed there.—John Mag Mathgamna,[7] eminent for generosity and prowess [1342]

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people upon hills, or use any *Iraghtes*, or parles, upon hills," Privy Concil Book, 25 Eliz., quoted in Hardiman : *Irish Minstrelsy*, ii. 159 (O'D. iii. 574).

[6] *In a masterly manner.*—Literally, *choicely*.

[7] *Mag Mathgamna.* — Namely, Mac Mahon, king of Oriel.

n-eġnuma, a[e] ṁarbaḋ ar dereḋ creiċe[1] co n-a gallogla-ċaiḃ do luċt tiġe[1] Aeḋa, mic Rooilḃ 7 do Clainn-Ceallaiġ i[c] toraiḋeċt.[c] Ocus is commor do marbaḋ 7 do baṫaḋ iat.—Diarmait[c] ruaḋ, mac Cormaic óig Mic Diarmata, d'eg i n-aibit manaiċ leiṫ í Mainistir na Builli, gan aen guṫ a n-diaiḋ a anma fa eineċ, no fa crabaḋ.[c]—Concobur ruaḋ Mag Eoċaga[i]n do marbaḋ do Gallaiḃ.—Cormac,[c] mac Ruaiḋri, mic Domnaill [U]i Conċobuir, do gabail le Conċobur, mac Taiḋg 7 le Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail [U]i Conċobuir 7 Concobur do gabail le Brian, mac Ruaiḋri 7 a tabairt illaim Concobuir Mic Diarmata 7 a cur do sen d'a coimed i Carraiġ Loċa-Cé.[c]—Domnall hUa Doċartaiġ, ardtaiseċ
A 71c Arda-Miḋair 7 noċo[e] n-éḋ aṁain, uair is bec naċ | raiḃi tiġernus Innsi-hEoġain 7 tiġernus[c] Triċa-cet Thiri-hEnna 7[c] ro bo tere a n-Erinn taiseċ 's ar' lia daine 7 ba mó marcsluaġ 7 ba ferr goil 7 gaisceḋ, eineċ 7 tiḋnucal innás.[c] Ocus[f] a dul d'eg ar lar a tiġe fein[f] 7 Seaan hUa[2] Doċartaiġ do ġabail a[g] inaiḋ.[g]—Sil-Muireḋaiġ,[c] eter deoin 7 aindeoin, do ḋilsiuġuḋ riġ Connact, idon, Toirrdelbaċ, mac Aeḋa, ma[i]c Eogain [U]i Concobuir. Ocus is iat is oiregḋa do eiriġ do: Emond Mac Uilliam a Burc 7 Concobur Mac Diarmata, ri Muiġi-Luirg, co n-a braiṫriḃ 7 co n-a oireċt. Ocus Aed, mac Aeḋa Breifniġ, mic Caṫail ruaiḋ 7 soċraide na Breifne 7 Conmaicni ar aen rú 7 Aeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe, rí Connaċt. Ocus a innarba[ḋ] astir amaċ lesna cuibrennaiḃ sin. Ocus ar i comuirle tucsat a cairde dó: dul do ṫiġ Mic Diarmata 'san aiḋci. Ocus

A.D. 1339. [1-1], B. [2] O, A. [e] do (verbal particle), B. [f-f] a eg i n-a tiġ fein—*he died in his own house*, B. [g-g] a n' inaiḋ—*in his stead*, B.

[8] *Equal number, etc.*—Literally, it is equally great they were slain and they were drowned.

[9] *Without — name.* — Literally, without any voice [of reproach] after his name.

[10] *Some— constraint.* — Literally, between willingness and unwillingness.

was killed with his gallowglasses in the rere of a foray-party by the household force of Aedh, son of Ralph [Mag Mathgamna] and by the Clann-Ceallaigh, in the pursuit. And an equal[8] number were slain as were drowned.—Diarmait the Red, son of Cormac Mac Diarmata junior, died in the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk in the Monastery of the Buill, without[9] leaving reproach to his name respecting hospitality or respecting piety.—Conchobur Mag Eochaga[i]n the Red was killed by Foreigners.—Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Conchobur, son of Tadhg and by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and Concobur was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ruaidhri and given into the hand of Concobur Mac Diarmata and placed by him in keeping in the Rock of Loch-Ce.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh, arch-chief of Ard-Midhair—and it is not this alone, for there was little wanting from his having the lordship of Inis-Eogain and the lordship of the Cantred of Tir-hEnna and there was scarcely in Ireland a chief that had more people and a larger horse-host and better spirit and valour, hospitality and bestowal than he—and he died in the centre of his own house and John Ua Dochartaigh took his place.—The Sil-Muiredhaigh, some[10] willingly and some by constraint, disowned the king of Connacht, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir. And these are the chiefest that rose against him: Edmond Mac William de Burgh and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, with their kinsmen and with their sept. And Aedh, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] the Red and the muster of the Breifni and the Conmaicni along with them and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht. And he was expelled from the country by those allies. And this is the advice his friends [then] gave him: to go to the house of Mac Diarmata by night. And the Clann-Muir- [1342]

fuaradur Clann-Muircertaiġ a ḟis sin 7 do innledur sen ar sliġtiḃ 7 ar casanaiḃ 7 ar bernaḋaiḃ-beaḋail in longpuirt. Ocus tainic tremsa sin 'san aiḋci ré dorċa, diar no triur marcaċ. Ocus do eirġeḋ do ar toċur in longpuirt 7 tainic uaiṫiḃ ar taraḋ a lama laidire 7 do loit sé Caṫal, mac Aeḋa Breifniġ. Ocus ní raiḃe a ḟis sin ag Mac Diarmata no co cuala se na comairc 7 in mallaċaḋ 'ga denum ar fut in longpuirt. O sin doiḃ co lá ar namaraċ 7 ar faġail a ḟesa do Mac Diarmata, do ċuir daine tairisi cuigi d'a ċur 'sa Charraig 7 do bí forgla seċtmuine innti. Ocus do teiġdis daine maiṫi in tire fa seċ gaċ lae cuígi. Ocus da n-dernthai ar Mac n-Diarmata, do gentai siṫ ris. Ocus o naċ dernad, do [ṫ]innlaic é co Caislen Rosa-Comain 7 rofagaiḃ annsin é.—Símon, mac Concobuir, mic Simoin Mic Gille-Arraiṫ, taiseċ do ṫaiseċaiḃ Luiġne, mortuus est.[c]—Aeḋ, mac Aeḋa Breifníġ, do ġabail riġi Connaċt Dia-Luain,[c] idon, in cet Luan do ġeimreġ.[c]—Concobur hUa[2] Domnaill, rí Tire-Conaill 7 soiṫeċ dingbala[3] d'airdriġi n-Erenn gan amurus é ar cruṫ 7 ar ceill 7[c] ar cetfaḋ, ar uaill 7[c] ar eineċ 7 ar oirrdercus, ar[c] menmnaiġi 7 ar mor toirbertaiġi, ar croḋaċt 7 ar caṫirġail, ar uaisli 7 ar ailgine, ar daenaċt 7 ar deġ craḃaḋ,[c] a marbaḋ la Níall hUa[2] n-Domnaill, la mac a aṫar fein, ar tabairt amais[4] longpuirt fair. Ocus[c] teinnti 7
A 71d tennala do ċur isin teċ mór 7 O Domnaill | d'eirġi amaċ 7 a toitim a n-dorus a tiġi fein, ar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁan. Ocus is dilliuċta an eigsi, 7 an elaḋa gan fer a himoċair, na a haltruim tareis

A.D. 1339. [3]-ġṁala, B. [4] amus (pl.), B.

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[11] *And—fortress.*—This is a prolepsis; it should follow m o r r o w of the next sentence.

[12] *Fortress.*—This, according to the entry in the *Four Masters,* was Murbhach (Murvagh), a place about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal (O'D. iii. 417, 578).

certaigh got tidings thereof and they lay in wait on the [1342] roads and on the paths and on the gaps of danger of the fortress. And he came through those in the night, owing to the darkness, [with] two or three horsemen. And an attack was made on him on the causeway of the fortress and he came [safe] from them by virtue of his strong hand and he injured Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian. And[11] news thereof reached not Mac Diarmata, until he heard the frays and the execration a-doing throughout the fortress. Thus was it with them till the morrow. And on Mac Diarmata receiving tale thereof, he sent trusty persons to him to put him into the Rock. And he was the greater part of a week therein. And the noble persons of the country used to go secretly every day to him. And if it had been done for Mac Diarmata, peace would have been made with him. And, as it was not made, he [Mac Diarmata] escorted him to the castle of Ros-Comain and left him there.—Simon, son of Concobur, son of Simon Mac Gille-Arraith, a chief of the chiefs of Luighni, died.—Aedh, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, took the kingship of Connacht on Monday, namely, the first Monday of Winter.—Conchobur Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill—and fitting vessel for the arch-kingship of Ireland [was] he without dispute, for shape and for sense and for intellect, for highmindedness and for generosity and for pre-eminence, for magnanimity and for great bestowal, for courage and for battle-vigour, for nobility and for gentleness, for humanity and good piety—was killed by Niall Ua Domnaill, [namely] by the son of his own father, after assaulting his fortress.[12] And [his death happened thus :] fires and brands were put into the palace. And O'Domnaill came out and fell in the door of his own house, after gaining victory from world and from demon. And orphaned are wisdom and science without a man to

The *A. L. C.* state it was in Finnros (*fair-wood*), which has not been

in eċta sin.[c]—Flann óg O Domnall[i]n, ollaṁ Connaċt, in[h] Christo quieuit.[h]—Domnall O Coindlis, senċaiḋ suaḋamail 7[c] taibleoir glan[ḟ]oclaċ na Gaiḋilgi, do marbaḋ la h[U]iḃ-Diarmata, gairit[c] re Caisc.[c]—Brugaiḋ coitcenn, ciall[c] conaiġ,[c] do bi ar Loc-Eirne, gan diultaḋ do ṫruaġ, no do tren, idon Maṫa Mac Magnusa, d'eg in bliaḋain sin[i] (14[cd] Kalendas Septimbris[cd]).—Tomas[c] Mac Gilli-Coisgli, sai n-egna, in Christo quieuit.—Taḋg Mac Donnċaiḋ, rí Tire-hOilella, d'innarba[ḋ] le Concobur Mac n-Diarmata, d'a tiġerna 7 d'a braṫair fein 7 Fergal, mac Tomaltaiġ Mic Diarmata, do gabail Tire-hOilella ar a eis.[c]

B 70b Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. ii[a]., Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° [b][-xl.° iii.°] Slaine, ingen [U]i Briain, ben Toirrdelbaiġ [U]i Concobuir 7 derbḟiur a maṫar fein for, mortua est.—Derbail, ingen [U]i Domnaill, in aen bean rob' ferr tainic d'a ciniuḋ fein riam, do ṫeċt[1] ar cuairt cum Conċobuir Mic Diarmata co hInis-Doiġri 7 galar a hega d'a gabail 7 a hadnucal[2] i[3] Mainistir na Búille.—Dubċablaċ,[c] ingen Concobuir Mic Diarmata, ben [U]i Birn, saí mna gan imresain, mortua est.[c]—Tómas Mag Samraḋa[i]n, aen raġu taisec Erenn, mortuus est.—Muirceartaċ O Briain, rí Tuaḋ-Muman,[4] d'eg 7 Diarmait hUa[5] Briain do riġaḋ i[6] n-a inaḋ 7[c] a indarba[ḋ] sen le Brian O m-Briain 7 maiṫi Tuaḋ-Muman do creidium do.[c]—Uilliug, mac Ricaird, mic Uilliam Leiṫ, macaṁ Gall Erenn ar[c] eineċ 7 ar egnum, mortuus est.—Caṫal[c] O Madaġa[i]n do marbaḋ le

A.D. 1339. [h-h] quieuit in [Chris to], B. [i] si—*this*, B.

A.D. 1340. [1] toċt, A. [2] haḋlucaḋ, B. [3] a, B. [4] Tuaġ—, A. [5] O, A. [6] om., A. [a] .u., A, B. Scribe mistook ii for u. [b] 1343, B. [c-c] om., B.

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identified. It may be concluded that, like Murvagh, it was in Tir-Aedha (Tirhugh).

[1343] [1] *1340.*—The ferial (4) and amended epact (2) prove that the true year is 1343.

[2] *Slaine.* — Mentioned in the fourth entry of [1339] *supra.*

support or to foster them, after that deed.—Flann O'Domnalla[i]n junior, ollam of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Domnall O'Cuindlis, excellent historian and pure-worded exponent [?] of the Gaidhilic, was killed by the Ui-Diarmata, shortly before Easter.—A general entertainer, of considerable substance, that was on Loch-Erne, without refusal to powerful or to weak, namely, Matthew Mac Maghnusa, died this year (on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19]).—Thomas Mac Gille-Coisgli, an eminent sage, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, was expelled by Concobur Mac Diarmata, [namely] by his own lord and by his own kinsman and Fergal, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took Tir-Oilella after him. [1342]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1340[1][-3]. Slaine,[2] daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and sister of his own mother likewise, died.—Derbail,[3] daughter of Ua Domnaill, the best woman that ever came of her own tribe, came on a visit to Conchobur Mac Diarmata to Inis-Doighri and the illness of her death seized her and she was buried in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dubchablach, daughter of Concobur Mac Diarmata, wife of Ua Birn, a choice woman without dispute, died.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n,[4] unique choice of the chiefs of Ireland, died.—Muircertach O'Briain, king of Thomond, died and Diarmait Ua Briain was made king in his stead. And he was expelled by Brian O'Briain, who was acknowledged by the nobles of Thomond.—Ulick, son of Richard, son of William [de Burgh] the Grey, the best Foreign youth of Ireland for generosity and for valour, died.—Cathal[5] O'Madugha[i]n was killed by the Clann- [1343]

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[3] *Derbail.*—Repudiated wife of O'Conor. See the reference in note 2.

[4] *Mag Samradha*[*i*]*n.*—Lord of Tellach-Echach (bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan).

[5] *Cathal.* — Chief of Sil-Anmchadha (O'Madden's country, com-

Clainn-Ricaird 7 ro bo do maiṫiḃ Erenn dó.—Donnċaḋ cleireċ O Mail-Brenainn, canonaċ coraḋ i n-Oil-finn, a marbaḋ d'aen urċur soiġdi le muinntir Hoiberd, mic Daibiṫ duinn Mic Uilliam.—Caṫal Mac-in-Liaṫanaiġ, ab na Trinoide, mortuus est.[c]—Maidm mor le Clainn-Fheorais 7 le Clainn-Ricaird ar [U]ib-Maine, du mar'-marbaḋ[7] en mac riġ deg do Clainn-Cellaiġ, fa Concobur cerrbaċ hUa[5] Ceallaiġ.—Aengus hUa[5] Domnaill do riġaḋ leis hUa[5] n-Doċartaiġ 7 le Domnall dub[8] hUa[5] m-Baiġill 7 le nert Aeḋa reaṁair [U]i Neill 7 Niall hUa[5] Domnaill d'aṫriġaḋ leó. Gairit ar a aiṫle sin
A 72a co tucsat | imresain d'a ceile 7 do marbaḋ le hAengus 7 le Clainn-Muircertaiġ Aindiles O Baiġill, taiseċ Tiri-hAinmireċ 7 a mac 7 Eogan, mac Airt [U]i Domnaill 7 daine imda aili eturru, leṫ ar leṫ.—Iohannes[c] Ollaitim, espuc Cille-alaḋ, in Christo quieuit.—Seoan Mac Eoaiġ, macam suibespuc Erenn, idon, espuc Conmaicne, quieuit in [Christo][c].—Concobur Mac Diarmata, rí Muiġi-Luirg, 7 Airtiġ 7 Tiri-hOilella 7 Tiri-Tuaṫail 7 na Renn 7 seċt m-baile do Clainn-Caṫail 7 in fer ris nar'gabaḋ gan urraim do buain do gaċ aen d'a tegmaḋ ris—oir[c] do derbadur uġdair no haimsiri si gur'b'e sin aen raġa urriġ na hErenn, ar cruṫ 7 ar ċeill, ar blad 7 ar ḃuantiḋlucaḋ, ar eineċ 7 ar egnum, ar aġ 7 ar ḟíruaisli[c], co[9] nar' b'ínimarbaġa neċ ris do'n[c] fine Gaiḋelaiġ[c] i[6] n-a aimsir fein[d]. Co[e] 'n-a derbaḋ sin[e] adubert in[10] file an duain d'a dan fein :

A.D. 1340. [7] a r'm—, A. [8] n-d—, A. [9] gu, A. [10] an, A. [d] om., A. [e-e] Amail—*As*, B.

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prising part of Galway co. and part of King's).

[6] *Cathal.*—See the fourth entry of [1309], *supra*. The omission of his election to the bishopric of Elphin is noteworthy.

[7] *Gave battle.*—At Achadh-mona [*bog-field*], according to the *Four Masters* (Aghawoney, a townland in par. and bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, O'D. iii. 582.)

[8] *Clann - Muircertaigh.* — They had been expelled shortly before from Breifny and had Tirhugh granted to them by Aenghus O'Donnell (*A. L. C.*)

Ricaird and he was one of the noble[st] persons in Ireland. [1343]
—Donnchadh O'Mail-Brenainn, the Cleric, canon chorister in Oil-finn, was killed by one shot of an arrow, by the people of Hubert, son of David Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown.—Cathal[6] Mac-in-Liathanaigh, abbot of the Trinity, died.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and the Clann-Ricaird on the Ui-Maine, where were killed eleven sons of kings of the Clann-Cellaigh, under Concobur Ua Ceallaigh the Long-haired. — Aengus Ua Domnaill was made king by Ua Dochartaigh and by Domnall Ua Baighill the Black and by the power of Aedh Ua Neill the Stout and Niall Ua Domnaill was deposed by them. A short time after that, they gave battle[7] to one another and there were killed by Aengus and by the Clann-Muircertaigh[8] Aindiles O'Baighill, chief of Tir-hAinmirech and his son and Eogan, son of Art Ua Domnaill and many other persons between them, side for side.—John O'[Fh]Laitim, bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—John Mac Eoaigh, most distinguished of the learned bishops of Ireland, that is, the bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech and Tir-Oilella and Tir-Tuathail and the Renna and the seven towns of Clann-Cathail and a man with whom a contest was not entered upon without his wresting superiority from every one that engaged with him—for the authors of this time certified that he was the choicest of the sub-kings of Ireland for shape and for sense, for renown and for substantial bestowal, for generosity and for prowess, for disposition and for true nobleness, so that no one was to be vaunted of beside him of the Gaidhilic stock in his own time. Hence, to certify that, the poet said this poem in his own art:

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[9] *Stanza.*—the metre is *Debide*, for which see *Todd Lectures*, Vol. iii. p. 102 sq.

[10] *Conn.*—Of the Hundred Battles; slain A.D. 187 (*Todd Lect.*, iii. 308.)

Rann[d]—Da n-dernainn imuirbaiġ ar,
Mac Diarmata, 's ni dernus,
Cennus Teṁra 7 Clainni Cuinn,
Do barr Berḃa do beraind.

Ni[c] ḟaicim a n-Inis-Fail
Fer coimesa a g-cleiṫ imḃain;
Ní ḟuil co teċ Cinn-ċoraḋ
Neċ ar nar'cinn Concobur.

Imurbaiġ ni denta dam
Re Feraiḃ Erenn assan,—
Gan imarbaid ḟuair an geall
Sluaiġ ḟinnurlair na hErenn[c].—

a éġ in urruiġ sin i taiġ ṁór na Cairrgi, ar[f] m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o ḋeṁon, seċtmain[c] re Samain, Dia-Saṫairn do ṡonnruḋ 7 a aḋnacal i Maínistir na Buille[c]. Ocus [d] Fergal Mac Diarmata, a derbraṫair féin[g], do riġaḋ 'n-a ínaḋ.

(No[h], gumaḋ ar in Kallainn si buḋ coir Nícol Magraiṫ[h].)

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. u. f., l.[a] [x.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Espuc Luiġne[1] d'eg. Murċaḋ[c], mac Mailmuaḋ [U]í Eaġra, ab na Buille 7 adbur espuic Luiġne, quieuit in [Christo].—Maṫa, mac Gilla-Crist cleiriġ Mic Diarmata, do marbaḋ le Muinntir-nEiliḋe ar in Coirr-sliaḃ.—Uilliam, mac Matgamna Meg Raġnaill, do marbaḋ le macaiḃ Catail Meg Raġnaill[c].

A.D. 1340. [f] iar—*after*, B. [g] om., B. [h-h] 71d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.
A.D. 1341. [1] -ní, A. [a-a] bl., A; l., with blank for epact, B. [b] 1344, B. [c-c] om., B.

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[11] *A week—Saturday.*—This concurrence is another proof that the text is three years antedated in this place. In 1343, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1 fell on Saturday (E); in 1340, on Wednesday (A).

Stanza :[9] If I had made a vaunt of him, [1343]
Mac Diarmata and I made [it] not,
Headship of Tara and of the Clan of Conn[10]
To the chief of Berbha I should give.

I see not in Inis-Fail
A man to be compared to him;
There is not as far as the house of Cenn-choradh
One whom Concobur surpassed not.

Vaunting shall not be done by me
Before the Men of Ireland out of that,—
Without vaunting he obtained the pledge
Of the host of the fair surface of Ireland.—

the death of that sub-king [took place] in the great house of the Rock, after gaining victory from world and from demon, a week[11] before November-Day, Saturday precisely, and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill. And Fergal Mac Diarmata, his own brother, was made king in his stead.

(Or[1] it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right [for the death of] Nicholas Magraith [to be]. (1340)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. 1341[1][-4]. The bishop of Luighni[2] died.—Murchadh, son of Maelmuadh Ua Eaghra, abbot of the Buill and likely to be bishop[3] of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Matthew, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata the Cleric, was killed by the Muinter-Eilidhe on the Corr-sliabh.—William, son of Mathgamain Mag Raghnaill, was killed by the sons of Cathal Mag Raghnaill.—Aedh, son of Ralph Mag Math- [1344Bis.]

(1340) [1] *Or, etc.*—See the second additional entry under next year.

[1344] [1] *1341.*—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1344.

[2] *Luighni.*—That is, Achonry.

[3] *Likely to be bishop.*—The original expression (*material of a bishop*), in all probability, signifies that the character of the abbot would have ensured his election to the bishopric.

From this obit, Ware (*Bishops*, p. 659) erroneously infers that he was bishop.

Aeḋ, mac Roilb Meg Maṫgamna, ri Oirgiall, d'eg 7 Murċaḋ óg Mhag Maṫgamna do ṫoga[ḋ] i[2] n-a inaḋ 7 a eg i[3] cinn ḟeċtmaine. Maġnus, mac Eaċaḋa, Mac Roilḃ do ġaḃail riġi n-Oirgiall.—Art hUa[4] Mail[-Sh]eċlainn, ri Miḋe, do marbaḋ le Cormac m-ballaċ O Mail[-Sh]eċlainn 7 e fein do ríġaḋ i[2] n-a inaḋ.

(Brian, mac Ruaiġri Mheg Uiḋir, 15 Kalendas Februarii quieuit.—Nicol Magraiṫ, comarba Termuinn Dabeog, mortuus est Nonis Septimbris[d].)

A 72b
B 70c
Kal. Ian. uii. f., [l.[a] xx.iiii[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° ii.°[b][-u.°] Tomas[c], mac Caṫail riabaiġ [U]i Ruairc, do marbaḋ le Clainn-Muircertaiġ is t-[ṡ]amraḋ[c].—Toirrdelbaċ hUa[1] Concobuir, ri Connaċt, 7 adbur riġ[d] Erenn, neċ[d] ro bo mó 7 rob' uaisli 7 rob' [ḟ]err einiċ 7 egnum do bí i n-Erinn i n-aen aimsir ris, do dul do cungnum le Taḋg Mag Raġnaill, la taiseċ Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, co Loċ-Oirind a n-aiġaiḋ Clainni-Muircertaiġ. Ocut Clann-Muircertaiġ d'a innsaiġiḋ 7 bloḋ do Muinntir-Eolu[i]s leó 7 a lenmain doiḃ co Fiḋ-Doruḋa 7 aen urċur soiġdi d'a marbaḋ ann 7 ní fes cia tuc. Ocus airmít ugdair na haimsiri si gurab' é sin gnim is mó do rinned le soigid a n-Erinn riam. Ocus bennaċt na heigsi 7 na helaḋna ar a anmain in airdriġ sin; oír ní hímda aici fer a himcair na a haltruma ar a eis. Et in Artumno est oc[c]isus[d].—

A.D. 1341. [2] om. (by aphaeresis), A. [3] a, B. [4] O, A. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1342. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1345, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] airdriġ—*arch-king*, B. [d-d] do marbaḋ le Clainn-Muircertaiġ 7 le cuid do Muinntir-Eolu[i]s d'en urċur soiġde—*was killed by the Clann-Murcertaigh and by a portion of Muinter-Eoluis with one shot of an arrow*, B.

(1341) [1] *Brian-Nicholas.*—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1344.

[2] *Mag Uidhir.*—King of Fermanagh; died [1338], *supra.*

[1345] [1] *1342.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1345.

[2] *Killed.*—Interlined in a Latin hand in B is: *13* [*15*] *Octobris. Vide Clinn.* The account in Clyn (1345) varies from that of the text: Item, die Sabbati, in crastino Calixti Pape, occiditur in parlia-

gamna, king of Oirghialla, died and Murchadh Mag Mathgamna junior was chosen in his stead and died at the end of a week. Maghnus, son of Echaidh, son of Ralph, took the kingship of Oirghialla.—Art Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn, king of Meath, was killed by Cormac O'Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled and himself was made king in his stead. [1344]

(Brian,[1] son of Ruaighri Mag Uidhir,[2] rested on the 15th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 18].—Nicholas[1] Magraith, incumbent of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died on the Nones [5th] of September.) (1341)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [24th of the moon], A.D. 1342[1][-5]. Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc the Grey, was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh in the Summer.—Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and one fit to be king of Ireland and one who was of the greatest and noblest and best generosity and prowess that was in Ireland at the same time as he, went to assist Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, to Loch-Oirinn, against the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the Clann-Muircertaigh and part of Muinter-Eolu[i]s with them attacked him and he was pursued by them to Fidh-Dorudha and one shot of an arrow killed[2] him there and it is not known who discharged it. And the authors of this time narrate that this is the greatest deed that ever was done with an arrow in Ireland. And the blessing of wisdom and of science on the soul of that arch-king; for not many a man have they to support, or to foster them after him. And in Autumn was he slain.—Brian Ua Ferghail, material [1345]

mento [*Parle* : for which see [1342], note 5, *supra*] a suis consanguineis Tir Halwaht [Toirdelbach] O'Konkur, rex Conactie, ex discordia orta inter eos, una cum [*lege* cum una] sagitta, projecta ad interitum ad comunem populum, eum in genu percussit, statim interiit, aliis illesis omnibus permanentibus.

In 1345, the morrow (Oct. 15) of the feast of St. Calixtus (Oct. 14) fell on Saturday; in 1342, on Tues-

Brian h-Ua[1] Ferġail, adbur[e] ardtaisiġ[e] Conmaicne 7[f] aen raġu mac taiseċ Erenn i n-a aimsir fein, ar m-breiṫ buada o domon 7 o deṁon [d'eg][f]. Ocus[c] rainic gan aen guṫ aċmorain o eigsiḃ 7 o ollamnaiḃ Erenn[c].

(Nualaiṫ[g], ingen Meg Maṫġamna, mortua est 6 Kalendas Iunii[g].—Maiġister[h] Tomas Mac Gilla-Coisgle do ċur [A.D.] 1342[h].)

Kal. Ian. i. f., [l.[a] u.[a]], Anno[b] Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° iii.°[b][-ui.°]

(A)

Caġaḋ mor eter Mac n-Diarmata 7 Maġnus Mac Diarmata Gall in bliaḋain sin 7 fell do ḋenaṁ do clainn Bailltrin Mic Goistelb 'n-a tiġ fein ar Maġnus Mac Diarmata Gall 7 a marbaḋ ann 7 Cormac caeċ Mac Fingin do marbaḋ ann.

(B)

Maġnus Mac Diarmata Gall do marbaḋ a fell do clainn Bailltrin Mic Goistelb 'n-a tiġ fein 7 Corbmac caec Mac Finġin do ṁarbaḋ ann beos.

Caġaḋ[c] mor d'eirġi eter Ual[ġ]arc O Ruairc 7 Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail [U]i Concobuir 7 troid do ṫabairt doib d'a ċeile 7[c] maidm do ṫabairt ar h-Ua[1] Ruairc[d] do Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail[e] 7 gallóglaċa h-Ui[2] Ruairc uile do marbaḋ[f], idon Mag Buirrce 7 mac Neill caim 7 a muinnter uile d' forgla. Ocus O Ruairc fein do lenmuin 7 a marbaḋ[f] do Maelruanaiġ Mac Donnċaiḋ.

A.D. 1342. e-e idon, taiseċ—*namely, chief*, B. f-f mortuus est, B. g-g n. t. h., A; om., B. h-h t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1343. 1 O, A. 2 hI, B. a-a bl., A, B. b-b Anno Domini 1343, in paler ink, on space originally left blank, t. h., A; t. h., B; 1346, B., c-c om., B. d idon, ar Ualarg h-Ua Ruairc—*namely, on Ualarg Ua Ruairc*, itl., t. h., B. e h-Ui Concobuir—*Ua Concobuir*, itl., t. h., B. Both these interlineations became necessary, in consequence of the omission of the opening portion of the entry as found in A. f ann—*therein*, added, B.

day. The textual date is accordingly three years in advance.

(1342) [1] *Nualaith.*—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

[2] *Thomas.*—See the last item but one [1342], *supra.*

[1346] [1] *1343.*—The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1346.

of an arch-chief of Conmaicni and the choicest of the sons of chiefs of Ireland in his own time, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died. And he passed without [incurring] any voice of reproach from the learned and from the poets of Ireland. [1345]

(Nualaith,[1] daughter of Mag Mathgamna, died on the 6th of the Kalends of June [May 27].—Master Thomas[2] Mac Gilla-Coisgle was buried [A.D.] 1342.) (1342)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [5th of the moon], A.D. 1343[1][-6]. [1346]

(A)[2]

Great war between [the] Mac Diarmata and Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner this year and treachery was committed by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goisdelb in his own house on Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and he [Maghnus] was killed there and Cormac Blind[-eye] Mac Fingin was killed there.

(B)[2]

Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner was killed in treachery by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goistelb in his own house and Cormac Blind [-eye] Mac Finghin was killed there likewise.

Great war arose between Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair. And battle was given[3] by them to each other and defeat was inflicted on Ua Ruairc by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and the gallowglasses of Ua Ruairc were all slain, namely, Mag Buirrce and the son of Niall the Lame and all their people, [or] for the chief part. And O'Ruairc himself was pursued and slain by Maelruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh. And this

[2] *A, B.*—The A recension is given in the *A. L. C.* (1346); B is followed in substance by the *Four Masters*.

[3] *Was given.*—In Calry-Lough-Gill (bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), *A. L. C.*

[4] *Cormac.*—King of Cashel; slain in the battle of Ballaghmoone, co. Kildare, 907 (-8), *supra.*

Ocus[c] is é sin gnim as mo do rinned o bas Cormaic, mic Cuilennain, anuas i n-Erinn[c].—Ceiṫri meic Caṫail, mic in[3] ċaiċ[4] Meg Raġnaill, do ġabail ar Loċ-in-sguir do Concobur Mag Raġnaill 7 Tomaltaċ Mag Raġnaill d'a m-breiṫ leis co Caisel-Coscraiġ 7 a marbaḋ ann[g],
A 72c —sgel[c] is truaiġi do rinneḋ 'san aimsir sin[c].— | Comarba Padraig, idon, Daibid Mag Oireċtaiġ, mortuus est.—Cu-Ulaḋ Mac Caṫṁail, airdtaireċ Cene[oi]l-Feradaiġ, do marbaḋ do Domnall Mac Caṫmail.—Maidm la Brian Mag Mhaṫgamna ar Ghallaiḃ, d'a rainic tri cet cenn co Laṫair.—Niall[c] O Domnaill 7 Clann Muircertaiġ 7 mac Feiḋlimṫe 7 Maġnus Mac Diarmata do lenṁuin Ruaiḋri, mic Caṫail, i Culṁail 7 maidm imriceċ do ṫabairt fair 7 ar Clainn-Donnċaiḋ 7 ár adbal do ṫabairt forro, eter baṫaḋ 7 leṫ[r]aḋ 7 foilleċ 7 do creċaiḃ mora[iḃ] leis[c].

Kal. Ian. ii. f., [l.[a] x.ui.[a],] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° iiii.°[b] [-uii.°] Gilla-na-naem hUa[1] Fergail, taireċ Muinntiri-hAngaili,[c] an[d] duine is mó do rinne do

A.D. 1343. [3] an, B. [4] caeic, A. [g] 7 araile—*and so on* (referring to the concluding statement in A), B.

A.D. 1344. [1] O, A, [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1347, B. [c] mortuus est, added, B. [d-d] om., B.

[5] *David.*—From the Bull of appointment (by John XXII., Avignon, July 4, 1334) we learn that, on the death (1333) of Stephen (Segrave), the Chapter unanimously chose David, canon and priest of Armagh. The elect and capitular proctors proceeded to the Curia to obtain confirmation of the postulation. After examination and approval by three deputed ad hoc, David was appointed to the See. On July 26, having received consecration in the meantime, he was empowered to proceed to his church. (Theiner, p. 263.)

The Nuncio in England, Pelegrini, having fulminated censures against the archbishop to recover 700 marks, fourteen arrears of fifty marks payable by the primate at his triennial visitation to the Apostolic See, Clement VI., on the petition of David, who pleaded inability to pay, directed (Avignon, August 3, 1344) security to be taken for the amount, the process to be discontinued and absolution imparted. (Theiner, p. 281–2.)

The words, nuper diem clausit extremum, of the Bull (July 31, 1346) appointing his successor (for

is the greatest deed that was done in Ireland from the death of Cormac,[4] son of Cuilennan, downwards.—Four sons of Cathal, son of Mag Raghnaill the Blind[-eye], were taken prisoners on Loch-in-sguir by Concobur Mag Raghnaill. And Tomaltach Mag Raghnaill took them with him to Caisel-Coscraigh and they were killed there,—the saddest tale that was done in that time.—The successor of [St.] Patrick, namely, David[5] Mag Oirechtaigh, died.—Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by Domnall Mac Cathmail.—Defeat[6] [was inflicted] by Brian Mag Mathgamna on the Foreigners, whence came[7] three hundred heads [of slain to be counted] at[8] the place.—Niall O'Domnaill and the Clann Muircertaigh and the son of Feidhlimidh[9] and Maghnus Mac Diarmata pursued Ruaidhri, son of Cathal,[9] into Culmhail and dispersing defeat was inflicted upon him and on the Clann-Donchaidh and slaughter enormous was inflicted upon them, both by drowning and lacerating and wounding. And large preys were carried off by him. [1346]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [16th of the moon] A.D. 1344[1][-7]. Gilla-na naem[2] Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinter-hAnghaile, the person that did most of good deeds for [1347]

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whom see the seventh entry of [1360], *infra*) show that he died in the first half of 1346. The textual date is consequently three years in advance.

[6] *Defeat.*—This is probably the event mentioned by Clyn: Item, circa festum Baptiste [Jun. 24] occiduntur de hominibus [Anglis] Erglaie [Oriel] et Dundalk cccc. per Hibernicos (1346).

[7] *Came, etc.*—The idiomatic turn of phrase is intended to emphasize the obstinacy of the contest. The vanquished fell on the field, not in the flight.

[8] *At.*—Literally, *to.*

[9] *Feidhlimidh, Cathal.*—O'Conor.

[1347] [1] *1344.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1347.

[2] *Gilla-na-naem.*—Son of Jeffrey, who died [1318], *supra.* He and Cathal were grandsons of Gilla-na-naem, who died [1274], *supra.*

gniṁarṫaiḃ maiṫi[ḃ] do Dia 7 do duine, d'eg, ar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deman do.[d] Caṫal[e] mac Murċaḋa [U]i Ferġail, do[d] ġabail[d] a[f] inaiḋ[f].—Muirġis MacDiarmata, aen[d] roġa[d] mic urriġ Erenn[g] 'n-a aimsir fein[g], do marbaḋ la Seoan ruaḋ[2] Mac Daibiṫ a Burc.—Taḋg[h] Mag Raġnaill taisech Muinntire-hEolu[i]s, do gabail do Clainn-Muircertaiġ in bliaḋain sin.—Uilliam[d] Mac Daibiṫ Bimilis, do marbaḋ do Thaḋg ruaḋ, mac Diarmata Gall, a m-Baile-in-tobair in bliaḋain sin.—Fergal Mac Cormaic do marbaḋ 7 ni fes cia do marḃ[d].—Tempall Cille-Ronain do denum la Fergal hUa[1] n-Duibgenna[i]n in bliaḋain sin.[i]—Finnguala, ingen Mic Fhingin, ben Fhergail [U]i Duibgennain,[c] in[d] ben rob' ferr re [a] cerd fein do mnai duine elaḋna do bi i n-Erinn, d'eg in bliaḋain sin[d].—Tomas Mac Arta[i]n, (no[j] Mag Cartain[j]) ri O-nEaṫaċ-Ulaḋ, do croċaḋ do[k] Ghallaiḃ[l]. Ocus[d] nir' croċaḋ o Dhia anuas gnim buḋ mó[d] (do[j] sgel[j]).—Finnġuala[d], ingen Mail[-Sh]eċlainn [U]i Raiġillaiġ, d'eg.—In Gilla duḃ Mac Gilla-Cua d'eg.[d]

[Bis] ꝁCal. Ian. iii. f., [l.[a] xx.iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M° ccc.° xl.° u.° [-uiii..°] Caṫal hUa[1] Fergail, taisech Muinntir hAnġaile, d'eg[c].—Cagaḋ[d] d'eirġi eter Fergal Mac n-
A 72d Diarmata 7 Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail, | mic Aindrias 7 longport Mic Diarmata do loscaḋ do mac Caṫail.

A.D. 1344. [2]-ġ, A. [e] Ocus — *And* — prefixed, B. [f-f] i n-a maḋ — [*was received*] *in his stead*, B. [g-g] roḃ ferr i n-a aimsir—*who was best in his time*, B. [h] This entry follows the Tomas item, and is, consequently, the last of the year, in B. [i] om., B. [j] itl., n. t. h., A ; om., B. [k] le (same meaning as the A—reading), B. [l] in bliadain si—*this year*—added, B.

A.D. 1345. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1348, B. [c] mortuus est, B. [d-d] om., B.

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[3] *Murchadh.*—Slain [1322], *supra.*

[4] *Bimilis.*—The meaning of this word is obscure.

[5] *MacCormaic.*—The editor of the *A. L. C.* says that the meaning may be *son of Cormac* (*Mac Dermot*).

[6] *The church, etc.*—This entry is omitted in the *A. L. C.*, which

God and for man, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon. Cathal, son of Murchadh,[3] Ua Ferghail took his place.—Maurice Mac Diarmata, unique choice of the son of a sub-king of Ireland in his own time, was killed by John Mac David de Burgh the Red.—Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Muircertaigh that year.—William Mac David Bimilis[4] [de Burgh] was killed by Tadhg the Red, son of Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in Baile-in-tobair that year.—Fergal Mac Cormaic[5] was killed and it is not known who killed him.—The church[6] of Cell-Ronain[7] was erected by Fergal Ua Duibgenna[i]n that year.—Finnguala, daughter of Mac Finghin, wife of Fergal Ua Duibgennain, the woman who was the best that was in Ireland in her own sphere as the the wife of a learned man, died that year.—Thomas Mac Arta[i]n (or, Mag Cartain), king of the Ui-nEathach of Ulidia, was hanged by the Foreigners. And there was not a hanging from [that of] God downwards that was a deed of more [pitiable] (tale).—Finnghuala, daughter of Mail[-Sh]echlaim Ua Raighillaigh, died.—The Black Gillie Mac Gilla-Cua[8] died. [1347]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [27th of the moon], A.D. 1345[1][-8]. Cathal Ua Fergail, chief of Muinnter-hAnghaile, died.—War arose between Fergal Mac Diarmata and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Andrew,[2] and the fortress[3] of Mac Diarmata was burned by the son of [1348 Bis.]

state that the church was built by O'Duigenan (who was the hereditary herenagh) in 1339, and burned in 1340. The re-building is consequently here intended.

[7] *Cell-Ronain.*—*Church of* (*St.*) *Ronan.* See 1218, note 1, *supra.*

[8] *Cua.*—*Mo-Chua* (the devotional form of the name; *cf.* 1246, note 1, *supra*) in the *A. L. C.* The person in question thus apparently belonged to Mayo.

[1348] [1] *1345.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1348.

[2] *Son of Andrew.*—This should be *son of Domnall* (O'Conor), *A. L. C.* (1348), Mageoghegan (1347).

[3] *Fortress.*—Not the rock of Lough Ce, but a fortification situated on Longford Hill. (O'D. iii. 593.)

Mac Diarmata do tinol Connaċt 7 gluasaḋ doib a n-diaiġ mic Caṫail 7 nir' laṁaḋ cenn do togbail doiḃ co rangadur longport mic Caṫail, idon, Baile-in-muta. Ocus do luaṫloisceḋ etir cloiċ 7 teċ 7 tucadur i raibe do braiġdiḃ ann leó, fa mac [U]i Ruairc 7 do cuadur
B 70d fein slan d'a tiġiḃ[d].— | Niall hUa[1] Domnaill do marbaḋ la Maġnus hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Mag Oireċtaiġ, taiseċ Muinntire-Raḋuiḃ, imper in einiġ[e] 7[d] feiṫmeoir na feile 7 didneoir na daennaċta, quieuit in [Christo]. Ocus dabrir craiḋi na heigsi 7 na helaḋna do cumaiḋ in caemtairiġ sin, co naċ insibail, idon, d'a eis[d].—Donnċaḋ Mag Bradaiġ, taiseċ Cuile-Briġdin, d'eg[c].—Gilla-na-naem[f] hUa Ciana[i]n, ab Leasa-gaḃail, mortuus est i Prid id Augusti.[f]

Kal. Ian. u. f., [l.[a] ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° ui.°[b][-ix.°] Eoin duḃ Mac Domnaill do marbaḋ la Maġnus, mac Eċaḋa Meg Mhaṫgamna.—Gilla-na-naem hUa[1] hUigind,[2] in[c] file gribḋa, glanḟoclaċ is coitċinne do bi i cerdiḃ na filiḋeċta i n-Erinn, a eg caiciḋis re Caisc, ar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁon[c].—Maidm do tabairt la Aeḋ hUa Ruairc ar Flaiṫbertaċ hUa[1] Ruairc 7 ar Donnċaḋ hUa[1] n-Domnaill 7 ar Dartraiġiḃ 7 Aeḋ Mag [Fh]lannċaḋa, taiseċ Dartraiġe, do marbaḋ ar aen fer 7 Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannċaḋa 7 Laċlainn, mac Aindiles [U]i Baiġill,

A.D. 1345. [e] mortuus est, added, B. [f-f]72 c., f. m., t. h., A ; 70 c, f. m., t. h., B.

A.D. 1346. [1] O, A. [2]=1345[e]. [a-a]bl., A, B. [b] 1342, B. [c-c] om., B.

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[4] *No attempt—them.*—Literally, It was not attempted to raise a head to [=against] them.

[5] *Son of Ua Ruairc.*—Hence it may be inferred that he was made prisoner in the defeat mentioned in the second entry of [1346], *supra.*

[6] *Niall, Maghnus.*—Respectively called *Garbh* (Rough) and *Meblach* (Guileful).

[7] *Slain.*—A detailed account is given in the *Four Masters* (1348).

[8] *Died.*—The obit occurs in the *F. M.* at 1345 and 1348.

Cathal. Mac Diarmata mustered Connacht and they proceeded after the son of Cathal, and no attempt[4] was made to oppose them until they reached the fortress of the son of Cathal, namely, Baile-in-muta. And it was quickly burned, both stone [structure] and [wooden] house, and they took what was there of hostages with them, including the son of Ua Ruairc,[5] and they went themselves safe to their houses.—Niall[6] Ua Domnaill was slain[7] by Maghnus[6] Ua Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Oirechtaigh, chief of Muinter-Radhuibh, emperor of generosity and guarantor of hospitality and protector of benevolence, rested in Christ. And the heart of wisdom and learning broke of grief for the fair chieftain, so that it cannot progress after [the loss of] him.—Donnchadh Mag Bradaigh, chief of Cuil-Brighdin, died.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Ciana[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died[8] on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August. [1348]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [9th of the moon], A.D. 1346[1][-9]. John Mac Domnaill the Black was killed by Maghnus, son of Echaidh Mag Mathgamna.—Gilla-na-naem Ua hUiginn, a poet the readiest, most pure-worded and most general in the arts of poetry that was in Ireland, died a fortnight before Easter[2], after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Flaithbertach Ua Ruairc and on Donnchadh Ua Domnaill and on the Dartraighi and Aedh Mag [Fh]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain along with him,[3] and Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannchadha and Lachlainn, son of Aindiles Ua Baighill, were slain [1349]

[1349] [1] *1346*.—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1349.

[2] *A fortnight before Easter.*—Namely, on Sunday, March 29; Easter (I. D) falling on April 12.

[3] *Him.*—That is, Flaithbertach (anglicised Flaherty).

do marbaḋ ann fos 7 daine imda aili[2] naċ[c] airmiṫer.—Mac mic in Iarla do ṫeċt i Connaċtaiḃ 7 creċ do ġabail do 7 Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Fheorais do breiṫ air 7 maidm adḃal do ṫabairt air 7 mac mic an Iarla do ġabail ann 7 moran do Clainn-Ricaird do ġabail 7 do marbaḋ ann fos.—Cogaḋ mor d'eirġi eter Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail 7 Ferġal Mac Diarmata, gur'ṫinoil Mac Diarmata Goill 7 Gaiḋil Connaċt uile 7 Cenel-Conaill 7 Clann-Muirceartaiġ, gur'cureḋ mac Caṫail i Clainn-Fermuiġe. Ocus nir'ḟetsat Goill na Gaiḋil ni do, gur'-inntodur uile uaḋa gan giall, gan eidere, gur'loisc siun 7 gur'mill 7 gur'airg urmor Maiġi-Luirg d'a eisi.—In plaiḋ mor in galair coitcenn do bi ar fud Erenn a Muiġ-Luirg in bliaḋain sin, co tucaḋ ar mor daine innti. Maṫa, mac Caṫail [U]i Ruairc, d'eg de.—Donnċaḋ riabaċ Mac Diarmata do gabail do Cormac boḋor Mac Diarmata 7 a breiṫ do leis a n-Airteċ 7 a marbaḋ i dunaċaiṫ do luċt Airtiġ[c].—Risderd hUa[1] Raiġilliġ, ri Breifne, d'eg in[d] bliaḋain si[d].—Gillebert hUa[1] Flannaga[i]n, taisec Tuaiṫi-Raṫa, do[c] marbaḋ[c] A 73a do macaiḃ Briain [U]i Flannaga[i]n.— | Muirceartaċ Riaganaċ Mag Aenġusa do marbaḋ d'a braiṫriḃ fein in [d] bliaḋain si[d].—Donn[e] hUa Daimín, taisec Tire-Cennfota, mortuus est.[e]

Kal. Ian. ui. f., [l.[a] xx.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° -uii.°[b][-l.°] Ferġal, mac Ual[ġ]airc [U]i Ruairc, do marbaḋ do mac Caṫail cleiriġ Mic Donnċaiḋ.—Brian Mac Diarmata, adbur riġ Muiġi-Luirg, do marbaḋ a

A.D. 1346. [2] eile, A. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] 72 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.
A.D. 1347. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1350, B.

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[4] *Earl.*—Richard de Burgh, who died [1326], *supra.*

[5] *Or.*—Literally, *and.* Some were made prisoners and others slain.

[6] *Cathal.* — Son of Domnall O'Conor.

[7] *Plague.*—See the vivid account of Clyn (who himself fell a victim to the pestilence), A.D. 1348-9, and

there also, and many other persons that are not numbered. [1349] —The grandson of the Earl[4] came into Connacht and a prey was seized by him, and Mac William and Mac Feorais overtook him and inflicted enormous defeat on him, and the grandson of the Earl was taken prisoner there, and many of the Clann-Ricaird were taken prisoners or[5] slain there likewise.—Great war arose between Ruaidhri, son of Cathal[6] and Fergal Mac Diarmata, whereupon Mac Diarmata assembled the Foreigners and Gaidhil of all Connacht and the Cenel-Conaill and Clann-Muircertaigh, so that the son of Cathal was forced into Clann-Fermhuighe. And the Foreigners or the Gaidhil could do nothing to him, whence they all turned away from him without pledge or hostage. And he burned and pillaged and harried the greater part of Magh-Luirg after them.—The great plague[7] of the general disease that was throughout Ireland [prevailed] in Magh-Luirg this year, so that geat destruction of people was inflicted therein. Matthew, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, died thereof.—Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Swarthy was taken prisoner by Cormac Diarmata the Deaf and brought with him to Airtech and killed secretly by the people of Airtech.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, king of [East] Breifni, died this year.—Gilbert Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by the sons of Brian Ua Flannaga[i]n. Muircertach Riaganach Mag Aenghusa was killed by his own kinsmen this year.—Donn Ua Daimin, chief of Tir-Cennfota, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [20th of the moon], A.D. [1350] 1347[1][-50]. Ferghal son of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the son of Cathal Mac Donnchaidh the Cleric.—Brian Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Magh-Luirg,

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the notes in the Ir. Arch. Soc. edition (pp. 33, 65).

[1350] [1] *1347*.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1350.

m-baile Rosa-Comain leisin espuc hUa[1] Fínaċta
d'aen[2] urċur soiġde. Ocus in[3] t-é[4] ar ar'cuireḋ in t-ur-
ċur do cirrbaḋ 7 do marbaḋ ann, idon, Ruaidrí in
t-ṡeomra h[U]a[1] Donnċaḋa.—Brian hUa[1] Briain do
marbaḋ a feall do maċaiḃ Me[c] Ceo[ṫ]aċ.—Aeḋ, mac
Aeḋa Breifniġ hUi[c] Concobuir,[c] ri Connaċt, do marbaḋ
la hAeḋ hUa[1] Ruairc ar Muiġ-Enġaide. Aenġus hUa[1]
hEoġusa, sai coitċenn, coimḋes a cerdaiḃ na filiḋaċta,
d'eg.—Aengus ruaḋ[5] hUa[1] Dalaiġ (idon,[d] mac Donn-
ċaḋa, mic Aengusa, mic Donnċaḋa moir[d]), sai gan uires-
baiḋ, mortuus est.—Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail, mic Dom-
naill [U]i Concobuir, do marbaḋ do macaib Ferġail
Mic Donnċaiḋ.—Aeḋ, mac Amlaim Meg Uiḋir, mor-
tu[u]s est.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., [l.[a] i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.°
uiii.°[b] [-l.° i.°] Pilib Mag Uiḋir (idon[c], taiseċ Muinn-
tiri-Peóḋaċa[i]n[c]) mortuus est.—Enna hUa[1] Flan-
B 71a naga[i]n, taiseċ eile, mortuus est.— | Eoġan Mac
Suiḃne do marbaḋ la Maġnus hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Aeḋ[d]
O Ruairc do gabail ic teċt o Cruaiċ-Patraic do mac
Pilbin Mic Uilliam 7 Fergal Mac Diarmata d'eirġi
tríd 7 cagaḋ coitcenn i Connaċtaiḃ 7 Maġ-Luirg uile
do lomargain tríd[d].—Maṫgamain Mac Con[-Sh]nama
do marbaḋ do clainn Donnċaḋa Mic Con[-Sh]nama.—
Fuagra[e] coitcenn O Uilliam hUa[1] Cellaiġ ar damaiḃ

A.D. 1347. [1] O, A. [2] d'aon, B. [3] an, B. [4] t-i, B. [5] -ġ, B. [c-c] om., A. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1348. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1351, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B. [d-d] om., B. In B, Aeḋ is written with dots underneath, showing the compiler omitted the entry designedly. [e] gairm—*invitation*, B.

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[2] *With the bishop.*—The *A. L. C.* (1350) state that he was slain by mischance by the bishop's people.

[3] *Ua Finachta.*—Bishop of Elphin [1326], *supra;* 1354, *infra.*

[4] *To whom—home.*—Literally, on whom was placed the shot.

[5] *Brian.*—Grandson (son of Domnall) of Brian the Red, who was murdered by Thomas de Clare, [1277], *supra.*

was killed in the town of Ros-Comain, [whilst he was] with the bishop[2] Ua Finachta,[3] with one shot of an arrow. And the person to whom[4] [the discharge of] the shot was brought home[4] was mangled and killed therefor, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Donnchadha of the Chamber.—Brian[5] Ua Briain was killed in treachery by the sons of Mac Ceo[th]ach.—Aedh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir the Brefnian, king of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Magh-Enghaide.—Aenghus Ua hEoghusa, a general, expert proficient in the arts of poetry, died.—Aengus Ua Dalaigh the Red (namely, son of Donnchadh, son of Aengus, son of Donnchadh Mor), a sage[6] without defect, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by the sons of Ferghal Mac Donnchaidh. —Aedh, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died. [1350]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [1st of the moon], A.D. 1348[1][-51]. Philip Mag Uidhir (namely, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n) died.—Enna Ua Flannagain, another chief,[2] died.—Eoghan Mac Suibhne was killed by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Aedh O'Ruairc was taken prisoner by the son of Philpin Mac William [de Burgh], in coming from Cruach-Patraic[3] and Fergal Mac Diarmata rose out on account of that, and there was general war in Connacht and Magh-Luirg was all laid bare through it.—Mathgamain Mac Con[Sh]nama was killed by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama.—A general invitation[4] [was issued] from William Ua Cellaigh to the learned of [1351]

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[6] *Sage.*—The most eminent poet of Ireland, according to the *A. L. C.*

[1351] [1] *1348.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1351.

[2] *Another chief.*—Of Fermanagh. O'Flanagan was lord of Tuath-ratha (Tooraah: bar. of Magheraboy), which adjoined Muinter-Peodachain (bar. of Clanawley).

[3] *From Cruach-Patraic.* — See 1115, note 1, *supra.*

[4] *Invitation.*—See Mageoghegan's account, quoted in the *F. M.* iii. 600-1.

Erenn, 7 tangadur co m-buiḋeċ uaḋa.—Cristinus[f] hUa Leanna[i]n, ab Lesa-gabail, mortuus est . . Idus[d] Aprilis.[df]

(Iohannes[g] Andree, excellentissimus doctor, qui[h] propria Sexti, Clementis, atque Nouellas, Hieronymi laudes, Speculique iura peregit,[h] obiit hoc anno, die 7mo mensis Iulii, perdirae pestis fato, et sepultus est in ecclesia Sancti Dominici in ciuitate Bononiensi.[g])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. [x. ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° ix.°[b][-l.° ii.°] Aeḋ, mac Toirrdealbaiġ, do ġabail riġe Connaċt[c] ar eigin tar Gallaiḃ 7 tar Ghaiḋelaiḃ.—Nualaiṫ, ingen Mic Diarmata, d'eg.—Aeḋ[d] O Mael-Brenainn 7 a ḋa mac do marbaḋ d'Aeḋ, mac Fheiḋlimiḋ hUi Conċobuir.—Taḋg, mac Secusa hUi Cellaiġ, d'eg[d].—Aeḋ hUa[1] Ruairc do marbaḋ la Clainn-Muir-

f-f f. m., t. h., A; text, B. The numeral before Idus is illegible. g-g n. t. h., A; om., B. h-h Slightly altered from the second and third of the four hexameters forming the epitaph:

Primus qui Sextum Clementis, quique Nouellas,
Hieronymi laudes, Speculi quoque iura peregit.

A.D. 1349. a .x.° iii.°, A, B. b 1352, B. c om., B. d-d om., B.

(1348) [1] *John Andreae.*—A Florentine, doctor of Civil and Canon Law, and professor at Bologna. In a *Notice and Commendation* of him appended to the *Sixth*, it is said (inter alia): qui, contra consuetudinem hominum nostri temporis, quamvis uxoris esset vinculis alligatus, incredibile tamen studium literis impendit.

[2] *Sixth.*—A collection of Decretals issued by Boniface VIII., A.D. 1296, to supplement the Five Books (whence the title) promulgated by Gregory IX. in 1234. The work of Andreae here referred to is the *Mercuriales*, or Commentary on the (eighty-eight) legal Rules (*Regulae Juris*), which form the final Title (V. 13) of the *Sixth.*

[3] *Clement*[*ine*]. — Constitutions made public by John XXII. about 1416, and so called as consisting mainly of the Decrees of Clement V. (1305–14). One of the items in the printed title is: *vna cum profundo apparatu domini Ioannis Andreae.* The quotation given Vol. I., p. 13, *supra*, belongs to a gloss of Andreae on the title, *De Magistris* (Clem. V. 1), the Decretal of Clement V. in the Council of Vienne, A.D. 1312, respecting the teaching of Hebrew, Arabic and

Ireland, and they came gratefully from him.—Christian Ua Leanna[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died on the . . Ides [13th] of April. [1351]

(John Andreae,[1] most excellent doctor, who explained the peculiar Rules of the *Sixth*,[2] the Laws of the *Clement*[*ine*],[3] and composed the *Novellae*,[4] the *Praises of* [*St.*] *Jerome*,[5] and explained the enactments of the *Speculum*,[6] died this year,[7] on the seventh day of the month of July, of the very dire pestilence, and was buried in the church of St. Dominic in the city of Bologna). (1348)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [12th] of the moon, A.D. 1349[1][-52]. Aedh, son of Toirdelbach,[2] took the kingship of Connacht by force against the Foreigners and against the Gaidhil.—Nualaith, daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.—Aedh O'Mael-Brenainn and his two sons were slain by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuirr.—Tadhg son Jacques Ua Cellaigh, died.—Aedh Ua Ruairc was [1352 Bis.]

Chaldaic in the Curia, and in the Universities of Paris, Oxford, Bologna and Salamanca.

[4] *Novellae.*—Most of the summaries and glosses of the *Sixth* were written by Andreae. (His well known Tree of Consanguinity is inserted at the end of the Fourth Book. Two of the laudatory lines at foot run :

Ioanni celebres Andreae dentur honores ;
Arboreos fructus quo mediante legis.)

These he styled *Novellae*, in honour of his daughter, Novella, who sometimes, it is said, supplied her father's place in the lecture chair.

[5] *Praises of St. Jerome.*—One of the works of Andreae. In the prologue of the *Novellae* he calls St. Jerome *patrinus meus*.

[6] *Speculum.*—*The Speculum Juris* was edited with additions by Andreae. It was the work of Durandus (thence called *Speculator*), a canonist of Provence, who died at Rome in 1296. The *Rationale divinorum officiorum* of the same author is better known.

[7] *This year.*—The *Notice* agrees with the present obit as to the year, but omits the day of the month.

[1352] [1] *1349.*—The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1352.

[2] *Toirdelbach.* — Turlough O'Conor.

certaiġ. — Aenġus hUa[1] Domnaill do marbaḋ la Maġnus hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Tomas Mag Ragnaill mortuus est.—Commaċ Baile-in-duin la hAeḋ, mac
A 73b | Toirrḋelbaiġ hUi Conċobuir 7 diṫ bó 7 caerac ann.—Concobur, mac Muirġisa Mic Donnċaiḋ, sai[d] coitcenn im ellaċ 7 im biaḋ[d], d'éġ[1].—Dabug Dilmain, mac Uilliug Umaill, cenn ceiṫern[2] 7[d] Dilmaineċ Connaċt[d], mortuus[e] est[e].—Daibiṫ[f] hUa hEogain, aircinneċ Innis-cain for Loċ-hErne, mortuus est 12 Kalendas Iunii.[f]

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx[iii.], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.°[a] [-l.° iii.°] Gormlaiṫ, ingen [U]i Domnaill, ben[1] [U]i Neill, quieuit[b] in [Christo][b].—Aeḋ, mac Ruaiḋri h[U]í Neill, d'eg.—Taḋg Mag Raġnaill, ardtaiseċ Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, macaṁ[c] taiseċ Erenn,[c] do marbaḋ do clainn t-Sheffraiġ Meg Raġnaill.

(Eoin[d] hUa Cairbri, comorba Tigernaiġ i Cluain-Eois, d'heg in bliaḋain [si] Kalendis Februarii.[d])

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. [iiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Brian hUa[1] Duḃda, ri Tire-Fiaċraċ, mortuus est.—Sitriug Mag Samraḋa[i]n d'eg.—Derḃorgaill, ingen[1] [U]i Concobuir, mortua est.—Taḋg Mac Senlaiċ[2] d'eg.[c]—Caṫal, mac Neill [U]i Ruairc, d'eg[c].—Ruaiḋri hUa[1] Morḋa, ri Laiġeis, do marbaḋ d'a brai-

A.D. 1349. [1] O, A. [2] ceiṫirne (sg. of the A reading), B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] 73 a, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1350. [1] bean, A. [a] 1353, B. [b-b] d'heg, with 14 Aprilis overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1351. [1] O, A. [2] Seann—, A. [a] .uii., A, B. The first two ii were mistaken for u. [b] 1354, B. [c] mortuus est, B.

[3] *Slain.*—The *A. L. C.* add that great slaughter was inflicted on the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweeneys on the occasion.

[4] *Slain.* — A fuller account is given in the *F. M.* (1352).

[5] *Breaking down.* — *Commach* = *combach*, for which see the Stowe Missal, 64a (Tr. R. I. A., xxvii. 250).

[6] *Baile-in-duin.* — *Town of the moated fort* (Cf. O'Curry: *Man. and*

slain[3] by the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Aenghus Ua Domnaill was slain[4] by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Thomas Mag Ragnaill died.—The breaking down[5] of Baile-in-duin[6] [was effected] by Aedh, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir and destruction of cows and sheep [was wrought] there.—Concobur, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, general benefactor respecting cattle and food, died.—Dabug Dillon, son of Ulick of Umall, head of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connacht, died.—David Ua hEogain, herenagh of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 12th of the Kalends of June [May 21]. [1352]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [23rd] of the moon, A.D. 1350[1][-3]. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Domnaill, wife of Ua Neill,[2] rested in Christ.—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Neill, died.—Tadhg Mag Raghnall, arch-chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, the choicest of the chiefs of Ireland, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill. [1353]

(John[1] Ua Cairbri,[2] successor of [St.] Tigernach in Cluain-Eois, died this year on the Kalends [1st] of February).

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [4th] of the moon, A.D. 1351[1][-4]. Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Tir-Fiachrach, died.—Sitric Mag Samradha[i]n died.—Cathal, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, died.—Ruaidhri Ua Mordha, king of Laighis, was killed by his own kinsmen and by the folk [1354]

Cust. s. v. Dun): Ballindoon, near Lough Arrow, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo (O'D. iii. 602).

[1353] [1] *1350.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1353.

[2] *Ua Neill.*—Aedh, or Hugh, king of Ulster.

(1350) [1] *John, etc.*—The obit is given in the *Four Masters* at 1353, which most probably is the true date.

[2] *Ua Cairbri.*—The Domhnach Airgid (for an account of which reliquary see Petrie, Tr. R. I. A., xviii. 16 sq., O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 322 sq.) perpetuates his name in one of its two inscriptions: JOHANNES O KARBRI, COMORBANUS SANCTI TIGERNACII, PERMISIT [OPERIMENTUM FIERI].

[1354] [1] *1351.* — The ferial (4) proves that the true year is 1354.

ṫriḃ fein 7 d'a luċt tiġi.—Espuc Sil-Muireḋaiġ, idon, Maigister Seoan hUa[1] Fineċta, d'ec[d].—Fergal Mág Eoċaga[i]n d'eg, idon,[e] taiseċ Ceniuil-Fiaċaiġ[e].—Espuc Connaċt, hUa[1] Laċtna[i]n, quieuit in[f] [Christo][f].—Serfraiġ Mag Raġnaill d'eg.—Ser[f]raiġ hUa[1] Raiġillaiġ d'eg (nono[g] die mensis Marcii).—Mac Murċaḋa do ṫarraing do Ghallaiḃ 7 caṫaḋ mor eter Ghallaib 7 Gaiḋelaiḃ trid sin.—Aeḋ Mag Samraḋa[i]n d'eg d'a loitiḃ, ar n-a ġuin d'hUa[3] Fhala[i]n.—Ferġal[f] Mag Eoċaga[i]n, taiseċ Cene[oi]l-Fiaċaiġ, d'ec[f].—Brian, mac Aeḋa moir hUi Neill, d'éc, sai coitċenn.—Ruaiḋri, mac Seoain Meg Mhaṫgamna, do marbaḋ illongport Meg Maṫgamna.—Ab[b] Sruṫra, mac[f] Caṫail, d'eg[f]: idon, Murċaḋ, mac Caṫail [U]i Ferġail, d'eg.

(Pilib[h] Mag Uiḋir, taiseaċ Muintire-Feodaċan, d'hec in Noin Fheaḃra.[h])

B 71b Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. xu.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Muiris, mac Tomais (Iarla[c] De[s]-Muman[c]),
A 73c | Giustis na hErenn, d'eg.—Niall Mag Maṫgamna do marbaḋ do clainn Seoain Meg Mhaṫgamna.—Domnall, mac Seaain hUi Fergail, taiseċ Muinntire-hAngaile,

A.D. 1351. [3] d'O, A. [d] d'heg, mortuus est! B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1352. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1355, B. [c-c] r. m. (which is partly cut off), t. h., B; om., A.

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[2] *Ua Finachta.* — Shortly before the demise of Clement VI. (Dec. 1352), a report reached Avignon that Rodulph, bishop of Down, was dead. That pope not having acted upon it, his successor, Innocent VI., nominated (Jan. 29, 1353) Gregory, priest and provost of Killala, and had him consecrated at the Curia. (Theiner, p. 302–3.) Though the rumour proved unfounded, Rodulph died soon after. The Chapter elected Richard, prior of the Benedictine House of Down, and he was confirmed by Innocent, Dec. 4, 1353 (*ib.* p. 305). Having received consecration, he was directed (Dec. 23) to proceed to the church (*ib.* p. 305–6). Though the collation had been reserved to the Pontiff, to impose a selection made before the vacancy arose would have

of his house.—The bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], namely, Master John Ua Finachta,[2] died.—Fergal Mag Eochaga[i]n, namely, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—The bishop of Connacht,[3] Ua Lachtna[i]n, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill died.—Geoffrey Ua Raighillaigh died (on the 9th day of the month of March).—Mac Murchadha was drawn [asunder] by the Foreigners and a great war [arose] between the Foreigners and Gaidhil through that.—Aedh Mag Samradha[i]n died of his injuries on being wounded by Ua Fala[i]n.—Fergal[4] Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—Brian, son of Aedh Mor Ua Neill, a general sage, died.—Ruaidhri, son of John Mag Mathgamna, was killed in the fortress of Mag Mathgamna.—The abbot of Sruthair, the son of Cathal, died: that is, Murchadh, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, died. [1354]

(Philip Mag Uidhir, chief of Muinter-Feodachan, died on the None [5th] of February).

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1352[1][-5]. Maurice[2] Fitz Thomas (Earl of Desmond), Justiciary of Ireland, died.—Niall Mag Mathgamma was slain by the sons of John Mag Mathgama.—Domnall, son of John Ua Fergail, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, died.— [1355]

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appeared too arbitrary. Hence, doubtless, the silence of the second Bull respecting the existence of the first.

Gregory thus remained (evidently at the Papal Court) bishop of no church, until he was appointed to succeed John in the diocese of Elphin, Feb. 27, 1357 (*ib.* p. 310-1). Whence it may be inferred that the death of O'Finaghty took place towards the close of 1354.

[3] *Connacht.*—Perhaps the same as Richard O'Loughlain, bishop of Kilfenora (Ware, p. 624).

[4] *Fergal, etc.*—A repetition of the sixth entry.

(1351) [1] *Philip, etc.*—The first obit of [1351] *supra*+the day of the month.

[1355] [1] *1352*=1355 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Maurice.*—Grace states that he became Justiciary in 1355 (July 8, note, p. 145) and died soon after. One item in his encomium of Desmond is that he well chastised the Irish.

d'eg.—Concobur Mac Con[S]nama, espuc na Breifne o[d] Druimcliaḃ co[e] Cenannus[1], d'ég[f].—Diarmait[g] O Mailmiaḋaiġ, taiseċ Muinntire-Cerballa[i]n, do marbaḋ do Muinntir-Birn 7 moran do Muinntir-Eolais ar aen sis[g].—Prioir na Trinoide, Mac Gall-Gaiḋil, mortuus[h] est[h].—Caṫal[g] O Cuind, taiseċ Muinntire-Gillga[i]n, do marbaḋ 7 coicer d'a braiṫriḃ do clainn Aeḋa 7 do clainn t-Seoain[g].—Adug Mac Uiḋilin[2] do marbaḋ d'Oirrṫeraiḃ.—Cormac Mag Raġnaill, taiseċ Muinntire-Eolu[i]s, do marbaḋ do clainn Imair Meg Raiġnaill 7 Conn, mac Tomaltaiġ, do marbaḋ ann.—Borgaill,[g] ingen [U]i Pherġail, d'eg[g].

(A)

Donnċaḋ O Domnaill do marbaḋ (idon[i], le Donn Mac Murċaḋa i longport Aeḋa ruaiḋ[i]) ic taḃairt ingine Meg Uidir ar eigin leis, idon, (Gormlaiṫ) ingen Aeḋa ruaiḋ.

(B)

Donnċaḋ hUa Domnaill do marbaḋ ic tabairt inġine Meg Uiḋir leis ar eigin, idon, ingen Aeḋa ruaiḋ Meg Uidir (idon Gormlaiṫ). Ocus le Donn Mac Murċaḋa do marbaḋ e illongport Meg Uiḋir, 7 araile.

Taḋg Mac Aéḋaga[i]n d'eg.

[Bis]. Kal. Ian. [u]i. f., l. x[x.ui.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° iii.°[a] [-ui.°] Mor, ingen [U]i Concobuir, ben [U]i Ferġail, d'eg.—Ruaiḋri, mac Aeḋa [U]i Concobuir, d'éc.—

A.D. 1352. [1]-ntus, B. [2] Uib—, B. [d] a (the Latin equivalent), overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [e] usque ad (the Latin rendering) overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [f] quieuit in Christo, B. [g-g] om., B. [h-h] om., A. [i-] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

A.D. 1353. [a] 1356, B.

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[3] *Breifni.*—That is, the diocese of Kilmore.

[4] *Mac Gall-Gaidhil.* — There is little likelihood that a native of Galloway (Vol. I., p. 365–6, *supra*) was a member of the Trinity Community, Lough Ce, at this time. Mac Gall-Gaidhil (*son of a Foreign-Gaidhel*), we may thus conclude, was a patronymic. The prior, in

Concobur Mac Con[Sh]nama, bishop of the Breifni[3] from Druim-cliabh to Cenannus, died.—Diarmait O'Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, was slain by the Muinter-Birn, and many of the Muinter-Eolais [were slain] along with him.—The Prior of the Trinity, Mac Gall-Gaidhil,[4] died.—Cathal O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gilgain, and five of his kinsmen were slain by the sons of Aedh[5] and the sons of John[5].—Adug Mac Uidhilin was slain by the Oirthir.—Cormac Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eoluis, was slain by the sons of Imar Mag Raghnaill and Conn, son of Tomaltach [Mag Ragnaill], was slain there.—Borgaill, daughter of Ua Ferghail, died. [1355]

(A)

Donnchadh O'Domnaill was slain (namely, by Donn, Mac Murchadha, in the fortress of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] the Red) in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidher by force with him; that is, (Gormlaith) the daughter of Aedh the Red.

(B)

Donnchadh Ua Domnaill was slain in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidhir with him by force; that is, the daughter (namely, Gormlaith) of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red. And by Donn Mac Murchadha was he killed in the fortress of Mag Uidhir, and so on.

Tadhg Mac Aedhaga[i]n[6] died.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [26th] of the moon, A.D. 1353[1][-6]. Mor, daughter of Ua Concobuir, wife of Ua Ferghail, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir, [1356 Bis.]

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all probability, descended from the Toibeard mentioned 1211, *supra*.

[5] *Aedh, John.*—From these the two branches of the O'Farrells derive their respective tribe-names, *Clann-Aedha* (Clann-Hugh) and *Clann-Seain* (Clann-Shane).

[6] *Mac Aedhagain.*—According to the obit in the *F. M.*, Mac Egan was a proficient in the Feinechas (inter-tribal law).

[1356] [1] *1353*=1356 of the *A. L. C.*

Muircertaċ, mac Seaain, mic Domnaill, mic Briain hUi Neill, do marbaḋ (quinto[b] Nonis Marcii[b]) do Philib Mag Uiḋir.—Diarmait, mac Diarmata Meg Carrṫaiġ 7 a mac, Donnċaḋ, do marbaḋ do mac hUi Shuilleḃa[i]n[1]. — Giustis[c] Aṫa-cliaṫ d'eg[c]. — Mac Feorais do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.—Toirrḋelbaċ, mac Aeḋa hUi Conċobuir, do marbaḋ la Clainn-Donnċaiḋ.—Aeḋ, mac Toirrdelbaiġ hUi Concobuir, ri Connaċt, do marbaḋ do macaiḃ hUi Cheallaiġ tre eḋ.—Dubġall[c] Mac Suibne do marbaḋ la Domnall O Concobuir[c].—Donnċaḋ Mac Conmara do marbaḋ la Sil-mBriain.—Domnall, mac Aeḋ Breifniġ, mortuus est.—Nicol Mac Caṫusaiġ, espuc Oirgiall, mortuus est (isin[d] Foġmar[d]) 7 Brian Mac Caṫmail do ṫoga[ḋ] i[e] n-a inaḋ.—Solaṁ hUa[2] Mella[i]n, maer Cluig in Uḃaċt[a], feiceṁ coit-ċenn, quieuit in [Christo].—Donnċaḋ[c] Proistec do marbaḋ do ḋis d'a muinntir fein.—Gearoidin Tribel do ṫarraing do Saxanaiḃ ar faiṫċi Aṫa-cliaṫ[c].—Feiḋlim[f], mac Aeḋa, mic Domnaill hUi Domnaill, ri Tiri-Conaill, do marbaḋ le mac a derbraṫar fein, idon, Seaan, mac Concobuir, mic Aeḋa, mic Domnaill [hUi Domnaill], i cosnum rigi fris[f].—Murċaḋ, mac Briain
A 73d hUi | Neill, d'eg.—Brian[f], mac Maġnusa, mortuus est sexto Idus Aprilis[f].

A.D. 1353. [1]Shuiltuḃan, A. [2]O, A. [b-b]itl., t. h., A. B; quarto, B. [c-c]om., B. [d-d]itl., t. h., A, B. Espoc Cloċair—*bishop of Clochar*—is placed on r. m., t. h., B. *In Autumno* (the Latin equivalent), overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [e] om. (by aphaeresis), A. [f-f] om., A

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[2] *Justiciary.*—Thomas de Rokeby. He became justiciary for the second time in 1356 and died the same year in Kilkea castle (co. Kildare), Grace.

[3] *Ua Cellaigh.*—Donough, in revenge for the abduction of whose wife Aedh (Hugh) O'Conor was slain, *A. L. C.*

[4] *Sil-Briain.*—*Seed of Brian* (Boruma): the O'Briens of Thomond.

[5] *Aedh.*—O'Conor.

[6] *Oirgialla* (Oriel). — Clogher diocese. Mac Casey succeeded on

died.—Muircertach, son of John, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, was slain (on the 5th of the Nones [3rd] of March) by Philip Mag Uidhir.—Diarmait, son of Diarmait Mag Carthaigh and his son, Donnchadh, were slain by the son of Ua Suillebha[i]n.—The Justiciary[2] of Ath-cliath died.—Mac Feorais was slain by the Foreigners.—Toirdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchbuir, was slain by the Clann-Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was slain by the sons of Ua Cellaigh[3] through jealousy.—Dubghall Mac Suibne was slain by Domnall O'Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mac Conmara was slain by the Sil-Briain.[4]—Domnall, son of Aedh[5] the Brefnian, died.—Nicholas Mac Cathusaigh, bishop of Oirgialla,[6] died (in the Harvest), and Brian Mac Cathmail was chosen in his stead.—Solomon Ua Mella[i]n, keeper of the Bell of the Testament,[7] general protector,[8] rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Proistech was slain by two of his own people.—Gerodin Tyrrell was drawn [asunder] by the Saxons on the green of Ath-cliath.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by the son of his own brother, namely, John, son of Concobur, son of Aedh, son of Domnall,[9] in contesting the kingship with him.—Murchadh, son of Brian Ua Neill, died.—Brian, son of Maghnus,[10] died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of April. [1356]

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the death of O'Banan, [1319], *supra*. Nicholaus Clokerensis was one of the bishops present in the church of Armagh, when the Bull of John XXII. against Louis of Bavaria was published by the primate, Stephen (Segrave), June 25, 1325. (Theiner, p. 230).

[7] *Bell of the Testament*.—See 552 (-3), *supra*; O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 609; Reeves, *Columba*, 323-6. A bequest of a bell by St. Patrick is not mentioned in the Tripartite Life, or the Book of Armagh.

[8] *Protector*.—Of poets and learned men.

[9] *Domnall*.—O'Donnell.]

[10] *Maghnus*.—Maguire. Perhaps the reading is Mac Maghnusa (Maguire).

Kal. Ian. [i.[a]] f., l. [uii.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° iiii.°[c][-uii.°]. Maġnus (mac[d] Eaċaḋa[d]) Mag Mhaṫ-gamna, ri Oirġiall, d'eg (isin[d] Erraċ[d]).—Loċlainn[e], mac Muirceartaiġ hUi Concobuir, d'eg[e].—Seaan, mac Briain hUi Raiġillaiġ, do marbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ.—Maṫa[e], mac Tomais hUi Ruairc, cenn gaisciḋ na Breifne d'eg[e].—Niall hUa[1] Fairceallaiġ do marbaḋ d'en urċur soiġde le Cenel-Luaċain. Ocus da maireḋ, ro bo comarba ar naṁaraċ. — Fergal hUa[1] Duiḃgenna[i]n, ollam na Breifne[f] [re dan], d'eg.

O[e] Duiḃgenna[i]n, tren a tres,
A bronnaḋ noċo breigmes;
Calma re conaḋ a cnes,
Aḋḃa ollaṁ is éiges.

Fergal, fer dana nar'ḋaer,
Senċaiḋ muirneċ is mac caem;
Caċ soluḋ reṫur 'n-a ṫeċ,
Ollaṁ ur is oircinneċ[e].

Siṫ[e] coitcenn eter da Caṫal, idon, Caṫal, mac Caṫail 7 Caṫal, mac Aeḋa Breifníġ[e].—Donnṡleiḃe Mac Cer-baill, saer maiġister na senma, d'éc, in[e] t-aen duine rob' ferr re [a] ealaḋain fein i n-Erinn[e].—Brian, mac Gilla-Crist [U]i Ruairc, d'eg[g].—Maġnus buide Mag Samradaḋa[i]n do marbaḋ a Rút Mic Uiḋilin le hAeḋ
B 71c hUa[1] Néill.— | Clemint hUa[1] Duibgenna[i]n (idon,[h] sagart na Sinnaċ[h]), bicair Cille-Ronain, quieuit in [Christo]. — Mail-Seċlainn Mac Domnaill, taiseċ Clainni-Ceallaiġ, d'ég.

A.D. 1354. [1] O, A. [a] .ii., A, B. [b] .xx.i, A, B. [c] 1357, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [e-e] om., B. [f] After this word a space = 6 letters is left blank, A. The context suggests the bracketted words. [g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., A, B.

[1357] [1] *1354*=1357 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Eachaidh.*—Mac Mahon, king of Oriel, who died [1273], *supra.*

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [7th] of the moon, A.D. 1354[1][-7]. Maghnus (son of Eachaidh[2]) Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirghialla, died (in the Spring).—Lochlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—John, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, was slain by the Foreigners.—Matthew, son of Thomas Ua Ruairc, head[3] of the prowess of the Breifni, died.—Niall Ua Fairceallaigh was killed by one shot of an arrow by the Cenel-Luachain. And had he lived, he would have been Superior[4] on the morrow.—Fergal Ua Duibhgenna[i]n, ollam of the Breifni, died : [1357]

O'Duibhgennain,[5] strong his prowess,
To grant [this] is not a false decision ;
Excellent
Abode of ollams and of learned.

Fergal [was] a poet that was not bitter,
A historian impartial and a bounteous person,
Every comfort is supplied in his house,
A perfect ollam and herenagh.

General peace [was made] between the two Cathals : namely, Cathal, son of Cathal[6] and Cathal, son of Aedh[6] the Brefnian.—Donnsleibhe Mac Cerbaill, noble master of melody, the person that was best in his own art in Ireland, died.—Brian, son of Cilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, died.—Maghnus Mag Samradha[i]n the Tawny was killed in the Route of Mac Uidhilin by Aedh Ua Neill.—Clement Ua Duibgenna[i]n (namely, the priest of the Foxes[7]), vicar of Cell-Ronain, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Mac Domnaill, chief of Clann-Cellaigh, died.

[3] *Head, etc.*—"Chief man for hardiness and vallour of his hands of the Bre[f]nie," Mageoghegan (1357).

[4] *Superior.*—Namely, abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan.

[5] *Ua Duibhgennain, etc.* — The metre is Debide.

[6] *Cathal, Aedh.*—O'Conor.

[7] *Priest of the Foxes.*—"It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. [x.ui]ii., Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° u.°[a][-uiii.°] Domnall hUa[1] hEghra, ri Luighne, d'eg im[b] Chairc[b]. — Maghnus Mag Uidhir (idon, mac Aedha ruaidh[c]) do marbadh (12[d] Kalendas Mai[d]), do Clainn-Cathmail.—Concobur hUa[1] hAinlidhe, taisech Cenuil-Dobtha, d'éc.—Maidm mor do thabairt d'Aedh hUa[1] Neill ar Oirgiallaibh [7] ar Feraibh-Manach.—Aedh Mac Caba do marbadh ann 7 mac in espuic [U]i Dubda 7 daine imda aili[2].—Maidm mor do thabairt do[3] hUa[3] Mordha ar Ghallaibh Atha-cliath 7 da fichit déc do marbadh dibh.—Cith mór do techt isin Samradh sin a Cairbri 7 nír' lugu na[4] riadubhall anabaidh gach aen[5] mell dibh.—Brian Mac Cathmail, espuc Oirgiall, quieuit in Christo[e].—Seinícin Mac Uidhilin, adbur Constabla Coicidh Uladh, d'ec.—Mac[b] Ainnriu Mic Pheorais d'ec[b].—Toirrdelbach[f], mac Aedha na Fidbaidhi hUi Neill, occisus est quinto Kalendas Iunii[f].

(Crechsluaighedh[g] mor do denum do hUa Neill (idon[h], d'Aodh mor, mac Toirdelbaig. .[h]) i Tir-Conaill, d'ar'-comairmedh secht cata deg do bochrudh, a n-fegmus caerach 7 gabar 7 muc 7 tri fichit groidh do ghroidhibh. Ocus a m-braighdi a n-diaig na creac, [A.D.] 1355.[g])

A.D. 1355. [1] O, A. [2] eile, A. [3-3] d'O, A. [4] ina, B. [5] ein, B. [a] 1358, B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [e] om., B. [f-f] n. t. h., A. For Iuini, B reads Ianuarii. [g-g] 74 a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] Placed overhead; portion being cut away in trimming the edge, (A) MS.

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have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath" (O'D. iii. 611).

[1358] [1] *1355*=1358 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Bishop Ua Dubda.*—William of Killala. By a rare exception, the patronymic is given in the Bull of his appointment. After the death of O'Lahiff ([1343], *supra*), one portion of the Chapter chose James Birmingham, canon and priest; the other, William O'Dowda, canon and acolyte. The former assented to his election; the latter, holding himself indifferent and reasonably anticipating, what the event verified, that James would get himself consecrated by Malachy (Mac

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [18th] of the moon, A.D. 1355[1][-8]. Domnall Ua hEghra, king of Luighni, died about Easter.—Maghnus Mag Uidhir (namely, son of Aedh the Red) was killed (on the 12th of the Kalends of May [April 20]) by the Clann-Cathmhail.—Concobur Ua hAinlidhe, chief of Cenel-Dobtha died.—Great defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Neill on the Oirgialla and on the Fir-Manach. Aedh Mac Caba was killed therein, and the son of the bishop Ua Dubda[2] and many other persons [were slain therein].—Great defeat was inflicted by Ua Mordha on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and twelve score were slain of them.—A great shower came in that Summer in Cairbre and not less[3] than a very ripe [full-grown] apple was every stone of them.—Brian Mac Cathmail,[4] bishop of Oirgialla, rested in Christ.—Jenkin Mac Uidhilin, one fit to be Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, died.—The son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died. — Toirdelbach, son of Aedh Ua Neill of the Wood, was slain on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28]. [1358]

(A great[1] foray-hosting was made by Ua Neill (namely, by Aodh Mor, son of Toirdelbach) into Tir-Conaill, whereby were reckoned [to be driven off] seventeen herds of cattle chattel, besides sheep and goats and swine and three score choice steeds of their steeds. And their hostages [came] in the rear of the preys, A.D. 1355). (1355)

Hugh), the metropolitan of Tuam, referred the matter to the Curia.

During the proceedings that ensued, bishop Birmingham died in attendance, and O'Dowda, himself likewise present and promoted to the diaconate in the interim, was appointed to the see by Clement VI., June 26, 1346. (Theiner, p. 285.) He died in 1350 (*A. L. C.*)

[3] *Not less, etc.*—"Every stone thereof was not less than a crabb," Mageoghegan (1358).

[4] *Mac Cathmail.*—He succeeded Mac Casey as bishop of Clogher, [1356] note 6, *supra.*

(1355) [1] *A great, etc.*—Not given in the *A. L. C.*, Mageoghegan, or the *Four Masters.*

A 74a Kal. Ian. [iii.[a]] f., l. [xx.ix.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° ui.°[c][ix.°]. Cormac Mag Carrṫaiġ, ri Des-Muman, d'ec[d].—Domnall, mac Taiḋg [U]i Maṫġaiṁna, mortuus est.—Aeḋ, mac Concobuir Mic Aeḋaga[i]n, adbur suaḋ[1] re breiṫeaṁnus, d'éc.—Maidm mor (Maidm[e] Aṫa-seanaiġ[e]) do ṫabairt do Chaṫal óg, mac Caṫail [U]i Concoḃair, fa Aṫ-senaiġ ar Conallċaiḃ (idon[f], ar Seaan, mac Concobair hUi Domnaill 7[f]) Seaan hUa[2] Doċartaiġ, taiseċ Arda-Miḋair 7 Eoġan Connaċtaċ 7 Toirrdelbaċ Mac Suiḃne do ġabail le mac [U]i Con[c]obuir. Maṫa Mag Samraḋa[i]n, adbur tairiġ Tellċa-Eaċaċ, do lot in la sin 7 a ég 'g a tiġ fein. Riġi Tire-Conaill do ġabail do mac [U]i Concobuir.—Donnċaḋ Mag Uiḋir do marbaḋ le mac Duind[3] (idon[g], Ardgal og[g]), mic Flaiṫbertaiġ Meg Uiḋir (7[h] la hArt, mac Flaiṫbertaiġ[h]).—Magnus[i] Meblaċ hUa Domnaill do gabail Tire-Conaill in[4] bliaḋain si 7 gan gairm riġ fair[i].—Caṫal[k] boḋur, mac Caṫail [U]i Ruairc, do marbaḋ ar a cagaḋ cetna. Ocus [le fein 7] Mael-Seċlainn hUa[2] Gairmleġaiḋ[5] [do] comṫuitim re ceile.—Muircertaċ, mac Tomais [U]í Fhloind, adbur riġ hUa[2]-Tuirtri, do marbaḋ a fell d'Aeḋ, mac Briain, mic Aeḋa buiḋe [U]í Neill.—Murċaḋ óg Mac Maṫgamna, adbur riġ Corco-Baiscinn, do marbaḋ le Sil-mB[r]iain.—Brian Mac Donnċaid, adbur riġ hUa[2]-nOilella, | do marbaḋ do Mac Senċa d'oireċt [U]i Gaḋra[l]. — Haenri,[m] mac Uilliug, mic Ricaird, d'eg.[m] B 71d

A.D. 1356. [1]–ġ, A. [2] O, A. [3] n-Duinn, A. [4] an, B. [5]–Leḋaiġ (metathesis of ġ and ḋ), B. [a] .iiii., A, B. [b] xiii., A, B. [c] 1359, B. [d] After this word, Aeḋ (the first word of the third entry) was placed, but deleted afterwards, B. [e-e] l. m. t. h., A, B. Some of the letters are cut away in B. [f-f] itl., t. h., A. In B, the text is: fa Aṫ-seanaiġ, idon, ar Sheaan, mac Concobuir hUi Domnaill 7 ar Conallaiḃ. Seaan, . . *Close to Ath-seanaigh, that is, on John, son of Concobur Ua Domnaill and on the Conailli. John,* [*etc.* [g-g] itl., t. h., A; in text, after Meg Uiḋir, B. [h-h] itl., t. h., A; text, B. [i-i] l. m., t. h., A; text, B. [j] om., B. [k] The order in B is: Caṫal-Donncaḋ-Magnus. [l] idon, in bliaḋain si—*namely, this year*—added, B. [m-m] om., B.

Kalends of Jan. on [3rd] feria, [29th] of the moon, A.D. 1356[1][-9]. Cormac Mag Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died.—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Mathgamna, died.—Aedh son of Concobur Mac Aedhaga[i]n, who was[2] to be chief professor of jurisprudence, died. A great defeat (the defeat of Ath-seanaigh) was inflicted by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobhuir, near Ath-senaigh on the Conailli: (namely, on John, son of Concobar Ua Domnaill and) John Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair and Eogan[3] the Connacian and Toirdelbach Mac Suibhne were taken prisoners by the son of Ua Concobuir. Matthew Mag Samradha[i]n, who was to be chief of Tellach-Eachach, was [mortally] injured that day and died at his own house. The kingship[4] of Tir-Connaill was taken by the son of Ua Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Uidhir was killed by the son of Donn (namely, Ardgal junior), son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir (and by Art, son of Flaithbertach).—Maghnus Ua Domnaill the Guileful took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year, but without the title of king [being bestowed] upon him.—Cathal the Deaf, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, was slain in the same war. And[5] he and Mail-Shechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh fell by one another.—Muircertach, son of Thomas Ua Floinn, who was to be king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain in treachery by Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny.—Murchadh Mac Mathgamna junior, who was to be king of Corco-Baiscinn, was killed by the Sil-Briain.—Brian Mac Donnchaidh, who was to be king of Ui-Oillella, was killed by Mac Sencha of the sept[6] of O'Gadhra.—Henry, son of Ulick, son of Richard [de Burgh], died. [1359]

[1359] [1] *1356*=1359 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Who was, etc.*—Literally, *material of a chief professor*. For the *suadh*, see O'Curry, *Man. and Cust.* iii. 510.

[3] *Eogan.*—Mac Sweeney. He was called the Connacian from having been fostered in Connaught.

[4] *The kingship—Ua Concobuir.*—"The Four Masters, who had the Annals of Ulster before them, have suppressed this passage, thinking that it would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!" (O'D. iii. 616).

[5] *And.*—Supply: his death took place thus:

[6] *Sept.* — *Oirecht*: whence the

[bis.] Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a]] f., l. [x.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° uii.°[c][-lx.°] Maelruanaigh,[1] mac Gille muirelaigh [U]i Baighill, d'éc.—Sar Roibert Sabais d'eg.—Amlaim,[d] mac Serraigh Megh Raghnaill, do marbadh[d].—Loiscthi[2] mora isin[3] aimsir cetna, idon, baile Rosa-Comain 7 Daim-inis 7 Sligech 7 Mainistir Lesa-gabail 7 Fidhnach 7 Druim-liar.—Seaan, mac Gilla-Crist [U]i Ruairc, do marbadh la hAedh Mac Dorchaidh.—Diarmait O hAin-lidhe, d'éc.—Primaith[4] Arda-Macha, per-inaith[d] Patraig[d], quieuit in [Christo].—Ferghal,[d] mac Serraigh Megh Raghnaill; Cathal, mac in caich, do marbadh.—Seaan, mac Simus Mic Uidilin, do marbadh[d].—Naemus hUa[5] Duib-genna[i]n d'eg.—Diarmait,[d] mac Donnchadha riabaigh Mic Diarmata, do marbadh le Cathal og, mac Cathail [U]i Concobuir[d].—Ingen Toirrdelbaigh [U]i Concobuir, ben Ferghail [U]i Raighillaigh, do marbadh d'esgur.—Mac righ Saxan do thecht i[6] n-Erinn.—Gilla-na-naem O Connmaidh, ollam Tuad-Muman, idon[e], re timpanacht,[e] d'ég.—Mathgamain Gallta Mag Uidhir, idon,[d] mac . . .[df] mortuus est septimo[d] Kalendas Aprilis[d].

A 74b Kal. Ian. [ui.[a]] f., l. [xx.i.[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° uiii.°[c][-lx.° i.°] Beinidecht[d] O Mocha[i]n, oircinnech Cille-

A.D. 1357. [1] Maol-ó, B. [2]-sce, A. [3] 'san, B. [4]—mraith, B. [5] O, A. [6] a, A.— [a].ui., A, B. [b] .xuii., A, B. [c] 1360, B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] l. m., t. h., A; text, with idon—*namely*—om., B. [f] A blank= space for 14 letters left by scribe, A; no lacuna in B.

A.D. 1358. [a].uii., A, B. [b].u., A, B. [c] 1361. B. [d] The order of this and the following entry is reversed in B.

Hiberno-Latin, *de Iraghto suo* (of their sept), in the Patent Roll of 32 Ed. III. (Grace, p. 148, note n.)

[1360] [1] *1357* = 1360 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Savage.*—Grace gives his obit and eulogium at 1360. He was buried in the Dominican House of Coleraine. The textual A.D. is thus three years in advance.

[3] *Slain.*—O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "died" (iii. 617).

[4] *Happened.*—Accidentally.

[5] *Primate.*—Richard Fitz Ralph. On the death of David Mageraghty in [1346], *supra*, being then dean of Lichfield, he was unanimously nominated by the Chapter of Armagh and appointed by Clement VI., July 31, 1346. (Theiner, p. 286). He died in the Curia (at Avignon), Dec. 16, 1360. For a summary of his energetic life and

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria [10th] of the moon, A.D. 1357[1][-60]. Maelruanaigh, son of the [Wry-]necked Gillie Ua Baighill, died.—Sir Robert Savage[2] died.—Amlaim, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill, was slain.[3]—Great burnings [happened[4]] at the same time, namely, [those of] the town of Ros-Comain and Daim-inis and Sligech and the Monastery of Lis-gabail and Fighnach and Druim-lias.—John, son of Gilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, was slain by Aedh Mac Dorchaidh. — Diarmait O'hAinlidhe died.—The Primate[5] of Ard-Macha, vicar of [St.] Patrick, rested in Christ.—Ferghal[6] son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill; Cathal, son of the Blind [Mag Raghnaill], were slain.—John, son of Simug Mac Uidhilin, was killed.—Naemug Ua Duibgenne[i]n died. — Diarmait, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Grey, was killed by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—The daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, wife of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by a fall.—The son[7] of the king of the Saxons came into Ireland.—Gilla-na-naem O'Conmaidh, ollam of Thomond, namely, in timpan[8]-playing, died.—Mathgamain Mag Uidhir the Foreigner, namely, son . . , died on the 7th of the Kalends of April [March 26]. [1360 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. 1358[1][-61]. Benedict O'Mocha[i]n, herenagh of Cell- [1361]

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memorable controversy with the Mendicant Orders, see Bellesheim: *Geschichte der Kathol. Kirche in Irland*, I. 520 sq.

[6] *Ferghal.*—The *A. L. C.* state he died a natural death. This, in all probability, is correct. Had he been slain, his name would have been included with that of his brother in the third obit of this year.

[7] *Son.*—Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. According to Grace, he landed, Sept. 15, 1361, with his wife, Elizabeth (only child of William de Burgh, who was slain [1333], *supra*).

[8] *Timpan.*—See 1177, note 7, *supra*.

[1361] [1] *1358*=1361 of the *A. L. C.*

Aṫraċt, in Christo quieuit[e].—Art Mac Murċaḋa, ri
A 74b Laiġen | 7 Domnall riabaċ, adbur riġ Laiġen, a n-gabail a fell do mac riġ Saxan 'n-a ṫiġ fein 7 a[f] tesdail aige[f].—Cormac ballaċ hUa[1] Mail[-Sh]eċlainn, rí Miḋe, d'ég.—Donnċaḋ hUa[1] Loċlainn, rí Corcumruaḋ[2], d'eg.—Nicol[g] O Fínaċta d'éc.—Tomaltaċ Mac Neill do marbaḋ[g].—Sar Remunn a Búrc d'eg.—Dubóg, ingen Aeḋa Meg Uiḋir, ben Con-Chonnaċt, mic Pilib Meg Mhaṫgamna, d'eg in[g] bliaḋain si[g].—Cluiċe in riġ do beiṫ co tiuġ isin[h] bliaḋain sin[h] i[3] n-Erinn. Risderd Saḃair d'ec ḋé.—Caṫal 7 Muirċertaċ, da mac Aeḋa, mic Eogain, d'éc.—Remunn, mac Burcaiḋ in Muine, d'éc.—Uaiter Sdondun d'eg.—Gillibert,[g] mac Mailir, d'eg.[g]—Tomas Mag Tigerna[i]n, taiseċ Tellaiġ-Dunċaḋa, d'eg.—Tuatal hUa[3] Maille d'eg.

(Oengus[i] hUa Cairpri mortuus est Nonis Marcii.[i])

Kal. Ian. [ui]i. f., l. [ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° ix.°[b] [-lx.° ii.°] Eogan fínn hUa[1] Conċobuir, mac riġ Connaċt [d'heg].—Tomaltaċ hUa[1] Birn d'ec.—Eogan hUa[1] Maille 7 Diarmait, a mac, d'ec.—Maelruanaiġ O Dubda d'eg.—Ingen hUi Maille, ben Domnaill [U]i Duḃda [d'ec].—Domnall, mac Ruaiḋri [U]i Chellaiġ,

A.D. 1358. [1] O, A. [2] —aġ, A. [3] a, B. [e] om. A. [f-f] a n-eg isin laim sin—*they died* (lit.: *their death* [*took place*]) *in that captivity*, B, [g-g] om., B. [h-h] Placed after n-Erinn (with si—*this*, for sin—*that*), B. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1359. [1] O, A. [a] .ui., A, B. [b] 1362, B.

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[2] *Cell-Athracht*[*a*]. — *Church of* [*St.*] *Athracht*: founded by St. Patrick for the patron saint (*Tripartite Life*, Part II.), who received the veil from his hand (*ib.* and the Book of Armagh, fol. 13a). It is now called Killaraght, "a parish in the bar. of Coolavin, in the south of co. Sligo, where the memory of this virgin is still held in great veneration" (O'D. iii. 619).

[3] *Domnall.* — Mac Murchadha (Mac Murrough). "Being sinisterly taken by the king of England's son in his house, died prisoners with him," Mageoghegan (1361).

[4] *King's Game.*—An epidemic, the

Athracht[a][2], rested in Christ.—Art Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and Domnall[3] the Swarthy, who was to be king of Leinster, were captured in treachery by the son of the king of the Saxons in his own house, and they perished with him.—Cormac Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled, king of Meath, died.—Donnchadh Ua Lochlainn, king of Corcumruadh, died.—Nicholas O'Finachta died.—Tomaltach Mac Neill was killed.—Sir Redmond de Burgh died.—Dubog, daughter of Aedh Mag Uidhir, wife of Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Mathgamna, died this year.—The King's Game[4] was rife[5] in this year in Ireland. Richard Savage died thereof.—Cathal and Muircertach, two sons of Aedh, son of Eogan,[6] died.—Redmond, son of de Burgh of the Muine, died.—Walter Stanton died.—Gilbert, son of Meyler,[7] died.—Thomas Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died.—Tuathal Ua Maille died. [1361]

(Oengus[1] Ua Cairpri died on the Nones [7th] of March.) (1358)

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [2nd] of the moon, A.D. 1359[1][-62]. Eogan Ua Conchobuir the Fair, son of the king of Connacht, died.—Tomaltach Ua Birn died.—Eogan Ua Maille and his son died.—Maelruanaigh O'Dubda died.[2]—The daughter of Ua Maille, wife of Domnall Ua Dubhda, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri [1362]

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nature of which is unknown. The native name apparently arose from the common belief that, like the king's evil, the disease was curable by royal touch.

[5] *Rife.*—Literally, *thickly.*

[6] *Eogan.*—O'Conor.

[7] *Meyler.*—Probably, as the editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests (ii. 22), Meyler Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costelloe, in which family Gilbert and Meyler were names frequently employed.

(1358) [1] *Oengus, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

[1362] [1] *1359*=1362 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—His wife, the daughter of Mac Donough, died this year likewise, *A. L. C.*

d'eg.—Niall Mag Samraḋa[i]n, taiseċ Tellaiġ-Eaċaċ,
d'eg.—Aengus[c] Mac-in-Oglaiċ, oirċinneċ Cille-oiriḋ,
quieuit in [Christo][c].—Caṫal óg, mac Caṫail [U]i Con-
cobuir, in[e] tres la iar Samain[e] d'ég.—Murċaḋ[e] Manaċ
Mac Taiḋg quieuit in [Christo].—Bicair Imṫa, idon,
O Ferġusa, d'eg[e].—Diarmait, mac Seaain, taiseċ
Muinntiri-hAngaile, d'éc.—Cairbri hUa[1] Cuind, taiseċ
Muinntiri-Gillga[i]n, d'eg.—Taḋg, mac Concobuir U[i]
B 72a Briain, do marbaḋ do Clainn-Cuilen.— | Pilib[d], mac
Rouilḃ moir Meg Maṫgamna, ri Oirgiall, d'heg[d].

Kal. Ian. [i.[a]] f., l. [x.iii.,[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.°
lx.°[c][-iii.°] Muirceartaċ ruaḋ, mac Domnaill Irrais,
do marbaḋ le mac Maġnusa.—Magnus Eoganaċ hUa[1]
Domnaill d'ec.—Aeḋ (ruaḋ[d]) Mag Uiḋir, ri Fer-
Manaċ, d'eg in[e] bliaḋain si[e].—Maġnus, mac Aeḋa [U]í
Domnaill, adbur riġ Cene[oi]l-Conaill, do marbaḋ le
Maġnus, mac Caṫail [U]i Choncobuir.—Taḋg Mac
Con[Sh]nama, taiseċ Muinntiri-Cinaeṫa, do[f] loṫ 7 do
ġabail[f] le Caṫal, mac Aeḋa Breifníġ h[U]i[e] Concobuir[e]
7[g] a éc isin laim sin[g].—Caiterfina, inġen [U]i Ferġail,
A 74c | ben [U]i Raiġillaiġ, d'ec.—Caṫal Mac Donnċaiḋ
do marbaḋ la luċt Muigi-Luirg.—Gaeṫ mor isin
bliaḋain sin[h] dobris tiġi 7 tempaill, dobaiṫ longa 7
artraiġi imda.

A.D. 1359. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] r. m., t. h., A; text, B.

A.D. 1360. [1] O, A. [a] .ii., A, B. [b] .xx.uii., A, B. [c] 1363, B. [d] itl., n. t. h., A; text, B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] do marbaḋ—*was killed*, B. [g-g] om., B. [h] om., B.

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[3] *Mac-in-oglaich.—Son of the young warrior.*—From two other entries in the *Four Masters* [1333, 1416], it may be concluded that the herenachy of Cell-oiridh (Killerry, bar. Tirerrill, co. Sligo) was hereditary in the family of Mac-in-Ogley.

[4] *Died.*—In Sligo, of the plague (doubtless that mentioned under the previous year), *A. L. C.*

Ua Cellaigh, died.—Niall Mag Samradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died.—Aengus Mac-in-oglaich,[3] herenagh of Cell-oiridh, rested in Christ.—Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, died[4] the third day after November-Day.—Murchadh Mac Taidhg, the monk, rested in Christ.—The Vicar of Imaidh,[5] namely, O'Ferghusa, died.—Diarmait, son of John,[6] chief of the Muinter-hAnghaile, died.—Cormac Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Tadhg, son of Concobur[7] Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen.—Philip, son of Ralph Mor Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirgialla, died. [1362]

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. 1360[1][-3]. Muircertach the Red, son of Domnall[2] of Irras, was slain by the son of Maghnus.[2]—Maghnus Ua Domnaill of [Tir-]Eoga[i]n[3] died.—Aedh Mag Uidhir (the Red), king of Fir-Manach, died this year.—Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill, one who was to be king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Tadhg Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaetha, was injured and taken prisoner by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, and he died in that custody.—Catherine, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Donnchaidh was slain by the people of Magh-Luirg.—Great wind in that year that broke houses and churches [and] sank[4] many craft and barks. [1363]

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[5] *Imaidh.*—The island of Omey off Connemara. See O'Donovan's note (iii. 622).

[6] *John.*—O'Farrell.

[7] *Concobur.*—Conor, son of Turlough, king of Thomond, who died [1306], *supra.*

[1363] [1] *1360*=1363 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Domnall, Maghnus*—O'Conor.

[3] *[Tir-]Eoga[i]n.*—An adjective in the original. O'Donnell was so called from having been fostered in Tyrone.

[4] *Sank.*—Literally, *drowned.*

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ii.[a]] f., l. [xx.iiii.[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.°[c] lx.° i.° [-iiii.°] Diarmait hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuadh-Muman, d'ec.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn hUa[1] Ferghail, taisech Muinntire-hAngaile, d'éc.—Domnall, mac Ruaidhri [U]i Chellaigh, adbur righ hUa[1]-Maine, d'ec.—Ingin Baiter a Burc, ben Aedha, mic Feidhlimidh, d'éc.—Derbail, ingen in espoic [U]i Domnaill, ben Meg Uidhir (idon[d], Aedha ruaidh Meg Uidhir[d]), d'ég.—Aedh hUa[1] Neill, in t-aen ri is ferr tainic[2] do Leth Cuinn isin aimsir n-deighenaigh i n-airdrighi Coicidh Uladh, d'écc in[e] bliadhain [si][e].—Domnall Mag Uidhir, tighערna Clainni-Ferghaile, mortuus est.—Gilla-na-naem O Duibhdaboirenn, ollam breithemain Corcumruadh [U]i Lochlainn, d'éc[2].—Brian hUa[1] Briain, saí timpanaigh[3], d'eg.—Diarmait hUa[1] Sgingin, sgelaighi maith 7 senchaidh, d'eg[f].—Aiffric, ingen Briain [U]i Raighillaigh, ben Briain Meg Tigernain, d'eg secht-muin[g] re Caisc. Ocus nírr'oindedh ar a maith[i]us co haimsir a hoidhedha[g].

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a]] f., l. [u.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° ii.°[c] [-u.°] Ruaidhri, mac Domnaill [U]í Neill do marbadh do Mael[-Sh]echlainn, mac i[n][1] ghirr, d'aen urchur soighdi.—Tomaltach, mac Murchadha[2] [U]i Pherghail, d'eg.—Cogadh mór isin bliadhain si[3] eter Clainn-Goisdelb 7 Luighnigh 7[d] innsaighidh do denamh do Clainn-Goisdelb ar

A.D. 1361. [1] O, A. [2]—ig, B. [3] tem—, A. [a] iiii., A, B. [b] uiii., A, B. This epact is not found in the Decemnovennal cycle. [c] 1364, B. [d-d] itl, t. h., B; om., A. [e-e] om., A. [f] mortuus est, B. [g-g] om., B.

A.D. 1362. [1] a[n], B. [2]-chaidh, A. [3] om., B. [a] u., A, B. [b] xix. (obtained by adding 11 to the previous textual epact and not found in the Cycle of Nineteen), A, B. [c] 1365, B. [d-d] om., B.

[1364] [1] *1361*=1364 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Diarmait*.—Son of Turlough, who died in [1306], *supra*. He succeeded Brian (sl. [1350] *supra*) in the kingship of Thomond.

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [24th] of the moon, A.D. 1361[1][-4.] Diarmait [2]Ua Briain, king of Thomond, died.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinter-hAngaile, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cellaigh, one who was to be king of Ui-Maine, died.—The daughter of Walter de Burgh, wife of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh,[3] died.—Derbail, daughter of the bishop Ua Domnaill,[4] wife of Mag Uidhir (namely, of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red), died.—Aedh Ua Neill, the best king of the Half of Conn that came in the late time into the kingship of the Fifth of Ulster, died this year.—Domnall Mag Uidhir, lord of Clann-Fergaile, died.—Gilla-na-naem O'Duibhdaboirenn, chief judge of Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn,[5] died.—Bran Ua Brain, an eminent timpanist, died.—Diarmait Ua Sgingin, a good historian and antiquary, died.—Aiffric, daughter of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Brian Mag Tigernain, died a week before Easter.[6] And there was no stint to her goodness up to the time of her decease. [1364 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, [5th] of the moon, A.D. 1362[1][-5]. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of the Dwarf,[2] with one shot of an arrow.—Tomaltach, son of Murchadh Ua Ferghail, died.—Great war in this year between the Clann-Goisdelb and the Luighni and an attack was made [1365]

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[3] *Feidhlimidh.*—O'Conor.

[4] *Bishop Ua Domnaill.*—Thomas of Raphoe, who died in [1337], *supra.*

[5] *Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn.*—The barony of Burren, so called to distinguish it from the Corcumruadh of O'Conor, bar. of Corcumroe, co. Clare. (See *Book of Rights*, p. 65, note *z.*) The brehon of the latter was O'Daly.

[6] *Week before Easter.*—Sunday, March 17, Easter (XVI. F) falling on March 24.

[1365] [1] *1362*=1365 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of the Dwarf.*—According to the *A. L. C.*, he belonged to the family of Mac Cathmail (Mac Cawell, chiefs of Cenel-Feradaigh, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone).

Luiġnecaiḃ[d]. Erbaiḋ anboil 7[d] diṫ deġdaine do ṫabairt ar Luiġneċaiḃ do'n[e] toisc sin[e]: idon[f], seiser mac riġ do maiṫiḃ Muinntiri-hEġra do marbaḋ ra Cormac hUa[4] n-Eaġra.—Adam[g] hUa Fiala[i]n mortuus est[g].—Indsoiġiḋ[d] do ḋenum d'Aeḋ Mac Diarmata ar Muinntir-Eolu[i]s. Cinta mora 7 creċa aiḋbli do ḋenam ar Eolusaċaiḃ do'n dul sin: noċus creċa gan caireċaiḃ na creċa sin; uair do marbaḋ eċta uaisli
A 74d anboile umporan, ra'n aenḟer | tiġi n-aiḋeḋ coitcinn is ferr do bi i Connaċtaiḃ 'n-a aimsir, idon, ra Cormac, mac Diarmata ruaiḋ 7 ra ḋa mac Tomaltaiġ [U]i Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata 7 Maelruanaiġ, mac Donnċaḋa riabaiġ, do ġabail ar a creiċ cetna[d].—Feiḋlimiḋ in éiniġ hUa[4] Concobuir, rí Corcumruaḋ, idon[d], mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, rai gan aiṫbi n-éiníġ[d], d'éc in[d] bliaḋain sin[d].—Brian, mac Maṫa Meg Tigerna[i]n, mac tairiġ ra[h] mó aġ 7 oirrdercus[h], feiċem[d] coitcinn ím biaḋ 7 im eallaċ[d], d'ég[i] ím[d] feil Sang Seaa[i]n in bliaḋain sin[d], amail adbert:[5]

Rann[j]: Brian Mag Ṫigerna[i]n na tres,
Re [a] eineċ nír' coir coimes:
Relean gan fic an ḟeile,
Bud neam criċ a ċaṫreime.

Brian, mac Aeḋa Meg Maṫgamna, do ġabail riġi
B 72b n-Oirġiall | 7 cleamnus 7 caradras d'ḟas dó ar Somairliġ, mac Eoin duiḃ Mic Domnaill, ar Consdabla

A.D. 1362. [4] O, A. [5] iob—, B. [e-e] in tan sin—*that time*, B. [f] om., A. [g-g] om., A. [h-h] lan d'aḋ 7 d'oirrdercus—*full of prosperity and of pre-eminence*, B. [i] verb is placed after Tigernain in B. [j] om., B.

[3] *Cormac.*—Heir-presumptive to the lordship of Luighni (Leyney, the territory of the O'Haras, co. Sligo).

[4] *Muinter-Eoluis.*—Plural adjectival from of *Eolus* in the original.

[5] *Numbers.*—Literally, *deeds*; by metonymy for the slain.

[5a] *Diarmait, Donnchadh.*—Mac Dermot.

by the Clann-Goisdelb on the Luighni. Excessive loss and destruction of good persons was inflicted on the Luighni on that expedition: namely, six sons of kings of the nobles of Muinter-hEghra were slain under Cormac[3] Ua Eaghra.—Adam Ua Fiala[i]n died.—An attack was made by Aedh Mac Diarmata on the Muinter-Eolu[i]s. Great wrongs and excessive preys were made on the [Muinter-] Eoluis[4] on that occasion. [But] they were not forays without retaliations, those forays; for there were slain enormous numbers[5] of nobles about them, under the best man for a general house of guests that was in Connacht in his time, to wit, under Cormac, son of Diarmait[5a] the Red and under the two sons of Tomaltach[6] Ua Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata and Maelruanaigh, son of Donnchadh[5a] the Swarthy, were taken prisoners on the same foray.—Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir of the Hospitality, king of Corcumruadh,[7] that is, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, distinguished without ebb of hospitality, died that year.—Brian, son of Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n, the son of a chief of greatest felicity and pre-eminence, general patron respecting food and cattle, died about the feast of Saint James [July 25] that year, as [the poet] said: [1365]

Stanza[8]: Brian Mag Tigernain of the contests,
With his hospitality comparison were not just:
He practised hospitality without reward,
Heaven was the end of his battle-career.

Brian, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna, took the kingship of Oirghialla and marriage-alliance and friendship were contracted by him with Somairle, son of John Mac

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[6] *Tomaltach.* — O'Donovan, by oversight, prints "Cormac" (*F. M.* iii. 629).

[7] *Corcumruadh.* — That is, the moiety co-extensive with the present barony of Corcomroe. *Cf.* [1364], note 5.

[8] *Stanza.*—The metre is *Debide.*

Coiciḋ Ulaḋ, co tuc fair ingin [U]i Raiġillaiġ do légan 7 co tuc san a ingin fein dó. Gerr ar a aiṫle sin co tuc cuígi[k] i n-a teċ fein[k] é d'ol ḟina. Ocus mur do ḟail sin[f] an fin d'ḟaġbail, is e cuired fuair gur'iaḋ Brian fein a da laim tairis 7 a ġabail co docraċ, domiaḋaċ 7 a ṫogbail amaċ—7 uaṫaḋ dia[1] ṁuinntir í n-a ḟocair—gur'crapleḋ 7 gur'cengleḋ a ċosa 7 a lama d'a ċeile 7 gur'cuireḋ a[6] loċ[6] é. Ocus ni fes a sgela o sin amaċ. Do l[e]igeḋ fo'n tir 7 gaċ inaḋ a fuiṫ a muinnter, do marbaḋ 7 do hairgeḋ iat. Mairg doman 7 talam 7 uisci i n-ar'folċeḋ in t-saerclann soċeneoil, idon, adbur riġ Innsi-Gall, idon[7], mac Eoin duiḃ, mic Alaxandair. Amail adbert:

Rann[f]: In loċ[m] sa ar'cuireḋ[m] cenn caiċ[8],
Somairle na sleġ sinnaiṫ,
Eter gnai 7 glór is ġen,
Ór is fin fai do foilgeḋ.

Noċor olc gan inneaċuḋ re haṫgairit in t-olc sin. Uair ro tinoil Domnall, mac Aeḋa h-Ui Neill 7 Toirrdelbaċ h-Ua[4] Neill 7 tucadar comaḋa mora 7 braṫairsi 7 siṫcain do clainn Aeḋa buiḋe [U]i Neill, idon, do Brian, mac Enri [U]í Neill, co n-a braiṫriḃ. Ocus tainic fós isin comtinol cetna[n] Niall, mac Murċaḋa, mic Murċaḋa ṁoir Mheg Maṫgamna, derbraṫair maṫar Mic Dom-

A.D. 1362. [6-6] illoċ, B. [7] om., A. [8] -ġ, B. [k-k] ċuigi fein, dia tiġ—*to himself, to his house*, B. [1] d'a (syncope for di a), A. [m-m] loċ 'n-a r' cuireḋ—*The lake in which was put*, B. [n] sin—*that*, B.

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[9] *Forced him.*—Literally, *put upon him.*

[10] *Brian.*—Mageoghegan (1365), by a strange misapprehension, took the perpetrator to be Mac Donnell.

[11] *Wound.*—Literally, *tied.*

[12] *Bands were despatched.*—The original construction is impersonal: *it was let* [*loose*].

[13] *Innocent one.*—Literally, *head* [by synecdoche for the person] *of an innocent* [man]; a periphrasis employed to make the line heptasyllabic.

Domnaill the Black, [namely,] with the Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, so that he forced him[9] to abandon the daughter of Ua Raighillaigh and gave his own daughter to him. Shortly after that, he [Brian][10] brought him to himself into his own house to drink wine. And when that person expected to obtain the wine, the bidding he got was that Brian himself wound[11] his two hands about him and he was seized rudely, contumeliously and carried out—and the few of his people [that were] in his company—so that his feet and hands were made fast and tied together and he was put into a lake. And tidings of him are not known from that out. Bands were despatched[12] throughout the country and wherever his people were found, they were slain and plundered. Woe the world and land and water wherein was submerged the noble, well-born offspring, to wit, one who was to be king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides], namely, the son of John the Black, son of Alexander. As [the poet] said: [1365]

Stanza[8]: This [is] the lake wherein was put an innocent one,[13]
Somuirle of the sharp-pointed spears,
Mid merriment and noise and laughter,
For it is wine 'neath which he was submerged.

Not an evil without retribution [even] for a very short time was that evil. For Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill and Toirdelbach Ua Neill mustered and gave[14] large donatives and brotherhood and peace to the clan of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, namely, to Brian, son of Henry Ua Neill, together with his kinsmen. And there came likewise into that muster Niall, son of Murchadh, son of Murchadh Mor Mag Mathgamna; brother of the mother

[14] *Gave, etc.*—In order that the Clannaboy [*Clann-Aedha-buidhe*] and their chief, Brian O'Neill might unite with them in punishing Brian Mac Mahon.

naill 7 Leiṫriġ Oirgiall eisiḋen.[9] Ocus tangadur issoiḃe i Coiceḋ Ulaḋ do Clainn-Domnaill, fa Toirrdelbaċ mor Mac n-Domnaill 7 fa [a] mac sen, fa Alaxandair 7 fa mac Somairli fein, idon, fa Eoin óg 7 tucadur d'innsaiġiḋ Raṫa-tulaċ iat, idon, longport Mheg Maṫgamna 7 rainic rabaḋ rompo 7 do[o] ḟagadur in baili[o] 7 tucaḋ maidm ímirce[10] orra[11] 7 nír'hanaḋ diḃ co rangadur |
A 75a Loċ-Eirne gur'togbaḋ a cruiḋ 7 a ceṫra a n-ainḟeċt a n-airde le Feraiḃ-Manaċ 7 leisin sluaġ, gur'dibraiġeḋ Brian Mag Maṫgamna astir[p] amaċ a n-uċt Muinntiri-Mailmórḋa 7 ro gabaḋ a ben[12] 7 a ingen.—Cu-Connaċt hUa[4] Raiġillaiġ, rí Breifne, do ḋul isna Braiṫriḃ d'a ḋeoin fein—rí[d] beoḋa, briġmur[d]—7 an riġi do ṫabairt do Pilib[q], d'a derbraṫair.—Eoċaiḋ, mac Toirrdelbaiġ Mes Maṫgamna, do marbaḋ.

(An[r] Persun O Congaile, id est, Paidin, idon, oirci-deoċuin Rosa-oircir, mortu[u]s est[r].)

Kal. Ian. [u.[a]] f., [l.[b] x.ui.,[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° iii.°[c] [-ui.°] Caṫal, mac Aeḋa Breifniġ, mic Caṫail ruaiḋ 7 Maġnus og, a mac 7[d] Muirċertaċ Mac [C]ail-ridocair 7 Muirgis[1] hUa Maelatuile 7 Diarmaid Mac Simoin 7 Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraiġ[2d] do marbaḋ a[e] fell,[e] tertio[f] Idus Maii[f] ar[g] Sraṫ-Fer-Luirg[g] le

A.D. 1362. [9] eisein, B. [10] -ceċ (the adj.), B. [11] orṫa A. [12] bean, A. [o-o] do fagbad in baile folam—*the place was left empty*, B. [p-p] as an tir—*from out the country*, B. [q-q] placed after derbraṫair, B. [r-r] n. t. h., A ; om., B.

A.D. 1363. [1] Mursgeas, A. [2] -Earaiċ, A. [a] .ui., A, B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1366, B. [d-d] partly itl., partly on c. m., t. h., A ; text, B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] itl., t. h., B ; Maii itl., t. h. (the scribe probably having forgotten to place it on text line), A. [g-g] itl., t. h., A. Placed after Feraiḃ-Manaċ, B.

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[15] *Clann-Domnaill.*—The Mac Donnells of Antrim.

(1362) [1] *The Parson, etc.*—Given at 1365 in the *Four Masters*.

[1366] [1] *1363*=1366 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cathal.*—O'Conor.

of Mac Domnaill and half-king of Oirgialla was this person. And there came what was in the Fifth of Ulster of the Clann-Domnaill,[15] under Toirdelbach Mor Mac Domnaill and under his son, [namely,] under Alexander and under the son of Somairle himself, that is, under John junior and they betook themselves to attack Rath-tulach, that is, the fortress of Mag Mathgamna. And word came before them and they [the garrison] abandoned the place and defeat with loss of moveables was inflicted on them and they were not desisted from in pursuit until they reached Loch-Eirne, so that their chattel and their cattle were simultaneously seized completely by the Fir-Manach and by the [allied] host. Thus Brian Mag Mathgamna was expelled from out the country into the protection of Muinter-Mailmordha and his wife and his daughter were captured.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni, went into the Friars of his own will—a spirited, powerful king [was he]—and the kingship was given to Philip, [namely], to his brother.—Eochaidh, son of Toirdelbach Mag Mathgamna, was killed. [1365]

(The Parson [1] O'Congaile, that is, Paidin, namely, archdeacon of Ros-orcir, died.) (1362)

Kalends of Jan. on [5th] feria, [16th] of the moon, A.D. 1363[1][-6]. Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal [2] the Red and Maghnus junior, his son and Muircertach Mac Caelridocair and Maurice Ua Maelatuile and Diarmaid Mac Simoin and Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraigh [3] were killed in treachery, on the 3rd of the Ides [13th] of May,[4] on Srath-Fer-Luirg by the Fir-Manach. And [1366]

[3] *Gilla-Beraigh.*—See 1190, note 4, *supra.*

[4] 13*th of May.*—It was the eve of Ascension Day in 1366.

Feraiḃ-Manaċ 7 creċa aiḋbli do ḋenum ar Clainn-Muircertaiġ 7 siṫ do ḋenaṁ d'Feraiḃ-Manaċ re Muinntir-Ruairc 7 a faltana[h] do maṫaṁ d'a ċeile ar olċaiḃ re Clainn-Muircertaiġ. Ocus mac Ruaiḋri do ġabail inaiḋ Caṫail [U]i Concobuir in bliaḋain sin.[i]

(A)

Imirci do ḋenam le Muinntir-Ruairc isin m-Breifne i comdail Fer-Manaċ 7 gres timcill do ḋenum do macaiḃ-riġ óg-a[iḃ] Clainni-Muircertaiġ 7 Caṫal Mag [Fh]lannċaḋa do marbaḋ uirre, taisec Dartraiġi.

(B)

Caṫal Mag Flannċaḋa, | taisec Dartraiġi, do ṁarbaḋ le clainn Muircertaiġ hUi Concobuir ar greis oiḋċe. B 7

Tinol[j] do Domnall hUa Neill 7 do Clainn-Domnaill, idon, do Thoirrḋelbaċ Mac Domnaill 7 d'Alaxandair Mac Domnaill d'innsaċ Neill [U]í Neill. Ocus Mac Caṫṁail do ċur astir amaċ doib 7 a dul sein d'innseċ Neill [U]í Neill. Breiṫ ar dereḋ na n-imírceḋ. Ocus Ragnall, mac Alaxandair, oigri Clainni-Alaxandair, do ṫeċt a hInnsiḃ-Gall fa'n am sin doċum Neill [U]í Neill. In da ceiṫirn do ṫecṁail ar a ċeile, idon, oireċt Clainni-Domnaill. Ocus Raġnall doċur teċtaireċta mar a roiḃe a braṫair fein, idon, Toirrdelbaċ 7 a mac, idon, Alaxandair 7 a iaraiḋ dó a n-onoir na sinnsereċta 7 in braiṫrera gan teċt 'n-a cenn. Ocus gan aire do ṫaḃairt dó 7 nír'feċeḋ dó, aċt ro innsaiġdur cum in aṫa ar a facadur Raġnall 7 tucadur troid d'a ċeile. Ocus do marbaḋ mac Ragnaill ann

[h] faltanus, B. [i] om., B. [j-j] om., B.

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[5] *An incursion, etc.*—The A entry is followed by the *Four Masters* (1366).

[6] *Overtaken.*—The account in the *F. M.* adds that they were defeated and despoiled of their cattle by the

enormous preys were made on the Clann-Muircertaigh and peace was made by the Fir-Manach with the Muinter-Ruairc and their injuries were mutually forgiven for ill to the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the son of Ruaidhri[2] took the place of Cathal Ua Concobuir that year. [1366]

(A)

An incursion[5] was made by the Muinter-Ruairc into the Breifni in the company of the Fir-Manach and a flank attack was made by the young sons of kings of the Clann-Muircertaigh and Cathal Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain therein.

(B)

Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain by the clan of Muircertach Ua Concobuir on a night attack.

Muster was made by Domnall Ua Neill and by the Clann-Domnaill, namely, by Toirdhelbach Mac Domnaill and by Alexander Mac Domnaill to attack Niall Ua Neill. And Mac Cathmail was put from out the country by them and that chief went to join Niall Ua Neill. The rear of the migrating forces was overtaken.[6] And [7] Ragnall, son of Alexander, that is, the heir of the Clann-Alexandair, came from Innsi-Gall about that time to Niall Ua Neill. The kerns of the two parties met with one another, that is, the [whole] sept of the Clann-Domnaill. And Raghnall sent messengers to where his own kinsman, namely, Toirdelbach and his son, to wit, Alexander, were, and he asked in honour of the seniority and of the brotherhood not to come against him. And no attention was paid to him and respite was not given to him, but they advanced up to the ford whereon they saw Raghnall and they gave

forces of Domnall O'Neill. But this is at variance with the tenor of the more detailed narrative of the Ulster Annals.

[7] *And, etc.*—The episode relative to the coming of the Mac Donnells is introduced to explain their junction with MacCawell on the present occasion.

7 do gonaḋ 7 do marbaḋ daine eteru. Ocus do gabaḋ Alaxandair Mac Domnaill ar in aṫ cetna. Ocus rob'ail le muinntir Raġnaill a marbaḋ 7 nir'leig Raġnall doib; uair adubert naċ biaḋ esbaiḋ a mic 7 a braṫar fair. Ocus do bi mac Caṫmail co n-a marcsluaiġ ic tabairt do ṁarcṡluaiġ Domnaill [U]i Neill 7 ruc O Neill fein orra fa'n san sin 7 do gaḃ Domnall deireḋ a marcṡluaiġ fein 7 ruc leis iat. Ocus do gonaḋ 7 do marbaḋ moran d'a muinntir.—Cagaḋ mor eter Gallaiḃ Connaċt 7 Clainn-Muiris d'innarba[ḋ] le Mac Uilliam 7 a n-dul sen cum
A 75b Clainni-Ricaird 7 sluaiġeḋ | mor do ḋenum le Mac Uilliam 7 le hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe, ri Connaċt 7 le mac Maġnusa [U]i Conċobuir 7 le hUilliam O Ceallaiġ, ri O-Maine, a n-Uaċtar Connaċt cum Clainni-Ricaird. Moran do Muimneċaiḃ d'eirġi le Clainn-Ricaird 7 beiṫ forba raiṫi ag forbairi ar a ceile doiḃ 7 nert do gabail do Mac Uilliam fa ḋeoiġ. Braiġdi Clainni-Ricaird do ṫabairt do leis 7 a tiaċtain fein co beoḋa, laidir do'n turus sin[j].—Muirceartaċ, mac Raġnaill, mic Raġnaill moir Meg Raġnaill, adbur airtaisiġ gan esbaiḋ, do marbaḋ a fell la taiseċ Muinntiri-hEolu[i]s, idon, la Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Mag Raġnaill, in[j] cet Luan iar Samain[j]. Ocus in[k] taiseċ le'n-dernaḋ in marbaḋ, a dul fein [k] d'eg i cinn da mis d'a eisi.—Huigin Triél do marbaḋ (in[l] bliaḋain sin[l]), idon, triaṫ Fer-Tulaċ, la Clainn-Pheorais 7 fa mór in gnim Goill[m] é[j] gan amurus[j].

k-k Mael[-Sh]eċlainn fein do dul (*and Maeil[-Sh]echlainn himself met* [lit. *to go to*] *death*), B. l-l itl. t. h., A.; om., B. m sin—*that*—added, B.

[8] *And, etc.*—This sentence is a prolepsis. The incidents in question obviously took place after the battle.

[9] *Pressing upon.* — Whilst Mac Donnell was engaged with the foot.

[10] *And many, etc.*—This and the previous sentence are omitted by the *Four Masters*.

battle to one another. And the son of Raghnall was slain and wounded between them. And Alexander Mac Domnaill was taken prisoner at the same ford. And[8] it was the wish of the people of Raghnall to kill him: but Raghnall did not allow them; for he said that the loss of his son and kinsman should not be upon him. And Mac Cathmail with his horse-host was pressing upon[9] the horse-host of Domnall Ua Neill and O'Neill himself overtook them . . and Domnall took the rear of his own horse-host and brought them [safe] with him. And many[10] of his people were wounded and killed.—Great war [arose] between the Foreigners of Connacht and the Clann-Maurice were expelled by MacWilliam and they went to the Clann-Ricaird and a great hosting was made by Mac William and by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, king of Connacht and by the son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir and by William O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, into the upper part of Connacht against the Clann-Ricaird. And many of the Momonians rose out with the Clann-Ricaird and they were the greater part of a quarter [of a year] in leaguer against one another and sway was got by Mac William at the end. The pledges of the Clann-Ricaird were brought by him with him and himself came with spirit and force from that expedition.—Muircertach, son of Raghnall, son of Raghnall Mor Mag Raghnaill, material of an arch-chief without defect, was killed in treachery by the chief of Muinter-hEolu[i]s, namely, by Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Raghnaill, the first Monday[11] after November-Day. And the chief by whom was done the killing, he died himself at the end of two months after that.—Huigin Tyrrell, namely, chief of Fir-Tulach, was slain (that year) by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and it was without dispute a great Foreign deed. [1366]

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[11] *First Monday.*—Nov. 2. All Saints fell on Sunday in 1366.

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a]] f., [l.[b] xx.uiii.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° iiii.°[c] [uii.°] In t-espuc hUa[1] Ferġail, idon, espuc Arda-aċaid, sai[d] gan esbaiḋ i crabaiḋ, no a n-derc, no a n-deiġeineċ, in Christo quieuit[d].—Air-cideoċain Oirgiall,[2] idon, Malaici Mag Uiḋir, sai gan urdubaiḋ n-einiġ, in[d] Christo quieuit[d].—Sitriug[e], mac in oircinniġ, flaiṫ coitcenn conġaireċ 7 cenn uasal a aicme fein, d'eg[e].—Caṫal, mac Iṁair Meg Thigernain, istuḋ[f] coitcenn do truaġaiḃ 7 do trenaiḃ, d'eg[f].—Imirci[e] mor do denum la Clainn-Muircertaiġ i Maiġ-Nissi 7 toirc do denum doiḃ ar luċt Muiġi-Luirg, idon, la Taḋg, mac Ruaiḋri [U]i Concobuir 7 la maiṫiḃ a muinntiri 7 a mortinoil: idon, la Fergal Mag Thigerna[i]n, taiseċ Tellaiġ-Dunċaḋa 7 la Diarmait Mhag Raġnaill, taiseċ Muinntire-hEolu[i]s, a coimtinol Gaiḋel 7 galloglaċ. Longport Aeḋa Mic Diarmata do loscaḋ doiḃ. Fergal Mac Diarmata, ri Muiġi-Luirg 7 Aeḋ Mac Diarmata d'eirġi fa'n n-guarsaċt sin. Gleire glan marcsluaiġ 7 taċur do ṫabairt doiḃ ann d'a ceile ig Ait-tiġi-Mic-Coise 7 breisim madma do ṫabairt ar luċt Muiġi-Luirg 7 da fer dec do marbaḋ do maiṫiḃ aesa graḋa Mic Diarmata 7 Aeḋ fein do lot ann. Ocus Mac Diarmata 7 Aeḋ Mac Diarmata do gabail deiriġ ar a muinntir co beoḋa, laidir o soin amaċ[e].—Cu-Chonnaċt hUa[1] Raiġillaiġ, ri Breifne, mortuus est,—idon, sgel uirriġ is

A.D. 1364. [1] O, A. [a] .uii., A, B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] .iiii.° was put in overhead by the scribe and .lx. above that, by a more modern hand; 1367, B. [d-d] mortuus est, B. [e-e] om., B. [f-f] taiseċ Teallaiġ-Dunċaḋa, d'heg —*chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died*, B.

[1367] [1] *1364*=1367 of the *A. L. C.*

O'Farrell succeeded Mac Keogh (ob. [1343] *sup.*) as bishop of Ardagh. Ware (p. 152) says he was not consecrated before 1347.

[2] *Oirgialla.*—Clogher. According to the *A. L. C.*, the archdeacon was one of the principals in the slaying of O'Conor and his associates, mentioned in the first entry of the previous year.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [27th] of the moon, A.D. 1364[1][-7]. The bishop, Ua Ferghail, namely, bishop of Ard-achaidh, eminent without defect in piety, or in charity, or in good hospitality, rested in Christ.—The archdeacon of Oirgialla,[2] namely Malachy Mag Uidhir, eminent without want of hospitality, rested in Christ.—Sitric, son of the herenagh,[3] a prince of general fame and noble head of his own sept, died.—Cathal, son of Imar Mag Tigernain, general support for weak and strong, died.—A great migratory incursion [4] was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Magh-Nissi, and an attack was made by them on the people of Magh-Luirg, namely, by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by the nobles of his people, together with their great muster: that is, with Fergal Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchada and by Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, along with a muster of Gaidhil and gallowglasses. The stronghold of Aedh Mac Diarmata was burned by them. Fergal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh Mac Diarmata rose out in that movement. An onset and attack of cavalry exclusively was given to each other at Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise [5] and decisive defeat was inflicted on the people of Magh-Luirg and twelve persons were killed of the favourite nobles of Mac Diarmata and Aedh himself was injured there. And Mac Diarmata and Aedh Mac Diarmata took charge of the rear of their people spiritedly and powerfully from that out.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni, [1367]

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[3] *Herenagh.* — Mag Tighernain (Mac Tiernan).

[4] *Migratory incursion.* — Undertaken, that is, for the purpose of expelling the Mac Dermots and taking possession of their patrimony, Magh-Luirg (in bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

[5] *Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise.* — *Place of the house of Mac Coise.* Not identified.

mó tainíg i[g] n-dereḋ na haimsiri 7 ticfus co braṫ.
A 75c Ocus co tairbena Dia a maiṫ[i]us féin do[g].— | Ainnrias[h] hUa Taiċliġ, tiġerna ar leṫ ferainn Muinntiri-Taiċliġ, mortuus est[h].—Feiḋlimiḋ hUa[1] Raiġillaiġ ar n-a marbaḋ d'esgur in bliaḋain sin[2].—Maidm mor ([Mai]dm[i] Traga [Eoṫ]aile[i]) do ṫabairt la Domnall, mac Muircertaiġ 7 la Muintir-Ruairc 7 la Mac Donnċaiḋ 7 la Teboid a Búrc co n-a ceiṫernaiḃ congbala ar Taḋg, mac Maġnusa. Ocus breiṫ forra ar traiġ Eoṫaile 7 galloglaċa mic Maġnusa do marbaḋ ann—deiċnemur 7 seċt fiċit—fa Domnall, mac Somairle 7 fa Domnall óg, a mac 7 fa[j] da mac Mic Suiḃne 7 fa mac in espuic [U]i Duḃda 7 fa Uilliam Mac Siṫigi. — Toisc do ḋenum la Clainn-Muircertaiġ ar Muinntir-Ruairc 7 ben [U]i Ruairc moir do marbaḋ do'n tusus sin, idon, Dirbail, ingen Mailruanaiġ moir Mic Diarmata. Ocus[e] ní tainic o Una, ingin riġ Loċlan, gnim mná buḋ mó[e].—Toisc aile do ḋenum do Clainn-Muircertaiġ ar Pheraiḃ-Manaċ 7 Inis-moir d'argain doiḃ[j] 7 Loċ-mBerraiġ 7 in[k] Senaḋ[k] d'argain[e] doiḃ[e] 7 éadala aiḋbli do ṫabairt doiḃ leo 7 tiaċtain[3] ím[ṡ]lan doiḃ[1] as a aiṫle.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ui]i., f., [l.[a] ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° u.°[b][-uiii.°] Aeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe[1] hUi Conċobuir, airdriġ Connaċt, cenn goile 7 gaisciḋ Leiṫi Cuinn, d'ec

[2] om., B. [3] toiġeċt, B. [g-g] isin aimsir n-deiġenaiġ—*in the latter time*, B. [h-h] t. m., t. h., A; om., B. [i-i] l. m., t. h. (bracketted portions were cut away in trimming the edge), B; om., A. [j] om., A. [k-k] Seanaḋ-Mic-Magnusa, B. [1] om. B.

A.D. 1365. [1]-limiḋ, B. [a-a]bl., A, B. [b] .lx. (om. by t. h.) is placed overhead by the hand that added them in the previous year: 1368, 1369, B.

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[6] *Muircertach, Maghnus.* — O'Conor.

[7] *Retained kerns*.—Literally, *kerns of maintenance*: retained in permanent service.

died,—namely, the greatest tale respecting a sub-king that came in the end of time and shall come to doom. And may God show his own goodness to him.—Andrew Ua Taichligh, lord over half the territory of Muinter-Taichligh, died.—Feidhlimidh Ua Raighillaigh was killed by a fall that year.—Great defeat (the Defeat of the Strand of Eothail) was inflicted by Domnall, son of Muircertach [6] and by Muinter-Ruairc and by Mac Donnchaidh and by Theobald de Burgh with their retained kerns[7] on Tadhg, son of Maghnus.[6] And they were overtaken on the Strand of Eothail and the gallowglasses of the son of Maghnus were slain there—seven score and ten—under Domnall, son of Somairle and under Domnall junior, his son and under the two sons of Mac Suibhne and under the son of the bishop Ua Dubhda [8] and under William Mac Sithigi.—A raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Muinter-Ruairc and the wife of Ua Ruairc Mor was killed on that expedition, namely, Derbail, daughter of Mailruanaigh Mor Mac Diarmata. And there came not since Una, daughter of the king of Lochlann, a woman of greater beneficence.—Another raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Fir-Manach and Inis-mor was pillaged by them and Loch-Berraigh and the Senad were pillaged by them and an excessive amount of valuables was carried off with them by them and they came safe therefrom afterwards. [1367]

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [9th] of the moon, A.D. 1365[1][-8]. Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of Connacht, head of the valour and [1368 Bis.]

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[8] *Bishop of Ua Dubhda.* — See [1358], note 2, *supra.*

[1368] [1] *1365*=1368 of the *A. L. C.*

in[c] bliaḋain sin, iar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁan[c].—
Ferġal Mac Diarmata, rí Muiġe-Luirg, leoṁan[c] uaisli
7 einíċ Erenn[c], d'eg.—Cormac og Mac Diarmata d'eg.—
Tomaltaċ, mac Ferġail Mic Diarmata, tanusti Muiġi-
Luirg, d'ec.—Riġe do ġabail d'Aeḋ, mac Concobuir
Mic Diarmata, in[c] bliaḋain sin[c].—Cuiceḋ Connaċt do
ġabail do Ruaiḋri, mac Toirrdelbaiġ [U]i Concobuir,
in bliaḋain si[2].—Ruaiḋri, mac Seonuc Meg Eoċaga[i]n,
sebaċt[c] einiġ 7 egnuma 7 feiġi feile 7 fairsinge na
Miḋe o baile Aṫa-cliaṫ co baile Aṫa-Luain, iar m-
breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁon[c], d'ec.—Uilliam Sax-
anaċ Mac Uilliam d'ec.—Sluaiġeḋ mor do ḋenum le
Niall hUa Neill, la riġ Coiciḋ[3] Ulaḋ 7 la haḋbur
B 72d airdriġ Erenn a n-Oirġiallaiḃ 7 maiṫi in Coiciḋ uile |
d'eirġi leis d'forbais ar Brian Mac Mhaṫgamna 7
longport do gabail i[d] m-bolgan in tire d'U[a] Neill[d] 7
comaḋa mora do ṫairgsin o Brian[e] Mag Maṫgamna
d'Ua Neill: idon, leṫ n-Oirgiall do ṫabairt do Niall,
A 75d mac Murċaḋa, do'n riġ | do bi roime[f] sin istir[f] 7
comaḋa mora a n-íc Mic Domnaill uada fos. hUa[4]
Neill imorro[g] dia[5] aentugaḋ sin. Ocus comuirle[c] do
ḋenum do[c] mac Murċada Meg Maṫgamna (idon,[h]
Niall[h]) 7 d'Alaxandair[i] og Mac Domnaill, do[e] tiġerna

[2] om., B. [3] .u.iḋ, A; cuigiḋ, B. [4] O, A. [5] d'a (syncope for do a), A. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] doib ar lar in tire, ag cungnum le Niall, mac Murcaḋa Meg Mhaṫgamna—*by them in the midst of the country, in aiding Niall, son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna*, B. [e] om., B. [f-f] roime isin tir—*before him in the country*, B. [g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., B; om., A. [i] Alaxandair, B.

[2] *Died.*—A more detailed account is given in the *A. L. C.*

[3] *Kingship.* — Of Magh-Luirg. Tomaltach Mac Dermot, whose obit forms the previous entry, had the prior claim.

[4] *Ruaidhri.*—Of his descendants, Magheoghegan, who belonged to the same family, writes thus in the second quarter of the seventeenth century: "Tho' mine author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his issue now, and

prowess of the Half of Conn, died[2] this year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Ferghal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, lion of the nobleness and hospitality of Ireland, died.—Cormac Mac Diarmata junior died.—Tomaltach, son of Fergal Mac Diarmata, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died.—Kingship[3] was taken by Aedh, son of Concobur Mac Diarmata, that year.—The Fifth of Connacht was taken by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, this year.—Ruaidhri,[4] son of Johnock Mag Eochaga[i]n, hawk of valour and of prowess and of readiness of hospitality and of liberality of Meath from the town of Ath-cliath to the town of Ath-luain, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died.—William[5] Mac William the Saxon died.—A great hosting was made by Niall Ua Neill, [namely], by the king of Ulster and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland, into Oirghialla and the nobles of all the Fifth rose out with him for a leaguer on Brian Mac Mathgamna. And a fortified position was taken up in the midst of the territory by Ua Neill. And large donatives were proffered from Brian Mag Mathgamna to Ua Neill: to wit, half of Oirghialla to be given to Niall, son of Murchadh, [namely] to the king that was before that[6] in the country and large donatives in payment [of the death] of Mac Domnaill[7] from him likewise. Ua Neill indeed consented to that. But a compact was made by the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), and by [1368]

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for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name" [1368].

[5] *William.*—The *A. L. C.* state he was the heir of the Mac Williams and died of the small pox in Inishcoe (on the border of Lough Conn, co. Mayo).

[6] *Before that.*—Niall, it can be thus inferred, was deposed by Brian in 1365.

[7] *Mac Domnaill.* — Who was treacherously seized and cast into a lake by Brian, [1365], *supra*.

na n-gallóglaċ 7[j] gluasaċt doiḃ[e] gan ċed do[6] hUa[6] Neill, tri coiriċi commora, cetfadaċa,[e] d'innsoiġiḋ Mes Maṫgamna. Ocus amus longpuirt do ṫabairt doib air 7 eirġi do Mhag Maṫgamna co[k] lin a ḟeḋnaċ 7 a uasaltinoil i n-a n-agaiḋ 7 maidm do ḃuain arin t-sluaiġ doiḃ 7 mac Murċaḋa Mes Maṫgamna (idon,[1] Niall[1]), oigriġ Oirgiall, do marbaḋ ann 7 Alaxandair óg, mac Toirrdelbaiġ Mic Domnaill, Constabla na n-gallóglaċ 7 oiġri Clainni-Domnaill, do marbaḋ ann 7 Eogan óg, mac Toirrdelbaiġ, mic Mael-Seċlainn [U]i Domnaill, do marbaḋ ann et alii multi.—Cu-Ulaḋ, mac i[n] ġirr, cenn aicme[2] a ciníḋ fein, d'ec 7 a mac, maiġister og saiḋecta, d'eg fós ag teċt a[m] Saxanaiḃ[m].—Fiaċra[c] O Flaind, adbur tairiġ Sil-Mailruain[aiġ], mac tairiġ rob' ferr 'n-a aimsir fein, d'ég 7 a ben, idon, sai mna gan eiliuġuḋ[c]. — Coṁorba Moeḋoic—7 aircideoċain na Breifne e[c] fos[c]—fer lan do raṫ in[c] Spiruta Naeim[c] 7 do derc 7 do daennaċt, d'eg in bliaḋain sin[c], ar m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁon[c].—Tomas hUa[4] Floind, rí hUa[4]-Tuirtri, sai gan esbaiḋ n-einiġ no uaisli, no[c] oiregḋaċta[c], d'eg in[c] bliaḋain si[c].—

[j] do (verbal particle), B. [6-6] d' O, A. [k] om., B : lin is thus nom. Cf. he came, 100 strong. [1-1] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [m-m] o'n Roim— *from Rome*—was first written, then erased and the textual words were placed there. The original transcription can be plainly made out, B.

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[8] *Son of the Dwarf.*—See [1365], note 2, *supra.* The *Four Masters* (1368) erroneously state that Mac Cawell died in England. Whereupon, O'Donovan vainly sought (iii. 644) to discover what part of England he taught in.

[9] *Successor of St. Moedhoc.* — Abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan. (See Vol. I., p. 554.) *Mo-edh-oc* (my young Aedh) is the devotional form of the name By a fortunate mis-apprehension of the *F. M.*, who, taking them to refer to different persons, copied this and another obit which gives only the name and offices, we learn that the ecclesiastic in question was called Murray O'Farrelly (Muiredhach Ua Fairchellaigh). The herenachy was hereditary in the family. From the present entry it may be concluded that the foundation of St. Aedh had become a house of Regular Canons.

Alexander Mac Domnaill, [that is] by the lord of the gallowglasses and they went, without leave from Ua Neill, three equal, manageable battalions, to attack Mag Mathgamna. And a camp-attack was delivered by them on him and Mag Mathgamna rose out with the whole of his forces and his noble muster against them. And victory was gained from the [attacking] host by them and the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), heir of Oirgialla, was slain there and Alexander junior, son of Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill, Constable of the gallowglasses and heir of the Clann-Domnaill, was slain there and Eogan junior, son of Toirdelbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, was slain there along with many others.—Cu-Uladh, son of the Dwarf,[8] family head of his own ilk, died and his son, a young master of learning, died likewise in returning from Saxon-land.—Fiachra O'Flainn, who was to be chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, the son of a chief that was best in his own time, and his wife, namely, a superior woman without challenge, died.—The successor of [St.] Moedhoc[9]—and he was archdeacon of the Breifni likewise—a man full of the grace of the Holy Spirit and of charity and of humanity, died that year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Thomas Ua Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, eminent without defect of generosity, or of nobleness, or of pre-eminence, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Maghnus, son of Cathal [1368]

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[10] *Taken prisoner.* — "Was deceiptfully taken by the king of Connought in his house of Ardankillin [*Ard-in-choillin,* height of the little wood: in par. of Killukin, bar. and co. of Roscommon. O'D. iii. 642–3], being brought tither to the king's house by Cormack Mac Donough upon his security; of which villanus dealing that old Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: *The taking of Mac Manus is no worse*" (Mageoghegan, 1368).

[11] *And—detained.* — Omitted in the other accounts, which state instead that he was delivered up to O'Conor Sligo. For his ultimate fate, see second entry of [1372], *infra.*

Taḋg[c], mac Maġnusa, mic Caṫail Mic Domnaill, do ġaḃail d'O Conċobuir i feall 'n-a longport fein 7 a ċur illaim [U]í Ferġail d'a coimed. Cogaḋ mor d'eirgi a Connaċtaiḃ trid sin eter Mac Uilliam 7 O Conċoḃair[c].

Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. xx.[a]]. Anno Domini M.° ccc. lx.° u[i.]°[b] [-ix.°]. Pilib hUa[1] Raiġillaiġ do ġabail 7 do aiṫriġuḋ d'a ḃraiṫriḃ fein 7 a cur a Cloiċ Loċa[2]-huaċtair co n-doċar mor air. Ocus an riġi do ġabail do Maġnus hUa[1] Raiġillaiġ 7 cogaḋ mor isin Breifne trid sein.—Geralt Caemanaċ, adbur airdriġ Laigen, do marbaḋ do'n Ridire duḃ,—gnim mor do Gaiḋelaiḃ Erenn uile.—Tigernan hUa[1] Ruairc do ḋul ar creic illorg 7 in creaċ do ṫabairt doib leo co[3] beoḋa[4] 7 Aeḋ og, mac Aeḋa [U]i Ruairc, do marbaḋ uirre d'hUa[5] Mhaeladuin[6] Luirg.—In Deganaċ hUa[1] Barda[i]n, sai gan esbaiḋ, mortuus est. — Diarmait Laimderg Mac Murċaḋa, airdriġ Laiġen, do beiṫ illaim fata ag Gallaiḃ Aṫa-cliaṫ, ar n-a ġabail a fell do'n Ridire duḃ 7 a tarraing fa deoiġ doib,—gnim is mo do ronaḋ a n-dereḋ aimsiri. — Maṫgamain
A 76a Maen|muiġi hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuad-Muman, in t-aen Gaidel is ferr 7 is oiregḋa do bi re [a] linn fein i n-Erinn, a dul d'eg 'n-a longport fein, iar m-buaiḋ aiṫriġe. Ocus Brian óg hUa[1] Briain do ġabail a ínaiḋ d'a eis.—Maidm do ṫabairt ar Maġnus hUa[1] Raiġillaiġ (idon[c], Maidm na Traġa, ag Oilen na Tri-

A.D. 1366. [1] O, A. [2] Laca—, A. [3] go, B. [4] -ġa, B. [5] d' O, A. [6] Mhaol—, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] .u.o, A; 1370, B. [c-c] l. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1369] [1] *1366*=1369 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *And.—With* in the original.

[3] *Great war, etc.*—See the entries, *Defeat, etc.*; *A naval expedition, etc.*, under this year.

Mac Domnaill, was taken prisoner[10] by O'Conchobuir in treachery in his own stronghold and[11] put into the hands of Ua Ferghail to be detained. Great war arose in Connacht through that between Mac William and O'Conchobhair. [1368]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1366[1][-9]. Philip Ua Raighillaigh was taken prisoner and deposed by his own kinsmen and he was put into the Rock of Loch-huachtair and[2] great hardship [inflicted] on him. And the kingship was taken by Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh. And great war[3] [arose] in the Breifni through that.—Gerald Caemanach,[4] material of an arch-king of Leinster, was killed by the Black Knight,[5]—a great deed for the Gaidhil of all Ireland.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc went on a foray into Lorg and the prey was brought spiritedly by them with them and Aedh junior, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed thereon by Ua Maeladuin of Lorg.—The Dean Ua Barda[i]n,[6] a sage without defect, died.—Diarmait Red-hand Mac Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster, was in long custody with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, having been captured in treachery by the Black Knight and he was drawn [asunder] at the end by them,—a deed the greatest that was done in the end of time.—Mathgamain Ua Briain of Maenmagh,[7] king of Thomond, the best and the most pre-eminent Gaidhel that was during his own period, died in his own stronghold, after victory of penance. And [his son] Brian Ua [1369]

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[4] *Caemanach.*—(Mac Murrough) Kavanagh.

[5] *Black Knight.* — Apparently, one of the Dublin Anglo-Irish.

[6] *Ua Bardain.*—As the name is connected (16th entry of this year) with the Conmaicni, this individual, it may be inferred, was dean of Ardagh diocese.

[7] *Of Maenmagh.*—Mahon O'Brien was so called from having been fostered in that locality (the plain surrounding the town of Loughrea, co Galway).

noide[c]), fiċe oiḋci roim Luġnasaḋ, do na macaiḃ riġ
B 73a 7 do Mhag Mhaṫġamna | 7 do Mac Caba 7 moran do muinntir [U]i Raiġillaiġ do marbaḋ ann, fo tri macaiḃ Cormaic [U]i Ḟherġail, idon, Seoinin 7 Mael[-Sh]eċlainn 7 Ferġus. Ocus Feiḋlimiḋ, mac Aeḋa in cleitiġ [U]i Conċobuir, do marbaḋ ann—mac[d] riġ gan esbaiḋ uaisli, no einiġ[d]—7 Donn Mac [C]anruḃa do marbaḋ ann for[e]—en macam Coigiḋ Connaċt a[d] seinm 7 a solus eġnum 7 a sair eineċ[d]—7[e] Sitriug na srona Macan-Mhaiġistir do marbaḋ ann—fer[d] tiġi aiḋeḋ coitcinn[d]—et alii multi.—hUa[1] Maeladuin, ri Luirg, do marbaḋ i[7] feall do macaiḃ Neill [U]i Domnaill 7 Pilib Mag Uiḋir, ri na secht Tuath, do ḋul, loinges mor, do digail[8] a oglaiċ ar[f] macaiḃ [U]i Domnaill 7 Niall og hUa[1] Domnaill do marbaḋ leis ar troid loingsi ar Finn-loċ.—Cogaḋ mor eter Niall hUa[1] Neill 7 Domnall hUa[1] Neill isin[g] bliaḋain sin[g].—Donnċaḋ hUa[1] Birn, taiseċ Tiri-Briuin, mortuus est.—Brian, mac Aeḋa buiḋe [U]i Neill, adbur riġ Erenn d'uaisli 7 d'eineċ 7[h] d'airdeġnum, do ḋul d'eg 'sa bliaḋain sin[h].—Espuc Oda hUa[1] Neill, idon, espuc Oirgiall, sai craibṫeċ, coinnircleċ, ar[d] m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o demon,[d] in Christo quievit (sexto[i] Kalendas Augusti[i]).—Ricard hUa[1] Raiġillaiġ, idon, espuc na Breifne, quievit in [Christo]. — Airċideoċain na

A.D. 1366. [d-d] om., B. [7] a, B. [8] -ailt, A.. [e] om., A. [f] for—*upon*, B. [g-g] in bliaḋain si—*this year*, B. [h-h] mortuus est, B. [i-i] itl., t. h., A ; om., B.

[8] *At.* — That is, opposite the Island (of Lough Ce), on the mainland. The *A. L. C.*, with less probability, place the battle at Blencup (four miles west of Cavan town).

[9] *Kings.*—Of Oriel.

[10] *Oirghialla.* — The diocese of Clogher. His successor was appointed by Gregory XI., (Avignon) April 6, 1373. (As the election of this pope did not take place until Dec. 30, 1370, *nos* in the statement of the Bull relative to the reservation made of the collation during the lifetime of Odo is official, not personal).

This was John Ocortran [O'Cor-

Briain junior took his place after him.—Defeat was inflicted on Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh (namely, the Defeat of the Strand, at[8] the Island of the Trinity), twenty nights before Lammas, by the sons of the kings[9] and by Mag Mathgamna and by Mac Caba. And many of the people of Ua Raighillaigh were slain there, under three sons of Cormac Ua Ferghail, namely, Jenkin and Mael-Sechlainn and Ferghus. And Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir of the Quill, a son of a king without lack of nobleness or generosity, was slain there. And Donn Mac [C]anrubha, the unique youth of the Fifth of Connacht in joyance and in brilliant prowess and in noble hospitality, was slain there likewise. And Sitric Mac-in-Maighistir of the nose, a man that kept a general guest-house, was slain there. And many others [were slain there].—Ua Maeladuin, king of Lorg, was killed in treachery by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. And Philip Mag Uidhir, king of the seven Territories, went, [with] a large fleet, to avenge his vassal on the sons of Ua Domnaill and Niall Ua Domnaill junior was slain by him in a naval engagement on Finn-Loch.—Great war [arose] between Niall Ua Neill and Domnaill Ua Neill in that year.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, one fit to be a king of Ireland for nobleness, for generosity and for distinguished prowess, died in that year.—Donnchadh Ua Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, died.—Bishop Odo Ua Neill, namely, bishop of Oirghialla,[10] a pious, generous sage, rested in Christ (on the 6th of the Kalends of August [July 27]), after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, that is, bishop [1369]

crain], Benedictine monk, priest and doctor of Decretals [Canon Law], of the monastery of St. James, Wurtzburg. (Theiner, p. 349. From a Rescript of Clement V., Avignon, Nov. 13, 1310, *ib.*, p. 182, we learn that, by ancient and approved custom, that monastery was bound to receive religious of whatsoever Order, provided they were Irish by birth or origin.)

Breifne do[d] dul[d] d'eg fos, idon, Uilliam, Airchideochain, sai aġmur 7[j] araile.[j]—Brian,[d] mac Muircertaiġ [U]i Concobuir, mac riġ maiṫ, mortuus est.—Seaan, mac Emaind, mic Hoiberd, mortuus est.—Raġnall O hAinliḋe 7 Cormac O hAinliḋe do ḋul d'eg do cluiċe in riġ.—Aeḋ O Birn [do ḋul d'eg] do'n plaiḋ cetna.—Eoin Mac Aeḋaga[i]n 7 Gillibert O Barda[i]n, da saer macam cruṫelaḋnaċa Conmaicne, do dul d'eg 'sin bliaḋain si[d]. — Mael-Seċlainn Mhag Maṫgamna, adbur riġ Oirgiall, mortuus est. — Maidm mor do ṫabairt la riġ Tuaḋ-Muman, idon, la Brian hUa[l] m-Briain, dú in rogabaḋ Iarla Des-Muman, idon, Geroid 7 Goill mora na Muman arċena. Ocus ní meinic (do[k] ṫuit[k]) do[d] ḋainiḃ[d] a n-aen maidm riam urdail ar' ṫoit ann 7 ar' gabaḋ do Ghallaiḃ. Luimneċ do legaḋ 7 do luaṫloscaḋ le Tuaḋ-Muimneċaib do'n turus sin 7 giallaḋ do ġillaiḃ óga[ib] in baile do Brian 7 do Chuilenaċaib arċena. Ocus Sida óg, mac ingine h[U]i Dhuiḃiḋir, do ġaḃail bardaċta in baile 7 fell do ḋenum do Ghallaiḃ Luimniġ ar in[9] laeċmiliḋ. Ocus is[10] e sin gnim mic tairiġ is mó do rinneḋ a[d] n-Erinn[d] ar[l] deireḋ in[m] domain[m].—Toisc loingsi do denum la Pilib Mag Uiḋir, idon, rí Fer-Manaċ, co n-a macaib riġ oga[ib] co[11] Loc-uaċtair 7

A.D. 1366. [9] an, B. [10] as, A. [11] gu, A. [j-j] om., A. [k-k] itl., t. h., A; text, B. [l] re—*during*, B. [m-m] aimsire—*of time*, B.

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[11] *Breifni.* — Kilmore diocese. O'Reilly succeeded Mac Kinawe (Mac Conshnama), who died [1355], *supra*

[12] *William.*—O'Farrelly, abbot of Drumlane (*F. M.* 1369). Very likely, brother of Murray, who died the previous year.

[13] *And so on.*—This expression has reference perhaps to the next five entries, which the compiler of B omitted.

[14] *Hubert.*—Most probably, de Burgh.

[15] *Athletic.*—Literally, *form-expert*. The *F. M.* made the original into *cruitealadnach*—expert at the harp!

of the Breifni,[11] rested in Christ,—The archdeacon of the Breifni died likewise; namely, William,[12] the archdeacon, a felicitous sage, and so on.[13]—Brian, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, a good son of a king, died.—John, son of Edmond, son of Hubert,[14] died.—Raghnall O'hAinlidhe and Cormac O'hAinlidhe died of the King's Game. —Aedh O'Birn [died] of the same plague.—John Mac Aedhaga[i]n and Gilbert O'Barda[i]n, two noble, athletic[15] youths of Conmaicni, died in this year.—Mael-Sechlainn Mag Mathgamna, one fit to be king of Oirgialla, died.—Great defeat was inflicted[16] by the king of Thomond, namely, by Brian Ua Briain, wherein were captured the Earl of Desmond, that is, Gerald and the chief Foreigners of Munster likewise. And not often fell in one defeat before such a great tale of persons as fell and as were wounded of Foreigners. Limerick[17] was broken down and quickly burned by the Men of Thomond on that expedition and pledgeship of young hostages of the town was made to Brian and to the Clann-Cuilen likewise. And Sida[18] junior, son of the daughter of Ua Duibidhir, assumed[19] the wardenship of the place. But treachery was practised by the Foreigners of Limerick on the heroic knight. And that was the greatest deed towards the son of a chief that was done in Ireland at the end of the world.—A naval expedition was made by Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir-Manach, along with the young sons of kings,[20] to L[o]ch-uachtair and the Rock of [1369]

[16] *Inflicted.*—At the Cistercian monastery of Nenay (*of the Fair*, seven miles west of Limerick. *Triumphalia, etc., s. v.* Nenay). Hence the victor is called *Brian catha an Aonaigh*, Brian of the battle of the Aonach, in the family genealogy. (O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, pp. 134, 545.)

[17] *Limerick, etc.*—At this place, a Latin hand wrote on the margin of B: *Perdicio Limericensis.*

[18] *Sida.*—Son of the chief of the Clann-Cuilen (Mac Namara). *Hist. Mem.*, p. 134-5.

[19] *Assumed.*—On behalf of Brian O'Brien.

[20] *Kings.*—Of Fermanagh.

A 76b Cloċ in Loċa do ġabail doiḃ | 7 Pilib O Raiġillaiġ, rí Breifne, do ṫabairt airti 7 a riġi fein do ṫabairt do[12] hUa[12] Raiġillaiġ arir.—Muirġis[n] hUa hEogain, bicair Innsi-cain for Loċ-hErne, mortuus est quinto Idus Nouembris.[n]

B 73b Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° uii.°[b] [-lxx.°] Siṫ mor[c], daingen, degṫairisi do denum do Cenel-Eogain fein[d]. Niall hUa[1] Neill 7 Domnall, a braṫair, an[e] tir do roinn[e] daib[e] etorra: braiġde[2] 7 riġi o Domnall do Niall.—Breisim[f] maḋma do ṫabairt do Niall O Neill, do riġ Coiciḋ Ulaḋ, ar Brian Mag Mhaṫgamna, ar rí Oirgiall 7 moran do muinntir Meg Maṫgamna do baṫaḋ 7 do milliuḋ air. Mac Gilli-Cua, sai gan esbaiḋ, do baṫaḋ air[f].—Dubċablaċ, ingen [U]i Raiġillaiġ (idon[g], inġean Philib hUi Raiġillaiġ[g]), ben posta Pilib Meg Uidir, d'eg.—Cogaḋ[f] mor d'eirġi isin bliaḋain si eter Clainn-Muircertaiġ 7 Muinntir-Ruairc. O Raiġillaiġ 7 Mag Uidir 7 O Ferġail 7 O Concobuir d'eirgi do Clainn-Muircertaiġ 7 a cur a Muinntir-Eolu[i]s. Ocus Mag Raġnaill d'a tregan re ronert na riġ sin 7 a cur cuinn [*l.* cum] Mic Uilliam 7 Mag Tigerna[i]n leo[f].—Indsaiġiḋ urbaḋaċ do denam le clainn Aeḋa Mic Caṫmail 7 riġṫaisec Cenuil-Feraḋaiġ do marbaḋ doiḃ a feall, idon, Gilla-Patraig Mac Caṫṁail 7 a deġmac, Cu-Ulaḋ óg 7 a ben[3], ingen Maġnusa Meg Maṫgamna. Murċaḋ, a derbraṫair, i[4] n-a[4] inaḋ d'a eisi.—Maġnus[f] O Raiġillaiġ do ġabail

A.D. 1366. [12-12] d' O, A. [n-n] 75 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1367. [1] O, A. [2] -di (pl.), B. [3] bean, A. [4-4] 'n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1371, B. [c] om., B. [d] Erenn—*of Ireland* (plainly a scribal mistake), A. [e-e] do roinn an tiri—*divided* (lit. *to divide*) *the country*, B. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[1370] [1] *1367*=1370 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Niall, Domnall, brother.*—Placed first, nominative absolute, with *by* governing *them*, in the original.

[3] *Crushing defeat.* — Literally,

the Loch was captured by them and Philip Ua Raighil-laigh was brought thereout and his own kingship was given to [Philip] Ua Raighillaigh again.—Maurice Ua hEogain, vicar of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of November. [1369]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1367[1][-70]. Great, firm, well-established peace was made by the Cenel-Eogain [amongst] themselves. The territory was divided between them by Niall[2] Ua Neill and Domnall,[2] his brother;[2] hostage and kingship [were ceded] by Domnall to Niall.—Crushing defeat[3] was inflicted by Niall O'Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on Brian Mag Mathgamna, [that is,] on the king of Oirgialla and many of the people of Mag Mathgamna were drowned and [many] slain[4] thereby[5]. Mac Gilli-Cua, a sage without defect, was drowned thereby.—Dubchablach, daughter of Ua Raighillaigh (namely, daughter of Philip Ua Raighillaigh), the married wife of Philip Mag Uidhir, died.—Great war arose in this year between the Clann-Muircertaigh and Muinter-Ruairc. O'Raighillaigh and Mag Uidhir and O'Ferghail and O'Concobuir rose out against the Clann-Muircertaigh and forced them into Muinter-Eolu[i]s. And Mag Raghnaill abandoned them through the excessive power of those kings and they and Mag Tigernain with them were forced to Mac William [de Burgh].—A hurtful attack was made by the sons of Aedh Mac Cathmail and the royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, namely, Gilla-Patraig Mac Cathmail and his good son, Cu-Uladh junior and his wife, the daughter of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna, were killed by them in treachery. Murchadh, his brother, [succeeded] in his place after him.—Maghnus [1370]

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crushing of defeat. For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra.*

[4] *Slain.*—Literally, *destroyed.*

[5] *Thereby.*—Literally, *thereon.*

le clainn Tomais, mic Maṫgamna [U]i Raiġillaiġ 7 a tabairt d'O Raiġillaiġ 7 a cur i Cloiċ Loċa-huaċtair[f].—Caṫair hUa[1] Concobuir, adbur riġ hUa[1]-Failġi, a[h] toitim ar ḋereḋ creiċe la Gallaiḃ na Miḋe.

[A.D. M.° ccc.° l.° xx.° i.°] Fergal Mac Coċla[i]n d'eg illaim ag U[a] Ceinneidiġ.—Murċaḋ hUa[1] Madaga[i]n, feiċem coitcenn, a[h] marbaḋ d'en urċur soiġde ar dereḋ creiċe le hUr-Mumain. Ocus[f] is do na gnimaiḃ soiġde as mó adroċair a n-Erinn riam é[f].—Brian hUa[1] Ceinneidiġ, rí Ur-Muman, do ṫoitim a fell le Gallaiḃ.—Siuban[f] cam, ingen [Mic Carṫaiġ[i]], ben Mic Conmara, d'eg ar m-breiṫ buaḋa in einiċ le.—Airdespuc Tuama, cenn einiċ Erenn, in Christo quieuit[f].—Aṁlaim Mac Senaiġ, impir soġraḋaċ na senma, d'eg don plaiġ[5] i Tuaim-da-ġualand.—Mael-Seċlainn[f] Connaċtaċ O Ferġail d'eg.—Caṫal óg O Ferġail d'eg[f].—Mac[j] Maġnusa Meg Uiḋir d'eg in bliaḋain si: idon, bruġaiḋ coitċenn d' Feraiḃ Erenn, idon, Eaċmarcaċ, mac Maġnusa, mic Ruaiḋri, mic Maġnusa, mic Duinn ṁoir 7[k] araile[kj].—Art[k], mac Aṁlaim Meg Uiḋir, mortuus est[k].

(Hic[1] natus est Carolus Magnus Mac Maġnusa idon, mac Gilla-Phadraig, mic Maġnusa, mic Airt, mic Aṁlaim Meg Uiḋir, pridie Idus Ianuarii hoc anno.[1])

A.D. 1367. [5]-ḋ, B. [h] ocus—*and*—prefixed, A. [i] bl.=5 letters left in (A) MS. [j-j] n. t. h., A; text, B. [k-k] om., A. [l-l] n. t. h., A; om., B.

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[6] *O'Raighillaigh.* — Philip (O'Reilly), who thus got possession of the kinsman by whom he had been deposed and imprisoned the previous year.

[1371] [1] *Fergal, etc.*—Of the following nine entries, the *A. L. C.* give the first, second (in a shorter form), third and fifth under 1371; the *F. M.* have the fourth and seventh at 1370.

Ua Ceinneidigh. – The O'Kennedy mentioned in the next entry but one.

[3] *Ua Madagain.*—See Vol. I., p. 557, note 8, *supra.*

[4] *Of Mac Carthaigh.*—Supplied from the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Archbishop of Tuaim.*—John O'Grady (1365–71). There can be little doubt of his identity with the *Johannes Ograde*, cleric of Killaloe diocese and Bachelor in Civil Law, who first received papal dispen-

O'Raighillaigh was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, son of Mathgamain O'Raighillaigh and given up to O'Raighillaigh [6] and put in the Rock of Loch-uachtair.—Cathair Ua Concobuir, one fit to be king of Ui-Failghe, fell in the rear of a foray party by the Foreigners of Meath. [1370]

[A.D. 1371.] Fergal [1] Mac Cochla[i]n died in custody with Ua Ceinneidigh.[2]—Murchadh Ua Madaga[i]n,[3] general patron, was killed with one shot of an arrow, at the rear of a foray party, by [the Men of] Ormond. And it is one of the greatest deeds of an arrow that ever occurred in Ireland. — Brian Ua Ceinneidigh, king of Ormond, fell in treachery by the Foreigners.—Joan the stooped, daughter [of Mac Carthaigh[4]], wife of Mac Conmara, died after her gaining the victory of hospitality.—The archbishop of Tuaim,[5] head of the hospitality of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Amlaim Mac Senaigh, accomplished emperor of melody, died of the plague in Tuaim-daghualann.—Mael-Sechlainn O'Ferghail the Connacian[6] died. Cathal O'Ferghail junior died.—The son of Maghnus Mag Uidhir died this year: to wit, a general entertainer to the Men of Ireland, namely, Eachmarcach, son of Maghnus, son of Ruaidhri, son of Donn Mor and so on.—Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died. [1371]

(Here [1] was born Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa: namely, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Maghnus, son of Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of January this year.) (1367)

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sation in illegitimacy to the extent of promotion to priesthood and collation to a benefice with cure of souls, and subsequently, his petition being supported by the metropolitan, his own Ordinary and several more bishops of the Cashel province, on the ground (amongst others) that his part of Ireland for the most part lacked literate men, was declared by Innocent VI. (July 17, 1358) capable to accept and retain any, even episcopal, dignity. (Theiner, p. 313.)

[6] *Connacian.*—O'Farrell was so called from having been fostered in Connaught.

(1267) [1] *Here, etc.*—This item I have not found elsewhere.

A 76c [bis.] Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. xx.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° uiii.°[b] [-lxx.° ii.°] Brian mór Mag[1] Mhathgamna, airdrig Oirgiall, lam is mó do marb Ghallaibh 7 do Gaidhelaibh Erenn i n-a aimsir fein in[c] fer sin[c] 7 a dul a coinne Gall 7 gallóglach d'a muinntir fein do[2] fhell[2] a[d] n-uaigner air[d] 7 a marbadh dó 7 a dul fein as d'a éisi.—Feall is gruamdha 7 is grainemhla do rindedh[3] a n-Erinn riam do denumh do Domnall, mac Muirchertaigh [U]i Conchobuir: idon, mac a brathar fein, Tadhg óg, mac Maghnusa, do marbadh d'a lamaibh fein a caislen Sligidh 7 se i[4] laim aigi ann.—Seaan hUa[5] Dubaga[i]n, airdfhenchaidh na[e] hErenn, ar fágbhail aibnisa in t-saegail fri re secht m-bliadhan 7 a eg ag Muinntir Eoin Baisti a Rinn-nduin[e].—Mac[e] Pheorais do ghabail le hO Cellaigh 7 le [a] macaibh; Risderd, [mac] Mic Pheorais, do marbadh, idon, oighri Mic Pheorais.—Uilliam óg, mac Uilleag, cenn fuarcais Erenn d'eg in bliadhain cetna[f].—Uilliam óg hUa[5] Ceallaigh, adbur[e] infeicim coitcinn is ferr do bí i n-Erinn[e], d'éc in[f] bliadhain si[f]. Ocus[e] ní tainic o Cormac na Loingeas, mac Concobuir, anuas mac righ budh ferr ínas.[e]

B 73c [A.D. M.° ccc.° lxx.° iii.°] | Indraighid do dhenum do Ghallaibh na Midhe a Muinntir-Anghaile 7 Ruaidhri, mac Cathail [U]i Fherghail, do marbadh 7 a mac 7 moran d'a muinntir 7 Donnchadh hUa[5] Fergail d'a leanmain 7

A.D. 1368. [1] At first, c was placed over M (=Mac), but subsequently erased, B. [2-2] d'fhell (the elision of o arose from the infection of f), A. [3] ronadh, B. [4] a, B. [5] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1372, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] air, a n-uaigner, B. [e-e] mait, mortuus est—(*arch antiquary*) *excellent, died*, B. [f-f] om., A.

[1372] [1] *Brian, etc.*—Of the six opening entries of the textual year 1368, the *A. L. C.* give the first, third, fifth and sixth at 1372; the second, at 1371.

[2] *In custody.*—See [1368], note 11, *supra*.

[3] *Ua Dubagain.*—Well known as the author of a poem descriptive of the native tribes and territories of Ulster, Connaught and Meath. It has been edited by O'Donovan (*Ir. Arch. & Celt. Soc.*, Dublin, 1862). A quatrain above the average from

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1368[-72.] Brian[1] Mor Mac Mathgamna, arch-king of Oirgialla, the hand that most slew of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil of Ireland in his own time [was] that man and he went against the Foreigners and a gallowglass of his own people fell upon him treacherously in a solitary place and he was slain by him and [the assassin] himself escaped thereafter.—Treachery the most repulsive and hateful that was ever done in Ireland was done by Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir: to wit, the son of his own kinsman, namely, Tadhg junior, son of Magnus, was slain by his own hands in the castle of Sligech, whilst he was in custody[2] with him therein.—John Ua Dubaga[i]n,[3] arch-historian of Ireland, abandoned the delight of the world for the space of seven years and died with the Community of John the Baptist in Rinn-duin.—Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was taken prisoner by O'Cellaigh and by his sons, and Richard, [son] of Mac Feorais, that is, the heir of Mac Feorais, was killed.—William junior, son of William [de Burgh], head of the urbanity of Ireland, died the same year.—William junior Ua Cellaigh, the best material of a general generous patron that was in Ireland, died this year. And there came not from Cormac of the Banishments[4], son of Concobur [son of Ness], downwards a son of a king that was better than he. [1372 Bis]

[A.D. 1373.] Attack[1] was made by the Foreigners of Meath on the Muinter-Anghaile and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and his son and many of his people were slain. And Donnchadh Ua Ferghail followed them [1373]

another poem (in *Debide*) is given by O'Curry (*MS. Mat.*, p. 658). See O'D., *F. M.*, iii. 655.

[4] *Of the Banishments.*—For the origin of the name, see O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 260; for the chronology, *Todd Lect.*, III. pp. 282, 302.

[1373] [1] *Attack, etc.*—Of the eight remaining entries of the textual year 1368, all, except the third and eighth, are given (with differences

moran do marbaḋ dib leis ⁊ en urċur soiġdi d'a marbaḋ fein. Ocus ro buḋ ṁaidm do'n t-sluaġ uile, acht[g] muna beiṫ in t-orċur sin.—Uilliam Dalatuin ⁊ Seirriam na Miḋe do marbaḋ la Cenel-Fhiaċaiḋ ⁊ la hUa[6] Mael[-Sh]eċlainn.—Mael-Seċlainn[c] Connaċtaċ O Neill d'eg[c].—Adaṁ hUa[6] Ciana[i]n d'eg in[c] bliaḋain si i n-a cananaċ[c], ar n-a gerraḋ do[h] ċananċaiḃ Lesa-gaḃail, ar[i] m-breiṫ buaḋa o demon ⁊ o doman[i].—Barrduḃ[c], ingen [U]i Ruairc, d'ég.[c]—Gaeṫ mor isin bliaḋain sin[g], ser'brised[j] tiġi ⁊ templa imḋa.—Toirrdelbaċ[c] ruaḋ O Concoḃair do beiṫ ag siḃal Maċaire Connaċt isin bliaḋain sin ⁊ a teċt trid imirceḋaiḃ Mic in Ferru[i]n Mic Fheorais, da marcaċ deg. Ocus gilla d'a ṁuinntir do ṫogḃail ceinnberti leis a ceraiġ. Ocus muinnter Mic an Ferru[i]n d'a leanmuin ⁊ breiṫ orra do'n marcsluaġ. Ocus Toirrdelbaċ ruaḋ fein do ġabail deriḋ ar a muinntir. Ocus nir'feġaḋ doiḃ
A 76d ar tus, acht imurcraiġ in marcsluaiġ do | ḋortaḋ orra. Is ferrḋa ro fuilngeḋ leosan in t-anforlaṁ sin; uair do marb Toirrdelbaċ ruaḋ drem diḃ ⁊ ro marbaḋ blaḋ d'a muinntir siun. Cumusc do Mac an Ferru[i]n ⁊ do Toirrdelbaċ ruaḋ ar a ċeile ⁊[c] Mac an Ferru[i]n[k] do toitim leis[l] d'aen buille cloiḋim.[m] Ocus[c] ní dernaḋ isin aimsir sin marbaḋ is croḋa ⁊ ar mó nos [ná] in marbaḋ sin[c].—Maṫa[n], mac Orgair Meġ Uiḋir, quieuit

A.D. 1368. [6] hO, A. [g] om., B. [h] a—*by*, B. [i-i] ⁊ araile—*and so on*, B. [j] do bris—*(that) broke*, B. [k] Mic Fheorais—*Mac Fheorais*—added, B. [l] le Toirrdelbac ruad hUa Concobuir—*by Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Red*, B. This and the preceding addition were necessary to identify the persons intended. [m-m] an bliadain [si]—[*this*] *year*—added, B. [n-n] 76c, f. m., t. h. (the first word is cut away), A; text, B.

of detail) in the *A. L. C.* under 1373. The third is given at the same year by the *Four Masters*.

[2] *Dalton*.—The *A. L. C.* erroneously make him and the sheriff one person.

[3] *Ua Cianain*.—See O'Reilly: *Irish Writers*, p. 102.

and many of them were slain by him and one shot of an arrow killed himself. And it had been defeat for all the host, had it not been for that shot.—William Dalton [2] and the Sheriff of Meath were killed by the Cenel-Fiachaidh and by Ua Mael[-Sh]echlainn—Mael-Sechlainn O'Neill the Connacian died.—Adam Ua Ciana[i]n [3] died this year a canon, after [4] being tonsured by the canons of Lis-gabhail, on gaining victory from world and from demon.—Barrdubh,[5] daughter of Ua Ruairc, died.—Great wind in this year, whereby were broken down houses and churches numerous.—Toirdelbach O'Concobhair the Red was traversing the Plain of Connacht on foot that year and he went through the raiders, twelve horse-men [strong], of The son of the Parson Mac Feorais. And a gillie of his [O'Conor's] people raised [6] a helmet to him for annoyance. And the people of The son of the Parson followed them and they were overtaken by the horse-host. And Toirdelbach the Red himself occupied the rear of his people. And no look-out was kept by them at first, so that [7] the excessive force of the horse-host poured [unawares] on them. Most courageously was that onset borne by them ; for Toirdelbach the Red slew a portion of them and some of his people were slain. [Single] combat [was given] by The son of the Parson and by Toirdelbach to each other and The son of the Parson fell by him with one stroke of a sword. And there was not done in that time a slaying that was more courageous and of greater fame than that slaying.—Matthew, son of Oscar Mag Uidhir, rested in [1373]

[4] *After, etc.*—The meaning is that he was formally admitted as canon a short time before his death.

[5] *Barrdubh.—Black[-haired] head.* Wife of Domnall Mac Tiernan, *A. L. C.*

[6] *Raised—annoyance.* — That is, saluted Birmingham derisively. Instead of *for*, the original has *in*.

[7] *So that.*—Literally, *but* (consequently).

in[f] Christo[f], decimo[c] quarto Kalendas Novembris[c] 7 a derbratha[i]r, idon, Seaan, mac[f] Oscair[f], do marbaḋ isin lo cetna[n].

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.[a], [l.[b] x.u.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° ix.°[c][-lxx.° iiii.°] Seinicin Saḃair do marbaḋ le Mag Aengusa in[d] bliaḋain si[d] 7[e] is dilechta in eigsi d'a eisi[e].—Cormac, mac mic[f] Tomaltaiġ [U]i Ferġail, do marbaḋ.—Domnall óg hUa[1] Doċartaiġ, in mac tairiġ rob'ferr do bí[g] i[2] n-Erinn do beagan; feichem[e] coitcinn neoċ as mó do tinnlaic d'eċaiḃ 7 do sbreiḋ d'aes eladna Erenn 7 diṫ as mó d'a fuair in eigsi ar deireḋ domain[e], d'eg[h], ar[e] m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁon[e].—Toirrdelbaċ, mac Briain Meg Tigerna[i]n, d'eg.—Cú-coigriċi og Mag Eoċaga[i]n, taiseċ Cene[oi]l-Fiaċaig, do marbaḋ a feall ar n-dul dó le espuc na Miḋe co hAṫ-luain 7 duine do muinntir Uilliam Dalatun d'a marbaḋ d'aen buille sleiġe. Ocus ní dernaḋ ann aċt sin.—Teboid a Búrc, oiġri Mic Uilliam, do marbaḋ le h-I-Maine[3]: neċ[e] ba mó 7 fa hailli 7 creċaire coitcenn ar Connaċtaiḃ e fos[e].—Tigernan, mac Briain Meg Thigerna[i]n, mac[e] tairiġ beoḋa, laider,[e] d'eg in[e] bliaḋain si[e].—Maidm la Niall hUa[1] Neill, la riġ Coiciḋ Ulaḋ, ar Ghallaiḃ, dú in ro ṫuit in ridere 7 Bogsa na Cairrgi 7 an Sandalaċ 7 an Burcaċ 7 Uilliam Baile-dalat, cenn ainfeile Erenn. — Mael[-Sh]eċlainn,[e] mac Diarmata [U]i Ferġail, do ḋul ar cogaḋ ar a tir fein a Muinntir-

A.D. 1369. [1] O, A. [2] a, B. [3] h I b—, B. [a-a] om., B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1373, B. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] om., B. [f] om., B. [g] co terc (=de beagan, which is omitted) added, B. [h] a eg—*his death* (*took place*), B.

[1374] [1] *1369.* —The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1375. From this to the textual year 1373 (=1378), inclusive, the A.D. reckoning, the ferial notation shows, is five years in advance.

[2] *Bishop of Meath.* — Stephen de Valle. Appointed bishop of Limerick by Innocent VI. (Avignon, Nov. 6, 1360), having been elected by the majority of the Chapter. At the time, he was subdeacon and dean. Being but twenty-nine years old, he received

Christ on the 14th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19] and his brother, namely, John, son of Oscar, was killed on the same day. [1373]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. 1369 [1][-74]. Jenkin Savage was killed by Mag Aengusa this year and orphaned is learning after him.—Cormac, grandson of Tomaltach Ua Ferghail, was killed.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh junior, the son of a chief that was almost the best in Ireland; general patron, that bestowed most of horses and chattel to the learned folk of Ireland and the greatest loss which the erudite received at the end of the world, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Toirdelbach, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, died.—Cu-coicrichi Mag Eochaga[i]n junior, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, was killed in treachery, after going with the bishop of Meath [2] to Ath-luain. And it was a person [3] of the people of William Dalton that killed him with one thrust of a spear. And nothing was done there but that.—Theobald de Burgh, heir of Mac William, was killed by the Ui-Maine: one that was most excellent and most beautiful and a general depredator on the Connachtmen likewise was he.—Tigernan, son of Brian Mag Tigerna[i]n, a spirited, powerful son of a chief, died this year.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Niall Ua Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on the Foreigners, wherein fell the Knight [4] and Bogsa of the Rock [5] and the Sandal and the de Burgh and William of Baile-dalat, head of splendid hospitality [6] of Ireland.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Diarmait Ua Ferghail, went on a war from [1374]

a dispensation in the impediment of age. (Theiner, p. 316.) He was translated to Meath by Urban V., Feb. 19, 1369 (*ib.* p. 333), and died in 1379 (Ware, ed. Harris, p. 147).

[3] *Person.*—The slayer, according to the *A. L. C.*, was hanged and quartered.

[4] *Knight.*—The *A. L. C.* state his name was Roche.

[5] *Rock.—Of Fergus;* i.e. Carrickfergus.

Mailmorḋa. Ocus ruaig do ṫabairt do Ghallaiḃ orrṫa 7 Mail[-Sh]eċlainn do marbaḋ ann[e].—Taḋg óg Mág Raġnaill do marbaḋ d'en urċur soiġde 7 ní fes a deimin cia tuc, acht Muínnter-Birn 'ga ċur ar Clann-Muirchertaiġ 7 Clann-Muirchertaiġ 'ga ċor orrasan[4]. Cogaḋ d'eirġi trit sin[i] eter Muinntir-Eolu[i]s[j] 7 Muinntir-Birn[j].—Taḋg, mac Ruaiḋri h[U]i Concobuir, in[e] t-en mac riġ rob' ferr einiċ 7 eġnum i n-a aimsir fein[e], a[k] eg la ḟeil Stafain i Connachta, iar m-breiṫ buaḋa do oman 7 o deman.[k]

Kal. Ian. ii. f., [l.[a] xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°[b][-lxx.° u.°] Maṫgamain, mac Maġnusa [U]i Conċobuir, mac[c] riġ beoḋa, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Caislen
A 77a Rosa-Comain | do ġabail do[d] Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir, le riġ Connacht. Ocus Caislen Baile-in-tobair do tabairt do Thoirrdelbaċ ruaḋ as 7 comaḋa imḋa naċ[e] arimter sunn[e].—Sefraiġ, mac Gilla-na-naem [U]i Ferġail,
B 73d teannaḋbur | tairis na hAnġaile, quieuit[c] in [Christo][c]. —Mac[f] [C]arta[i]n, urriġ Cene[oi]l-Fhoġartaiġ, do marbaḋ a feall d'a braṫair fein, idon, do mac Gille-Ternainn[f].—Sluaiġeḋ mor la Niall hUa[1] Neill co Dun-da-leaṫglas 7 maidm mor do ṫabairt ar Gallaiḃ leis, dú i torċair[2] Sar Semus Baile-aṫa-tid, fer inaid riġ Saxan 7 an Burcaċ Caimlinne do marbaḋ ann et alii

A.D. 1369. [4]—sum, B. [i] om., A. [j-j] Muinntir-Birn 7 Muinntir-Eolu[i]s, B. [k-k] d'heg an bliadain si—*died this year*, B.

A.D. 1370. [1] O, A. [2] torċair, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1374, B. [c-c] d'heg—*died*, B. [d] la—*by*, B. [e-e] aili—*other*, B. [f-f] om., B.

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[6] *Splendid hospitality.* — *Ainfeile* in the original. Mistaking *ain* (*an*, splendid) for the negative prefix, the *F. M.* insert the eclipsis and aspiration (*ainbhféle*). Whereupon, O'Donovan (iv. 660) renders it "inhospitality" and annotates accordingly. This is adopted in the *A. L. C.*, although the text has the correct form (*anfeli*). The adjective *an* does not affect the following letter.

[7] *Mael*[-*Sh*]*echlainn, Tadhg.*—The *A. L. C.* erroneously state they both died a natural death.

out his own country into Muinter-Mailmordha. And an attack was delivered by the Foreigners upon them and Mail[-Sh]echlinn[7] was slain therein.—Tadhg[7] Mag Raghnaill junior was killed by one shot of an arrow. And it was not known with certainty who discharged it, but the Muinter-Birn [were] a-putting it on the Clann-Muircertaigh and the Clann-Muircertaigh a-putting it on these. War arose through that between the Muinter-Eolu[i]s and Muinter-Birn.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, the one son of a king that was best of hospitality and prowess in his own time, died in Connacht on the feast day of Stephen [Dec. 26], after gaining victory from world and from demon. [1374]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. 1370[1][-5]. Mathgamain, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, a spirited son of a king, rested in Christ.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And the castle of Baile-in-tobair and many donatives that are not reckoned here were given to Toirdelbach[2] the Red in lieu.—Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, well worthy to be chief of the hAnghaile, rested in Christ.—Mac [C]artain, sub-king of Cenel-Foghartaigh, was killed in treachery by his own kinsman, namely, by the son of Gilla-Termainn [Mac Cartain].—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill to Dun-da-lethglas and great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners by him, wherein fell Sir James[3] of Baile-atha-thid, Deputy of the king of the Saxons. And the de Burgh of Caimlinn and many others were slain therein. [1375]

[1375] [1] *1370.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1375.

[2] *Toirdelbach.*—Turlough O'Conor.

[3] *Sir James.*—Talbot of Malahide (*Baile-atha-thid*). The Deputy at the time was William de Windsor (for the second time), 1373-6. Gilbert, *Viceroys*, pp. 234-41.

multi.—Cu-Ulad Mag Mathgamna, ridamna Oirgiall, a eg do cuirlinn.—[A.D.] 1375[g]. Art Mag Uidhir, mac righ lan d'einech 7 d'eghnum, quieuit in [Christo].—Donnchadh Caemanach Mac Murchadha, airdri[3] Laighen—7 ní tainic o Brian Boruma anuas[h] fer is mó do dithaigh do Danuraibh anás—a marbadh do Ghallaibh a fell.—Donnchadh, mac Taidhg, mic Concobuir in copain, do marbadh do Mhuinntir-Birn.—Toirc do chuadar clann Meg Tigernain ar indsoighidh cum Gall, idon, Cairbri 7 Eogan. Ocus an fer braith d'a creic re Gallaibh 7 Goill do tinol i[4] n-a[4] timcell 7 coicer[5] ar fichit[5] do marbadh ann.—Mac Pheorais, tighernа Baile-atha-na-righ, d'ég.—Mac Uilliam Búrc, idon, Emonn Albanach, cenn goile 7 gaisidh na Galltachta 7 imper in eghnuma, d'eg do'n plun i n-a thigh fein, ar[i] m-breith buadha o demon.[i] Ocus a mac do ghabail a inaid d'a eisi.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn hUa Domnalla[i]n, ard ollam Leithi Cuinn, d'eg[j] iar m-breith buadha o doman 7 o demon[j].—Iohannes[k] Mag Uidhir, abb Cluana-Eois, mortuus est decimo septimo Kalendas Iulii.[k]

(Mauricius[l] hUa hEoghain obiit octauo Idus Maii[l].

No[k] gumad ar in Kallainn si budh coir espuc Oda [hUa Neill] do beith.[k])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iii. f. [l.[a] uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx. i.°[b] [-ui.°] Tadhg hUa[1] Ruairc, ri Breifne, d'eg[c] ar m-

A.D. 1370. [3]-igh, A, [4-4]n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [5-5] .xx.u., A, B. [g] Arabics, l. m., t. h., A; om., B. [h] om., A. [i-i] 7 araile—*and so on*, B. [j-j] mortuus est, B. [k-k] 76d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B. In the (A) MS. the No precedes the Iohannes entry. [l-l] 77a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1371. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A., B. [b] 1375 overhead, B. [c-c] mortuus est, B.

[4] *Foreigners*.—Literally, *Danes*; here applied to the Anglo-Irish.

[5] *Tadhg*.—Mac Rannall (Mag Raghnaill), who died [1353], *supra*. The *A. L. C.* incorrectly represent Donough as son (instead of grandson) of Conor.

[6] *Five and twenty*.—Including the two sons of Mac Tiernan (*A. L. C.*).

[7] *Scotsman*.—So styled, doubtless, from long residence in Scotland.

—Cu-Uladh Mag Mathgamna, royal heir of Oirgialla, died from [the bursting of] a vein.—[A.D.] 1375. Art Mag Uidhir, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Caemanach MacMurchadha, arch-king of Leinster—and there came not from Brian Boruma downwards a man that destroyed more of the Foreigners[4] than he—was killed by the Foreigners in treachery.—Donnchadh, son of Tadhg,[5] son of Concobur of the Cup, was slain by the Muinter-Birn.—The sons of Mag Tigernain, namely, Cairbri and Eogan, went on an expedition to attack the Foreigners. And a traitor sold them to the Foreigners and the Foreigners assembled around them and five and twenty[6] were slain there.—Mac Feorais, lord of the town of Athna-righ, died.—Mac William de Burgh, namely, Edmond the Scotsman,[7] head of courage and prowess of the Foreigners and emperor of benevolence, died of the glandular disease in his own house, after gaining victory from the demon. And his son took his place after him.—Mail-[Sh]echlainn Ua Domnalla[i]n, the greatest[8] ollam of the Half of Conn, died after gaining victory from world and from demon.—John Mag Uidhir, abbot of Cluain-Eois, died on the 17th of the Kalends of July [June 15]. [1375]

(Maurice[1] Ua hEoghain died on the 8th of the Ides [6th] of June. (1370)

Or[2] it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] bishop Odo [Ua Neill] to be.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. 1371[1][-6]. Tadhg Ua Ruairc, king of the Breifni, died,[2] [1376 Bis.]

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[8] *Greatest.*—Literally, *high* (preeminent). The O'Donnellans were the poets of the Connaught O'Conors.

(1370) [1] *Maurice, etc.*—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

[2] *Or, etc.*—The obit of bishop O'Neill is given at [1369], *supra.* The suggested correction is erroneous.

[1376] [1] *1371.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1376.

[2] *Died.*—And was succeeded by his son, Tighernan (Tiernan), *A. L. C.* and *F. M.*

breiṫ buaḋa o ḋoman 7 o demon[c].—Donnċaḋ Mac Fhirḃisiġ, senċaiḋ saiġeċta,[d] d'eg[e].—Nualaiṫ,[f] ingen [U]i Raiġillaiġ, ben Tomais Mic Maṫgamna, d'eg.—Cu-Aiṫne O Concoḃair, mac riġ lan d'einec 7 d'eġnuṁ, d'eg[f].—Ruarcan hUa[1] hAdmaill, ollam [U]i Anluain re dan 7[c] fer tiġi n-aideḋ coitċinn gan diultaḋ re dreiċ n-duine, d'eg isin bliaḋain si, iar m-breiṫ buaḋa [o doman 7 o demon[c]].—Cu-Muiġi hUa[1] Caṫa[i]n, ri Oireċta-[U]i-Caṫa[i]n, do ġabail do Ghallaiḃ a port Cula-raṫain 7
A 73b a ċur doiḃ hi[2] Carraig-Fherġusa. Indsaiġiḋ[f] do ḋenam do macaiḃ riġ Oireċta-[U]i-Caṫa[i]n ar Gallaiḃ 7 Goill do ṫabairt madma móir orra[f]. Eoin[g] hUa[1] Ruanaḋa, ollaṁ Meg Aenġusa, d'eg.[e]—Mail-Seċlainn hUa[1] Mailṁena, ollam [U]i Caṫa[i]n, d'eg[e] for[c].—Aeḋ hUa[1] Tuaṫail, ri hUa[1]-Mail, do marbaḋ do Gallaiḃ.—Dalbaċ, mac Mail-tSeċlainn [U]i Broin, cenn einiġ 7 eġnuṁa Laiġen, do ġuin d'á sros fein 7 a eg de ro cetoir. — Aeḋ, mac Seaain [U]i Fherġail, d'eg[e]. Roibert h[U]a[1] Ferġail, d'eg[c] for[c].—Coimtinol[f] mór le Gallaiḃ na Miḋe 7 re Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ 7 le Gallaiḃ Laiġen cum na hAnġaile 7 creaċa mill do denum doiḃ ar O Fergail. Digalta mora do denum d'O Ferġail orrasun do creċaiḃ 7 do loisc[ṫ]iḃ imḋai[ḃ][f].—Conċobur hUa[1] Beaca[i]n, saí senċusa, d'ég[c].—Ceallaċ Mac Cruitin, ollam Tuaḋ-Muman re senċus, fer[c] nois gan imresain, d'eg[c].

(Ag[h] so in Kallainn ar tig marbaḋ Briain moir Meg Maṫgamna iar fír 7 a adnucal a Máinistir Luġḃaid, tertio Nonas Iunii, scilicet, Anno Domini, 1371.[h])

A.D. 1371. [2] a, A. [d] maiṫ—*good*, B. [e] = [c-c]. [f-f] om., B. [g] Before this entry one line is left vacant, A. [h-h] 77a, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

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[3] *Cu-Muighi.—Canis Campi.* "This name is now generally anglicised Quintin [!]. It is still very common among the family of the O'Kanes in the co. of Londonderry" (O'D. iv. 666).

[4] *Oirecht-Ui-Cathain.—Sept of* [*the*] *Ua Cathain*; here, in a secondary sense (*cf.* 1163, note 3, *supra*), the territory occupied by them.

[5] *Ua Ruanadha.*—See 1079, note 1, *supra.*

after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Donnchadh Mac Firbisigh, an erudite historian, died.—Cu-Aithne O'Concobhair, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, died.—Ruarcan Ua hAdmail, ollam of Ua Anluain in poetry and a man of a general house of guests, without objection to the presence of anybody, died in this year, after gaining victory [from world and from demon].—Cu-muighi [3] Ua Catha[i]n, king of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain,[4] was taken prisoner by the Foreigners in the port of Cuil-rathain and put by them into Carraic-Ferghusa. An attack was made by the sons of kings of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain on the Foreigners and the Foreigners inflicted great defeat upon them—John Ua Ruanadha,[5] ollam of Mag Aenghusa, died.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Mail-mhena, ollam of Ua Catha[i]n, died likewise.—Aedh Ua Tuathail, king of Ui-Mail, was killed by Foreigners.—Dalbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Broin, head of hospitality and prowess of Leinster, was wounded by his own spur and died thereof immediately.—Aedh,[6] son of John Ua Ferghail, died. Robert Ua Ferghail died likewise.—A great muster by the Foreigners of Meath and by the Foreigners of Ulidia and by the Foreigners of Leinster against the hAnghaile and treacherous forays were made by them on O'Ferghail. Great retaliations were made by O'Ferghail on them by many preys and burnings.—Conchobur Ua Beaca[i]n, a sage of history, died.—Ceallach Mac Cruitin, ollam of Thomond in history, a man of reputation without dispute, died. [1376]

(This [1] is the Kalend [year] on which truly comes the killing of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna and he was buried in the Monastery of Lughbhaidh on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of June, namely, A.D. 1371.) (1371)

[6] *Aedh.*—The obit in the *F. M.* contains a eulogium of his bounty towards the bardic companies of Ireland.

(1371) [1] *This, etc.* The correction refers to the first entry of [1372], *supra.*

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. x.uiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°
ii.° [b][-uii.°] Baiter,[c] mac Sar Daiḃiṫ, d'eg[c].—Seffraiġ
hUa[1] Flannaga[i]n, taiseċ Clainni-Caṫail, d'eg[d].—
Nualaiṫ[c], ingen Taiḋg Mic Donnċaiḋ, d'eg.—Toisc do
ḋenum do Ricard óg ar Cuilenaċaiḃ: forbaisi da la 7
da aiḋċi do denum doiḃ astir. Culenaiġ do tinol fa
Aeḋ Mac Conmara, idon, mac ingine U[i] Dhalaiġ 7
maidm do ṫabairt ar Clainn-Ricaird ann, dú inar'mar-
baḋ Teboid Mac Uilliam, cenn na ceiṫirne moire 7
tri meic O n-Eiḋin 7 moran aile. Ocus do gabaḋ ann
Brian O Flaiṫbertaiġ[c].—Seaan hUa[1] Rodaċa[i]n, com-
B 74a arba Caillín, saí coitċenn d'eg[d] in[c] bliaḋain si[c].— |
In t-espuc hUa[1] Ceallaiġ, idon, espuc Cluana-ferta
Brenuinn, d'eg[e].—Caislen Lis-aird-abla do denam la
Seaan hUa[1] Ferġail, taiseċ na hAnġaile, in bliaḋain si.
—Cogaḋ[c] mór d'eirġi etir O Concobuir 7 Mac Diar-
mata 7 Maġ-Luirg do ṁilliuḋ, etir gort 7 teġ. Ocus
daine do marbaḋ atorra. Ocus siḋ do ḋenum d'a eis doiḃ
7 comaḋa mora d'ḟaġbail do Mac Diarmata uad hUa
Concobuir do cinn in t-siḋa sin[c].—Indsaiġiḋ do ḋenum
do Mac Uilliam 7 do Mael[-Sh]eċlainn hUa Chellaiġ
A 77c 7 do Maineċaiḃ arċena ar hUa[1] Conċobuir | co caislen
Rosa-Comain 7 hUa[1] Concobuir d'eirġi 'n-a n-aġaiḋ co n-a
socraidiḃ 7 troid do ṫabairt d'a[f] ċeile doiḃ[f] 7 maidm do
ṫabairt ar Mac Uilliam 7 ar Maineċaiḃ 7 Risderd a
Burc, cenn suarcu[i]s Connaċt, do marbaḋ ann 7 Dom-

A.D. 1372. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1376, 1377, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] mortuus est, B. [e] om. (no doubt, by oversight), B. [f-f] doiḃ d'a ċeile, B.

[1377] [1] *1372.*—The ferial (3) of the previous year and that (6) of the following prove that the intermediate ferial is 5=A.D. 1377.

[2] *De Burgh.*—From the *A. L. C.*

[3] *Aedh, Mathgamain.* — Half-brothers of Sida, warden of Limerick [1369], *supra.* Their father was Loughlin Mac Namara mentioned in the *F. M.* at 1378. See also O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, p. 135.

[4] *Successor of St. Caillin.*—That is, abbot of Fenagh, co. Leitrim. The

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1372[1][-7]. Walter, son of Sir David [de Burgh[2]], died.—Geoffrey Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.—Nualaith, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, died.—An incursion was made by Richard [de Burgh] junior on the Clann-Cuilen: a leaguer of two days and two nights was made by them in the country. The Clann-Cuilen assembled under Aedh[3] Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh and defeat was inflicted on the Clann-Ricaird there, wherein were killed Theobald Mac William, head of the large kern-force, and three sons of O'Eidhin and many others. And Brian O'Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner there.—John Ua Rodacha[i]n, successor of [St.] Caillin,[4] a general sage, died this year.—The bishop Ua Ceallaigh,[5] namely, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brennan, died.—The castle of Lis-aird-abla[6] was built by John Ua Ferghail, chief of the hAnghaile, this year.—Great war arose between O'Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and Magh-Luirg was destroyed, both tillage and dwelling. And people were killed between them. And peace was made after that by them and large donatives were got by Mac Diarmata from Ua Concobuir for the sake of that peace.—An attack was made by Mac William [de Burgh] and by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Cellaigh and by the Ui-Maine on Ua Conchobuir at the castle of Ros-Comain. And Ua Concobuir arose against them with his forces and battle was given to each other by them. And defeat was inflicted on Mac William and on the Ui-Maine and Richard de Burgh, head of the urbanity of Connacht, was slain there and Domnall, [1377]

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feast of the patron was Nov. 13. The *Book of Fenagh*, falsely ascribed to St. Caillin, has been published (Dublin, 1875).

[5] *Ua Cellaigh.*—Most probably, the Thomas O'Kelly, who, according to Ware (ed. Harris, p. 640), was bishop of Clonfert in October, 1347.

[6] *Lis-aird-abla.*—*Fort of the height of apples.*

nall mac Caṫail óig [U]i Concobuir, do marbaḋ ann 7 Taḋg og, mac mic Taiḋg [U]i Ceallaiġ 7 hUa[1] Maidnin mor 7 Mac Dubġaill do marbaḋ ann fós 7 mac Neill caim 7 moran aile.—Mael-Domnaiġ[c] fiġleċ[c]; Faċtna, mac Daibiṫ [U]í Mhórda, d'eg.—Edubard, ri Saxan, d'ég[d].—Donnċaḋ, mac Uilliam alaind [U]i Cerbaill, ri Eile, saí[c] n-einiġ 7 n-eġnuma[c], d'eg[d] in[e] bliaḋain si[e].—Maṫgamain Mac Conmara, idon, mac ingine [U]i Dhalaiġ, d'eg in[e] bliaḋain sin[e].—Mainístir Esa-ruaiḋ do loscaḋ 'sa bliaḋain cetna[g].—Goffraiġ, mac Annaiġ [U]i Raiġillaiġ, do marbaḋ do Cloind-in-ċaiċ[2].—Mac Brana[i]n bacaċ d'eg a cuirt in[3] Pápa 7 in deganaċ mor, Mac Muirġisa.—Doṁnall[h] hUa Gallċobuir, idon, mac Ferġail, mic Inmanaiġ, mortuus est.[h]

Kal. Ian. ui. f., [l.[a] xx. ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° iii.°[b] [-uiii.°] Mor[c], ingen [U]í Ferġail, ben Diarmata Meg Raġnaill, idon, taisech Muinntiri-hEolu[i]s, sai mna gan imresain, d'eg do bas Ongṫa 7 aiṫriġe 7 a hadlucuḋ i Cluain-Conmaicne co honoraċ[c].—Toirrdelbaċ Mac Suibne, ard Constabla Coiciḋ Connaċt, d'eg[d]

A.D. 1372. [2-2] ċaeiċ, B. [3] an, B. [g] si—*this*, B. The order in B is: Mainistir—Maṫgamain. [h-h] 77b, r. m. (imperfect, owing to excision of edge), n. t. h., A ; text supplied from B.

A.D. 1373. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] The third i is n. t. h., A ; 1378, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] mortuus est, B.

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[7] *Died.*—June 21, 1377.

[8] *Clann-in-caich.* — *Clan of the Blind* (O'Reilly; sl. 1256, *supra*); anglicised Clankee, a bar. in co. Cavan, the patrimony of the sept.

[9] *Mac Branain.*—Dermot, lord of Corca-Achlann (the Mac Branan territory in the east of co. Roscommon), *A. L. C.*

[10] *Mac Muirghisa.*—From a Rescript of Gregory XI, (Anagni, Aug. 29, 1377), we learn (what the native Annals, as far as I know, have omitted to record) that, on the death of O'Finaghty ([1354] *supra*), before the collation reserved to the Curia was made, Charles, the archdeacon, procured his election by the Chapter, got it confirmed by Thomas [O'Carroll] of Tuam, and had himself consecrated bishop of Elphin. One of the acts for which he was excommunicated by bishop Thomas

son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, was slain there and Tadhg junior, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh and Ua Mainnin Mor and Mac Dubghaill and the son of Niall [Mac Neill] the Crooked and many others were slain there likewise.—Mael-Domnaigh the vigil-keeper, [and] Fachtna, son of David Ua Mordha, died.—Edward [III.], king of the Saxons, died.[7]—Donnchadh, son of William Ua Cerbaill the handsome, king of Eili, eminent in hospitality and prowess, died this year.—Mathgamain [3] Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh, died in that year.—The Monastery of Es-ruadh was burned in the same year.—Geoffrey, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by the Clann-in-caich.[8]—Mac Brana[i]n [9] the Lame and the great Dean, Mac Muirghisa [10], died in the court of the Pope.—Domnall Ua Gallchobuir, namely, son of Eerghal, son of Inmanagh, died. [1377]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. 1373[1][-8]. Mor, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, namely, the chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, an excellent woman without dispute, died a death of Unction and penance and was buried honourably in Cluain-Conmaicne.—Toirdelbach Mac Suibne, high [1378]

[appointed by the same pope, on the translation of Gregory to Tuam in 1372] was the confirmation of elections to dignities (Theiner, p. 363).

In the account returned by John de Cabrespino, papal Nuncio in England and Ireland, of benefices granted in the third year of Urban V. (1362-70), it is stated that the canonical election and subsequent confirmation by bishop Charles of canon Thomas Ma[c]murgoasa [the Mac Muirghisa of the text] was ratified by the Curia on Feb. 5 and confirmed (by the pope) on Feb. 14, 1365 (*ib.* p. 310).

The most probable explanation is that Gregory remained in the papal Court until his elevation to Tuam and tacitly acquiesced in the administration of the diocese by the bishop in possession.

From the fact of Mac Morrissey dying in Rome it may be inferred that he proceeded thither in connection with the charges mentioned in the Rescript.

[1378] [1] *1373*—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1378.

in[c] bliaḋain cedna[c]. — Caṫal[c], mac Mael-tSeċlainn (mic[e] Gilla-Isa ruaiḋ[e]) [U]i Raiġillaiġ, do éc.—Gilla-Crist O Ruairc d'eg[c].—Fearġal[f] O Mail-Miaḋaiġ, taisech Muinntiri-Cerballa[i]n, sai coitċenn gan[c] diultaḋ re duine,[c] d'eg[d].—Brian Mag Uiḋir, adbur riġ Fer-Manaċ, do marbaḋ do[g] cloind Airt Meg Uiḋir.—Domnall Mag Bradaiġ, taisech Teallaiġ-Cerḃaill, sai coitċenn, d'eg[d] in[c] bliaḋain sin[c].—Baiter Mac Uilliam Burc do marbaḋ le Muinntir-Maille isin[c] bliaḋain cedna[c].—Bran hUa[1] Brain, rí hUa-Faela[i]n, cenn beoḋaċta 7 einiġ na Laiġneċ, d'eg.—Maġnus, mac Caṫail
A 77d óig [U]i Concobuir, d'eg in[c] bliaḋain cedna.[c]— | Ind-soiġiḋ[c] do ḋenum do Mag Raġnaill co n-a braiṫriḃ 7 co n-a oirecṫaiḃ 7 do ḋa Cloind-Aeḋa 7 d'Fergal hUa Ruairc ar Caṫal ruaḋ Mag Raġnaill. Caṫal do tinol a ceiṫirn 7 a ċarad 7 a cleamnaċ, idon, sa Diarmait Mac n-Diarmata 7 sa Domnall n-duḃ, ar cínn na socraide sin. Mag Raġnaill co n-a ṁuinntir do maḋṁaċuḋ ann. Ecta mora do marbaḋ ar an maidm sin, idon, Fergal Mag Raġnaill—cenn sonusa 7 saiḃrisa an saerfer sin—7 Mac Sendlaiċ 7 Mac Gille-duiḃ 7 moran aile naċ airimṫer sunn.—Dubċablaċ, ingen Meg Raġnaill, bean [U]i Mail-Mhiaḋaiġ, d'eg.—Donnċaḋ, mac Muircertaiġ [U]i Concobuir, d'eg[c]. — Uilliam hUa[1] hUiginn d'eg in[c] bliaḋain cedna[c].—Brian[c] mac Taiḋg, mic Ruaiḋri, [U]i Chonċobair, do marbaḋ.—Seaan hUa Fiala[i]n, idon, ollam maiṫ re dan, d'eg in bliaḋain si[c].—Eoin hUa Droma, bicair Cille-Naaile[2], mortuus
A 77d ends est quinto[c] Idus Decimbris[c h]. |

A.D. 1373. [1] O, A. [2]-uile, B.—[e-e] itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. [f] The order in B is: Fergal—Uaiter—Brian. [g] le—*by*, B.

[h] The remainder of A 77d was left vacant by the original hand.

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[2] *High Constable.*—This term is used to denote the chief captain of gallowglasses (O'D. iv. 670).

[3] *By the sons of.* — Omitted in O'Donovan's translation (iv. 673)

Constable [2] of the Fifth of Connacht, died the same year.— [1373]
Cathal, son of Mael-Sechlainn (son of Gilla-Isu the Red) Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Gilla-Crist O'Ruairc died.—Ferghal O'Mail-miadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, a generous man in general without refusal to anybody, died.—Brian Mag Uidhir, one fit to be king of Fir-Manach, was killed by the sons of[3] Art Mag Uidhir.—Domnall Mac Bradaigh, chief of the Tellach-Cerbaill, a general sage, died in that year.—Walter Mac William de Burgh was killed by the Muinter-Maille in the same year.—Bran Ua Brain, king of Ui-Faela[i]n, head of the courage and liberality of the Lagenians, died.—Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, died the same year.—Attack was made by Mag Raghnaill with his kinsmen and with his septs and by the two Clans of Aedh [4] [Ua Ferghail] and by Fergal Ua Ruairc on Cathal Mag Raghnaill the Red. Cathal mustered his kerns and his friends and his marriage-kindred, namely, under Diarmait Mac Diarmata and under Domnall [5] the Black, to make head against those forces. Mag Raighnaill with his people was defeated there. Great numbers were killed in that defeat, namely, Fergal Mag Raghnaill—head of happiness and wealth was that noble man—and Mac Sennlaich and Mac Gille-duibh and many others that are not reckoned here.—Dubchablach, daughter of Mag Raghnaill, wife of Ua Mail-Miadhaigh, died.—Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—William Ua hUiginn died the the same year.—Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, was killed.—John Ua Fiala[i]n, namely, a good ollam in poetry, died this year.—John Ua Droma, vicar of Cell-Naaille[6], died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of December.

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[4] *Two Clans of Aedh.*—Namely, of Aedh (Hugh) O'Farrell, i.e. the Clann-Hugh and the Clann-Shane (for whom see [1355], note 5 *supra*).

[5] *Domnall.*—Mac Dermot.

(Lasairḟina[i], ingen Maiġister Tomais Mic Ghilla-Choisgle, d'heg octauo Idus Maii, 1373[i].)

Kal. Ian. [i. f., l. xu.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° iiii.°

B 74b Kal. Ian. [ii. f., l. xxui.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° u.° Dubċablaiġ, ingen hUa Concobuir, mortuus est quarto Idus Augusti.—Oscar, mac Airt, mic Fhlaiṫ-bertaiġ Meg Uidir, mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. [iii. f., l. uii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° ui.° Mac Craiṫ Mag Uidir mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. [u. f., l. xuiii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° uii.° Pol hUa Fiala[i]n mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. [ui. f., l. xxix.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° uiii.°

A.D. 1373. i-i t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

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6 *Cell-Naaile.—Church of* [St.] *Naile* (whose feast was Jan. 27). The parish containing the church of Kinnawley (an instance of *l* replaced by *n*) is partly in the barony of Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the barony of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. See O'D. *F. M.* iv. 708–9; Kelly: *Calendar of Irish Saints*, p. 62.

A.D. 1374–8. These five textual years are omitted in A. In the (B) MS., spaces are left for the respective ferials and epacts. Folio 74b is occupied by the years being placed at wide intervals.

(END OF VOL. II.)

(Lasairghina,[1] daughter of Master Thomas Mac Gilla-Coisgle, died on the 8th of the Ides [8th] of May, [A.D.] 1373) (1373)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1374. (1374)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. 1375. Dubchablaigh[1] daughter of Ua Concobuir, died on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of August.—Oscar, son of Art, son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, died. (1375)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon,] A.D. 1376. Mac Craith Mag Uidhir died. (1376)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. 1377. Paul Ua Fiala[i]n died. (1377)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon,] A.D. 1378. (1378)

(1373) [1] *Lasairghina, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

*** On the blank space left in A, a different hand wrote the following: Gaċ aon Lei[ġ]fus an bec so, tabraḋ bendaċt ar anmuin an ḟir ro graiḃ. Each one that shall read this little bit, let him bestow a blessing on the soul of the man who wrote [it].

Whereon another commented thus: Is corra a tabuirt ar anmain Ruaidri hI Luinin do sgriḃ an Leaḃur co maiṫ. It is fitter to bestow it on the soul of Ruaidri O'Luinin who wrote the book well.

(1375) [1] *Dubchablaigh, etc.*—The entries under this and the two following years are taken from a source with which I am unacquainted.

(END OF VOL. II.)

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